CENTENNIAL EDITION

# Daily Tribune-Republican

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

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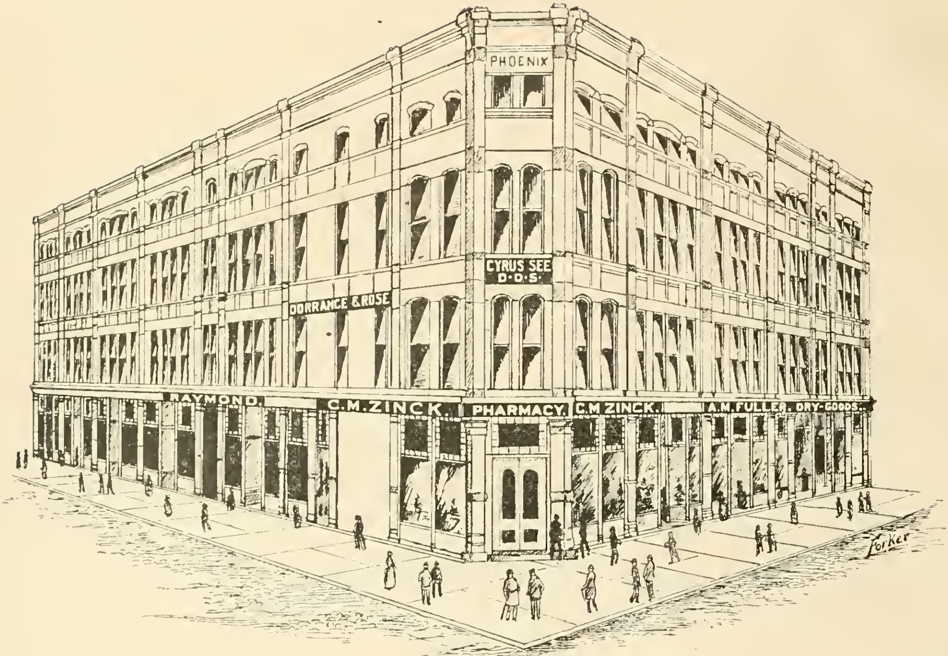
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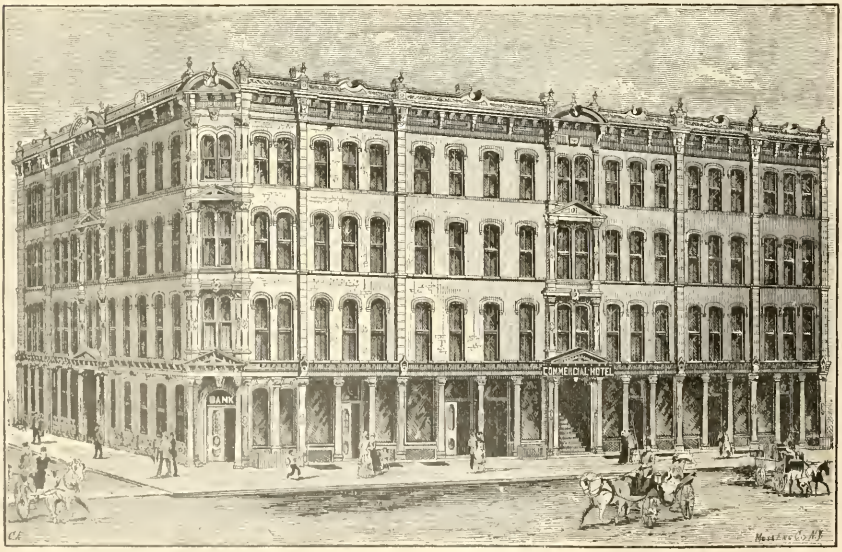
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DELAMATER BLOCK, Northeast Corner Water and Chestnut Streets, Meadville, Pa.

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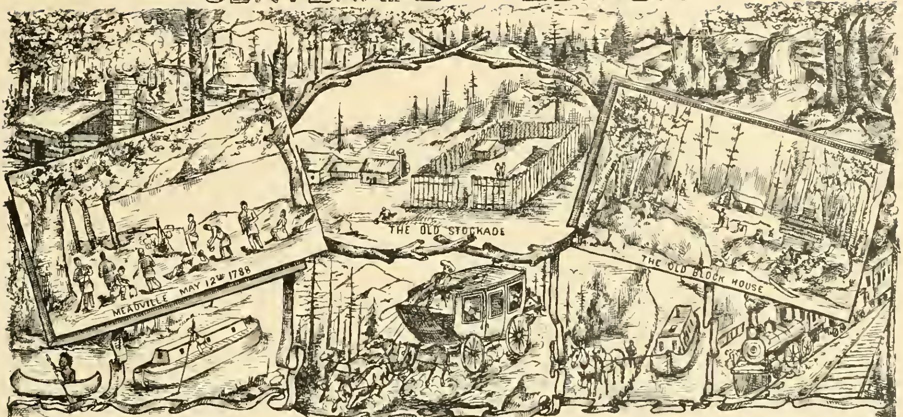
MEADVILLE MAY 12th 1788
THE OLD STOCKADE
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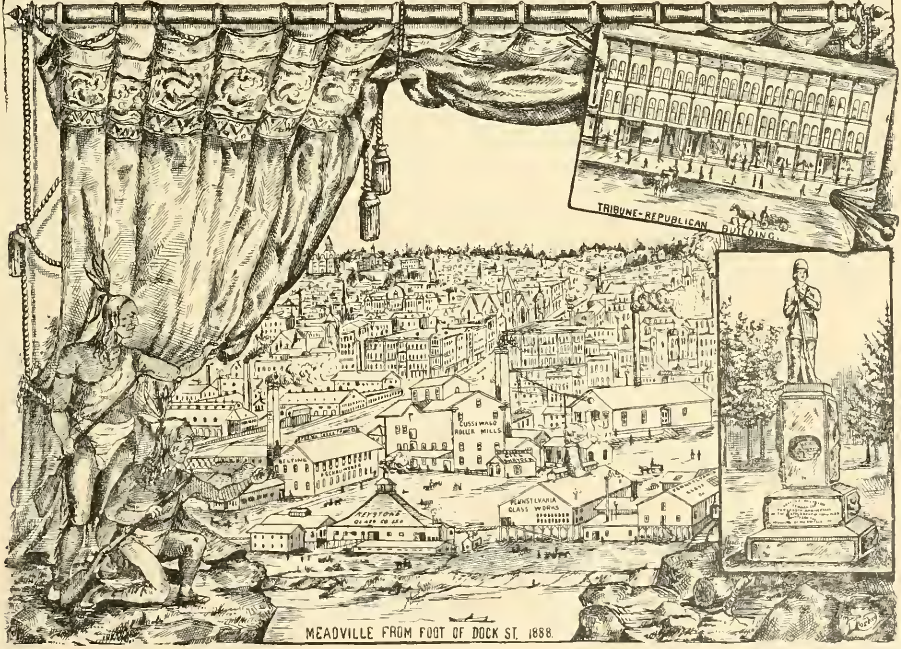
DAILY

# The Tribune-Republican.

VOL VIII, NO 1177. MEADVILLE, PA. MAY 12. 1888 PRICE 25 CENTS.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# CENTENNIAL EDITION

OF THE

# Daily Tribune-Republican

OF SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12th, 1888,

CONTAINING A

## History of the Founding of the City of Meadville and Settlement of Crawford County

AND ITS

*GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT DURING ONE HUNDRED YEARS;*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

## FIRST CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HELD AT MEADVILLE, MAY 11 and 12, 1888,

TOGETHER WITH

## HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

*OF PROMINENT MEN AND EVENTS.*

ILLUSTRATED.

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Printers, Publishers, and Binders,
MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

# PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

To commemorate Crawford County's arrival at its one hundredth milestone, the publisher of the Tribune-Republican had gathered a large amount of valuable historical matters relating to the early settlement and growth of the City of Meadville and the County at large, and published the same in a twenty-eight page paper on the morning of May 11th, 1888. The demand for copies was so great that the entire edition was exhausted before the sheets were folded from the press. Thousands were therefore disappointed, and hence the reproduction of the issue of May 11th in this form, with the addition of a full account of the manner in which the celebration of our city's centennial was observed. In addition to the features referred to, a great variety of other interesting matter, reminiscences, historical, biographical, and statistical, has been added to that contained in the original edition, which makes the Tribune's Centennial Pamphlet the most convenient and accurate history of the County ever given to the public.

In order to insure accuracy of statement, we were fortunate in enlisting the hearty and active co-operation of leading citizens, and to them, mainly, belongs the credit of the historical matter and reminiscences contained in the following pages. It is possible that a few errors have crept in here and there, but in the main, we have faith to believe, the work will meet with the unqualified endorsement of the public.

At the outset it was not contemplated to make such extensive additions to our previous efforts—our purpose being to simply reproduce the paper of May 11th, and add to it a full description of the celebration, but as we worked the pages grew, and our original plans were completely changed. We make this explanation chiefly to account for the use of the newspaper illustrations, designated thus * in the index. These cuts were prepared for newspaper work only, and would not have been used had we expected at the outset to bring out so large and important a book.

As our labors near completion, we are called upon to face the fact that the limit has been reached, and several matters must be omitted. This is not as we would like, but the pages are full and we must stop. A word more and we are done: It has been no part of our purpose to weary the reader with a long-drawn-out story of the founding of the city of Meadville and the settlement of Crawford County, but to present, in the form of reminiscences the wonderful story of the progress Crawford County has made in the past century—its transformation from a howling wilderness into a highly productive and populous County—eleventh in point of importance in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Having recorded the transition referred to, the Tribune-Republican leaves to the historian of the second century the task of taking up the work where we left off, and carrying it forward as a precious legacy to those who are to follow. Great changes have taken place, but could we, as we write, be permitted to look at our beautiful city one hundred years from to-day, we do not doubt but that we would be filled with as much wonderment as would the dusky savage of 1788, if he could look on this busy and prosperous valley, and the thousands who throng our streets on this beautiful May morning in 1888.

COMPOSITION AND PRESS WORK,
TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN JOB ROOMS.

PORTRAITS AND RESIDENCES BY
THE MOSS ENGRAVING CO., NEW YORK.

FRONTISPIECE DRAWN BY
M. T. FORKER, MEADVILLE.

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DAILY
The Tribune-Republican.

Vol. VIII. No. 1,177. MEADVILLE, PA., MAY 12, 1888. Price, 25 Cents.

# CRAWFORD COUNTY.

## A HISTORY OF ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Tales of Pioneer Life — Dangers and Hardships of the Early Settlers—Early Social and Industrial Conditions—Railroad Developments—Prominent Pioneers–Vital Statistics.

BY HON. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

THE beautiful hunting grounds and the ancient homes of the Indians comprised within Northwestern Pennsylvania, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 22d, 1784, with the Six Nations, and by the treaty with the Delawares and Wyandottes at Fort McIntosh, January, 1785, had been ceded to the State. During 1785 and 1786 the 6th and 7th districts of donation lands had been surveyed by William Power, and the 8th district by Alexander McDowell. At the commencement of the centennial era of Crawford county the Indians had generally migrated to their reservation on the upper Allegheny or beyond the western limits of the ceded territory. Many remained, to some of whom the early settlers were indebted for friendly services and timely warnings of threatened dangers. Of these should be borne in memory the chief Connedaughta and his three sons, "Flying Cloud," "Standing Stone" and "Big Sun," whose wigwams were at the mouth of Conneaut creek on Lake Erie; the renowned "Cornplanter," his half-brothers "Half Town" and 'Wire Ears," who resided on the Allegheny, and an old Mohawk chief, "Stripe Neck," who, with his numerous family, lived after the early settlement on the west side of French creek near the site of the present tannery in Kerrtown. He died regretted by all on account of his many services to the whites. He was buried near the intersection of Dock street with the railway.

### THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In the twilight of an evening of one hundred years ago, May 12, 1778, a party of ten men built their camp fire beneath a wild cherry on the bank of French creek, near the present site of the Mercer street bridge. They were the first settlers in Crawford county—Cornelius VanHorne and Christopher Snyder, from New Jersey; David Mead and his brothers—Darius, John and Joseph—John Watson, Thomas Martin, James F. Randolph and Thomas Grant, from Sunbury, Northumberland county.

On the next day these pioneers built a cabin on the deserted corn fields of the Indians on the bottom, between the Cussewago and French creek, and commenced their first planting. Cornelius VanHorne afterward located a tract of land one and one-half miles south, on the west of the creek. David Mead first located west of the creek, designating his tract "Cussewago Island." Grant selected the present site of Meadville, but abandoned his settlement the same summer, when David Mead took possession and built a double log house on the bluff banks of French creek, where is now the residence of James E. McFarland, Esq. This house was built with a view to defense against Indian attacks, and was surrounded with a stockade and protected by a small, square log block house on the northwest corner. John Mead settled on the west side of the creek, north of Cussewago Island survey, and Randolph located on the east side of the creek two miles south. Joseph Mead, Thomas Martin, John Watson, Christopher Snyder and Thomas Grant made no permanent settlement.

### THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

In the fall of 1788 David and John Mead brought their wives and families from Northumberland. In the David Mead house was the first white child born in the county, his daughter Sarah, afterwards the wife of Rev. Mr. Sutterfield, of Mercer county. Within the two years following David Mead built a saw mill on the north side of a deep precipitous ravine then extending from the present property of James E. McFarland, Esq., to the north side of the red mill. The power for this mill was supplied by a small stream long since gone.

During 1789 the little colony known as "Mead's Settlement" was reinforced by the arrival of the family of Darius Mead, Frederic Baum, and Robert Fitz Randolph with their families, Frederick Haymaker, William Gregg, Samuel Lord and John Wentworth. On April 1st, 1791, the settlers were warned by Flying Cloud of threatened danger from the hostile western tribes, and on the same day eleven strange Indians were seen a few miles northwest of the settlement. The women and children of the colony were gathered within the Mead house and cellar and on the next day sent in canoes to Fort Franklin. The Indian chief Half Town was encamped here at the time with twenty-seven of his "braves." Twelve of these he sent to guard the canoes, six on each side of the creek, and with his remaining warriors he joined the settlers in a fruitless search for the hostiles seen by Gregg. On the following day all the men departed for Franklin with their horses, cattle and moveable effects.

### ATTACKED BY THE INDIANS.

On May 3d Cornelius VanHorne, William Gregg and Thomas Ray returned to plant the spring crops. Stopping for the night at Gregg's cabin, they shelled a bag of corn, part of which they ground the next morning at the Mead house. Arriving at the corn field, Van Horne laid his gun on the bag of seed corn and ploughed while Gregg and Ray planted. At noon Gregg and Ray returned to the Mead house for dinner and fresh horses. While ploughing, VanHorne saw two Indians emerge from the woods. The one dropping his bow and the other his gun, they rushed to the attack with their tomahawks. VanHorne grasped the uplifted arm of the first savage and entered on a struggle for life. By his superior strength and agility he shielded himself from the attack of his more formidable foe with the body of his weaker antagonist, calling loudly for help. After a time the Indians promised his life on condition of surrender. Mounting the horses, VanHorne between them, they crossed the Cussewago, and entering a ravine on the hillside they met two other Indians. They tied the arms of their prisoner and three returned to the corn field. Van Horne and the Indian rode the horses to Conneaut Lake and crossed the outlet. Here they dismounted and VanHorne was tied by the ends of the rope which secured his arms to a tree while his captor left in search of game. With a knife he had secreted he succeeded in cutting the rope and made his escape to the settlement where by good fortune he found thirty soldiers under Ensign Jeffers, on their return from Erie to Fort Franklin.

Gregg and Ray returning with the horses discovered the three Indians and fled, crossing the Cussewago near its mouth. Gregg, after reaching the opposite bank, was wounded, and seating himself on a log he was shot by his pursuers through the head with his own gun. Ray was captured and carried to Detroit, then occupied by a British garrison. Here he was recognized by an old school-fellow of his boyhood in Scotland, Captain White, who purchased him from his captors for two gallons of whisky, furnished him money and sent him on a vessel to Buffalo, from whence he was piloted to Franklin by Stripe Neck. He made his settlement and ended his days in the northwest corner of Mead township.

In the summer of the same year Darius Mead, the father of David and John, was captured near Franklin. His body was found side by side with that of one of his captors, Captain Bull, a Delaware chief. The duel had been to the death and they were buried side by side where found, near the Shenango creek in Mercer county.

The exposure of the frontiers by the defeats of General Harmer (October 1790) and General St. Clair (November 1791) necessitated the abandonment of the settlements on French creek during the greater part of 1791 and 1792. During the winter of these years Mead's house was garrisoned by a detachment of fifteen men from Fort Franklin. The command of the army in 1793 by General Wayne encouraged the return of the settlers, who were for a time protected by a garrison of twenty-four soldiers under Ensign Lewis Bond. This company having been withdrawn by General Wayne, and the settlers being again warned by the faithful Flying Cloud, the greater number returned to Franklin.

Restored confidence in 1794 added many new colonists, and substantial improvements were commenced. Law was in some degree enforced and a small company of militia was enrolled under the command of Mr. VanHorne as Ensign. Alarms were, however, not infrequent, and many times the Mead house and cellar gave refuge to the women and children from apprehended danger. On August 10, 1794, James Dickson was wounded from an ambush of three Indians, near the intersection of Spring street and the Terrace. For the better protection of the increasing settlement a block house was built in the autumn of 1794, on the northeast corner of Water street and Steer's alley, of hewn timber, square in form with a projecting second story, with loop holes for musketry and embrasures for a swivel.

The crushing defeat of the western Indians by General Wayne (August 20, 1794) restored safety to the frontiers, and many settlements were made on the navigable streams of the county. The previous year David Mead had laid out the nucleus of our present city, and had sold a few lots as early as February, 1793.

Near this time, probably between 1790 and 1795, David Mead built a grist mill for grinding corn, on the south side of the ravine before mentioned, where is now the intersection of Water street and the street to Island Park. This was very primitive in construction, consisting of a tub wheel and a shaft bearing on its apex the upper mill stone. The meal was sifted by hand. The water power was increased by a timber dam built east of Water street and a race extended to Mill run, near Liberty street.

### EARLY SETTLERS.

Of the settlers of 1794 were William Dick and his wife, coming from Pittsburg to Franklin by keel boat. They arived in Meadville in the month of December, traveling on horseback from Franklin, through a remarkably deep snow and in a driving storm, Mrs. Dick carrying her young infant (the future Hon. John Dick) the entire distance.

Among the residents of the village at the close of 1795, many of whose names were afterward identified with the enterprises for the development of the public interests of the town and county, were John Brooks, Henry Richard, Jacob Rasor, John Davis, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, Major Roger Alden, Colonel Joseph Hackney, Henry Marley, Captain Richard Patch and James Hennington. Before the close of the century we may add the names of James Gibson, Samuel Torbet, John Carver, William Clark, Henry Hurst, William McArthur, David Compton, Rev. Joseph Stockton, Patrick Davis, Alex. Buchanan and James Herriott.

In 1795 the town was surveyed by David Mead, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Major Roger Alden, who had become interested with Mead. On June 3d of this year was the last demonstration of Indian hostility in the county, the murder of James Findley and Barnabas McCormick, six miles south of Meadville, and one mile west of French creek.

The first school was opened by Jennet Finney (afterwards wife of David Mead) in 1795, in a log house on North Market street. The block house, no longer needed for defense, was soon by David Mead made suitable for school purposes, and in it was opened a school in the winter of 1798 99 by an Irishman by the name of Kelly. The population of the accessible portion of the county was greatly increased during these years, at the close of the century the residents numbering 2,346, including those of the town, 166.

Mr. VanHorne in 1789 planted apple seeds, which, by their vigorous growth, had supplied trees and fruit to the inhabitants. Potatoes were successfully cultivated as early as 1791. In 1797 Dr. Kennedy brought a few quarts of wheat in his saddlebags, which, distributed among the farmers, had yielded returns of a thousand fold. Rye was next introduced, and, in turn, buckwheat, oats and barley made their appearance.

### THE YEAR 1800.

On March 12th, 1800, the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Warren and Venango were created, the territory of Crawford having formed a part of Allegheny county. For judicial purposes, owing to the sparse population, the counties of Erie, Mercer, Warren and Venango were included in the Crawford county district, the courts of justice to be located at Meadville, "*Provided*, The inhabitants or proprietors of Meadville and its vicinity subscribe and secure the payment of $4,000 to the trustees of the county, within four months from the passing of the act, for the use of a seminary of learning, within the county." David Mead, Frederick Haymaker and James Gibson were appointed trustees by the Governor, with power to mark the boundary lines of the new county.

At the close of the century the village consisted in great part of log dwellings scattered on Dock, Water, Chestnut, Centre and Walnut streets. A few frame buildings had been built, some of which remain to the present time. The residence owned by Mrs. Byllsby, at North Water and Market streets, was built for David Mead in 1796, and the frame building on the northeast corner of Water street and Cherry alley was built by William Dick, 1795. The streets mentioned had been cut out and made passable for the wagons of that day by a corduroy of logs laid in the low and swampy grounds.

The first court convened on July 6th, 1800, in the house of William Dick, before David Mead and John Kelso (of Erie) associate judges. On that day Edward Work and Henry Baldwin were admitted as attorneys. On July 8th Steele Sample, George Armstrong and Thomas Collins, and on October 6th Alexander W. Foster were added to the list. Dr. T. R. Kennedy was the first prothonotary. A small log cabin on Steers alley, west of Water street, owned by Mr. Richard, was used as a jail until the building of the log jail and court house on the public square, 1804.

The earliest religious meetings of which we have account were under a missionary delegation of the Presbyterian synod of Ohio. Rev. Elisha McCurdy and Rev. Joseph Stockton were the delegates and visited Meadville in 1799. Mr. Stockton was invited to preach statedly, dividing his time with the growing settlement at Little Sugar Creek (now Cochranton). He removed to Meadville with his young wife in the summer of 1800 and fulfilled the pastoral duties until June 27th, 1810. The first elders of the Meadville church were John Cotton, Robert Stockton and Hugh Cotton.

The toil and privation incident to pioneer life in Western Pennsylvania left little leisure or inclination for attention to improvements of a public character. The trees first cut on the ground selected for the settler's home formed his rude log cabin, which often sheltered the first generation to mature life. The sunshine through the leafless tree tops of the unsightly "deadening," ripened scanty harvests. The grain was reaped with the sickle, threshed with the flail and winnowed with a sheet or blanket.

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS.

It may not be out of place to recall the condition of the country at large at the close of the past century as to industries and improvements of advanced civilization. It must be remembered that the only powers of nature subjected to the control and assistance of man in his labor were wind and water. The former was little used, except on the sea coast. Water power, although abundunt over all parts of the country, was chiefly utilized for grinding grain and cutting lumber. Weaving of cotton and wool by the power loom had been introduced to a limited extent as early as 1790 at Pawtucket, R. I., at Beverly and Bridge-water, Massachusetts, and at Philadelphia, yet, at the close of the century, mill manufacture of cotton or woolen goods was not a success. Iron manufacture was confined to coarser articles, the finer being imported from Sheffield or Birmingham. Labor-saving machinery, as we see it, was practically unknown. Had manufacturing industry been more extended and prosperous, the absence of transportation to the newly opened west would have excluded the pioneer from benefit. Turnpike roads were confined to the eastern or to those portions of the middle states in the vicinity of the seaboard, and were of very imperfect construction. The roadways were badly graded and being built through low lands and swamps, with corduroy of timber, rapid traveling or speedy transportation by land was impossible. Canals for arteries of commerce were not yet constructed.

The falls of the Connecticut had been turned by a few miles of short levels with locks, giving an outlet for the productions of the upper valley; and some six miles around the falls of the Mohawk, opened water communications between the Hudson and Lake Ontario. These, with a short line between Boston and Lowell, comprised the canal improvements of the period. Inland commerce depended chiefly on natural water courses and lakes. These. with the few eastern turnpikes and wood cut roads, were the only channels of communication between the east and the frontier settlement.

News of the death of Washington, December 14, 1789, reached Boston December 24th—ten days. The account of the inauguration of Jefferson, March 4th, 1801, reached Boston March 13th.

The pioneer, however limited his wants, was nevertheless dependent to some degree upon the productions of mechanical industry and commercial enterprise. The necessity for household conveniences, spinning wheels and looms, wagons and implements of husbandry, soon established in each village and country hamlet the black and tin smith, the cabinet, wagon and spinning wheel maker, and the proprietor of the miscellaneous congregation of merchandise forming the country store.

Our village, even at that early day numbered among its citizens many men of broad views, great enterprise and much above the average in intelligence and education.

The unbroken forests by their dense foilage prevented evaporation and caused abundant rain fall. French creek and Le Bœuf were larger streams than at present and were navigated for the greater part of the year by canoes and batteaux. The importance of this river communication was recognized during the French occupation, and the portage between Presque Isle and Le Bœuf was used for transportatisn of supplies to their posts on the Allegheny and Ohio. As early as 1791 a state appropriation of $200 was made for the improvement of French creek. In 1795 a road was cut through the forrest from Le Bœuf to Erie. With the increase of population on the upper Ohio this communication became very important, as all the salt consumed in the Ohio valley was for many years brought from the Onondaga Springs in the State of New York by this transit.

The first enterprises by the settlers were those necessary for their immediate wants—mills for grinding grain and for sawing lumber. The first mill after that of David Mead was a grist mill built by Archibald Humes, on Gravel run, 1797-99. Near the same time Isaac Paden built one in Conneaut. Jabez Colt built at Linesville in 1800 and Alexander Power in Spring township early in the century. Major R. Alden erected a grist and sawmill on French creek at Saegertown in 1801-2, and in 1805 James Dickson built on Woodcock creek. Subsequently the number was increased as the population demanded.

Lumber soon became a large export, finding a market on the Ohio, the lower Mississippi and New Orleans. The raftsmen returned from New Orleans by sailing vessels to Philadelphia (Fare $20—water found) and thence home by foot, or, as was often the case, walked the entire distance through the wilderness, enduring great hardship and suffering, and exposed to imminent peril.

In 1804 a court house and jail were built on the west side of the public square north of Cherry alley, of hewn timber, with a yard surrounded by a high stockade of round pointed logs. The lower floor was occupied by the jailer and family in front, and by the prisoners in the rear. On the upper floor, accessible by a double outside front stairway, was the court room. This room was also their only place for public worship until the erection of the brick church on Liberty street in 1820.

The Meadville Academy was opened under the charge of Rev. Joseph Stockton in 1805, in the first brick academy building on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets.

### EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

On January 2d, 1805, the first number of the *Crawford Messenger* was published by Thomas Atkinson and W. Brendel. It was the first newspaper in the state west of Pittsburg. *The Centinal of the Northwestern Territory* (Cincinnati 1793), *The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette* (Cincinnati 1799), and the *Scioto Gazette*, Chilicothe 1801), were the only other newspapers in the United States west of Pittsburg. The paper for the *Messenger* was brought for several years from the mills near Pittsburg on horseback. In this year one mail per week was carried from Pittsburg to Erie through Franklin and Meadville.

It will be of interest to note the time required for the transmission of news to our village. From Lancaster, 14 days; Philadelphia, 14 days; Boston, 22; Washington, 21; New York, 18; London, 60 to 76 days; Paris, 71 to 85 days. A mail was established from Washington to New Orleans for letters exclusively, 1,206 miles, time 17 days. In 1807 an express mail was established between Washington and Detroit, time 9 days.

In 1805 Samuel Torbett commenced the manufacture of nails in a log building on Center street and Mulberry alley. Cut nails were not then made and all used in the first houses of the town were wrought by hand.

A tannery was opened (1805) west of Water street and south of Mill run by Patrick Davis. In the following year a second was built by James White on the Terrace, north of the residence of A. C. Huidekoper, Esq. This residence was built by Mr. White in 1806 or 1807, and is probably the first brick building in this part of the state.

The manufacture of whisky was introduced at an early date by David Mead and it soon became an important article of export. The distilling was by the old copper boiler and worm still. The machinery being inexpensive, stills were soon built by farmers and operated at leisure times, in many parts of the county.

On February 5, 1807 was organized "The Meadville Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Arts," Roger Alden President, Thomas Atkinson Secretary. The efforts of this association accomplished much for the interests of the youthful settlement in furthering industrial enterprises, and in the improvement of stock; particularly in the breeds of sheep.

The only public road from Franklin to Meadville and Waterford for many years was what is know as the creek road. In 1807 state appropriations were made for the improvement of the road from Franklin to Meadville, $400; from Meadville to Waterford, $450; $300 for the road between Mercer and Meadville, and $500 for the improvemen of French and Le Bœuf creeks.

In 1806 "The Waterford and Erie Turnpike Company,,' was organized, and in 1808 the company commenced collecting toll with the road in an incomplete condition. This enterprise, although outside the limits of our county, was closely identified with its commercial interests and enlisted the support of its citizens. The subscription books were opened at the store of Joseph Hackney (still standing next north of the brick store of the late John McFarland). Among its advocates and active promoters were Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, Joseph Hackney, Major R. Alden, David Mead and Henry Baldwin.

On April 26th, 1793, "The Holland Land Company" purchased 499,000 acres of land between French creek and the Allegheny river at three shillings, four pence per acre. The surveys were completed prior to 1800. Samuel B. Foster and Alexander W. Foster were the agents for the company from 1796 to 1799, succeeded by Major Roger Alden to the close of 1804, when the duties were assumed (January 2, 1805,) by Harm Jan Huidekoper, Esq.

The Population Land Company was organized in December, 1792. Its first agent was Thomas Rees, of Erie, succeeded in 1802 by Judah Colt for the lands situate in Erie county, and Jabez Colt at Meadville for lands within Crawford county.

Great trouble arose from the construction of the prevention clause of the Act of 1792, resulting in bitter contests between the company purchasers and actual settlers, which for many years discouraged and retarded settlement.

### PERIOD OF 1810.

It may be interesting at the termination of the first decade of the century to notice the general condition of the county. Its population was 6,150; Meadville 300. The number of horses, 2,142; cows, 5,389; sheep, 4,120; spinning wheels, 934—being one to every 6.5 of inhabitants; looms, 313—being one to every 20 of inhabitants; male weavers, 166; female weavers, 181; total, 347—being one weaver to 18 of population.

Manufactures for the year—Linen cloth, 53,330 yards; woolen cloth, 16,818 yards; cotton cloth, 3,212 yards—a total of 73,399 yards, or 12 yards per capita. Maple sugar, 70,000 pounds.

Exports—Whisky, black salts, lumber and staves (for pipes) to New Orleans.

Prices—Coffee, 50 cents per pound; tea, $2.00 per pound; whisky, 62 cents per gallon; calico, 31 to 60 cents per yard; muslin, 40 to 75 cents per yard.

Cost of transportation from Philadelphia to Meadville, $6 to $7 per 100 pounds.

There were but nine vessels on Erie and the upper lakes, averaging 50 tons.

Drs. T. R. Kennedy and Daniel Bemus were the physicians for the village and county.

Four stores by Srmuel B. Magaw, James Gibson, James Herriott and Joseph Hackney sufficed for the county. John Brooks manufactured that universal article of household necessity, the spinning wheel, and Jacob Raysor made irons for spinning wheels and repaired guns.

To this time all wool carding was done with small hand cards—a slow and tedious process. The necessary fulling of the woolen cloths by hand was a very great labor. As early as 1807 the "Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Arts" offered a liberal advance in money for the establishment of a fulling mill within ten miles of the town. The following year one was built on French creek in Venango county, but the first of which we have account in Crawford county was November 10, 1810, near Alden's mill, (Saegertown). In 1811 a carding machine was operated by Samuel Sloane on the farm of Cornelius VanHorne. A year later another was placad on Watson's run by Lot Lewis, after which time the carding machine gradually superceded the hand process.

### FIRST BRIDGE OVER FRENCH CREEK.

This year Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy erected the first bridge over French creek, as a personal enterprise. It stood at the crossing of Mercer street until the erection of the present iron structure by the county. Toll was collected until the construction of the free bridge at Dock street, 1828. The timber used in its construction was rafted from Kennedy mills on the Connewongo, Chautauqua county, New York, to Franklin and towed to Meadville by our aged citizen, Mr. Joseph Dickson.

On October 11th, 1811, Rev. Robert Johnson was installed as pastor of the congregations of Meadville, Little Sugar creek (Cochranton) and Conneaut (Evansburg) with a salary from the Meadville church of $200 per year.

An evidence of the taste and culture of the citizens of the village in 1812 was the organization of the "Meadville Library." It contained 150 volumes of standard works, history, biography and travels. and not a single work of fiction. The association afforded good reading until the donations to Allegheny College enlarged the literary field. Incited by this example, the citizens of Fairfield established the "French Creek Union Library," which appears to have had efficient supervision for many years. Among the old citizens identified with it were Col. James Cochran, David Humes, David Nelson and Mr. Mumford. These associations are worthy of notice as being the first of the kind west of Pittsburg.

### WAR OF 1812.

Meadville shared the general excitement of the war of 1812. On July 12th, a town meeting was held and Gen. Mead, Col. J. Hackney and Maj. Patrick Farrelly were deputed to visit the Indians on the Allegheny reservation to make explanations of facts and secure their pacific attitude. The deputation held a council at Genestongue with a number of the chiefs and Indians of the Seneca tribe, among whom were Cornplanter, Silverheels and the Old Prophet. After speeches by Cornplanter Maj. Farrelly and others, Cornplanter gave the reply for the Senecas, from which we make a short extract, as taken down by Col. Marlin:

"BROTHERS:—We are very glad to see you to day. Our fore-fathers made an agreement which we hoped would be lasting. If any bushes grow up in the road we will cut them down. You have now come forward to renew our friendship. We made this agreement with the United States—that we should have our lands together, and should always be friends as long as the sun shines and the water runs." * * * By our treaty with the United States we made the agreement that if an Indian should kill a white man he should pay $200, and if a white man should kill an Indian he should pay the same" (A compensation for murder hardly in accordance with modern ideas.)

The following from the *Messenger* will show the feeling of the day. Aug. 5. "Maj. Clark has called into service two hundred volunteers who are being stationed along Lake Erie as a frontier guard." Capt. Cochran's company of riflemen will leave this place for Erie in a few days." Two wagons loaded with 500 muskets, and powder, lead and flints, left Harrisburg on the 21st for this place." Aug. 19. "Two companies of the militia will leave this place to-day for Erie." Aug. 26. "Major Clark has arrived from Erie with the intelligence that five British vessels were seen above Erie; that four expresses arrived there last night with news that Indians were landed in the neighborhood of Sandusky." "All communication with Gen. Hull's army is cut off." "Every man capable of bearing arms is required to march forthwith." Sept. 16. "An express arrived with orders to Maj. Clark to call out his quota of 2,000 men." Sept. 25. "This village has assumed a warlike appearance. Our brave volunteers are collecting rapidly. Five companies from Washington county, one from Erie, two from Greene, one from Mifflin and one from Center have arrived and are regularly encamped." Oct. 28. "On Sunday two rifle regiments left this place for Niagara, the 1st regiment of infantry is expected to march on Saturday or Sunday next." Nov. 2. "The residue of the first detachment of volunteers left this place on Monday evening."

### 1814.

The increase of population in the western counties of the state and the necessity for greater money facilities for commercial and industrial enterprise resulted in the creation of the "Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania," with a capital of $200,000 in 4,000 shares, apportioned 1,000 shares to Crawford, 1,000 to Erie, 1,000 to Mercer and 1,000 to Venango and Warren counties. Subscription books were opened at the house of Samuel Torbett in Meadville, May 4, 1814, by Thomas Atkinson, Henry Hurst, John Brooks and Samuel Torbett, commissioners. On Oct. 28 the stockholders elected James Herriott, Eliphalet Betts, Wm. Clark, John Reynolds, John Brooks, Rufus S. Reed, of Erie; Roger Alden, Samuel B. McGaw, Henry Hurst, Jacob Shyrock, Patrick Farrelly, Wilson Smith and William Connelly, of Franklin, directors. The bank was located at Meadville, and Samuel B. McGaw elected president. At a subsequent date Joseph Morrison was appinted cashier. The bank for many years had good credit and a successful career, making dividends of from six to eight per cent. per annum; but in the financial troubles of 1820 became embarrassed and went into liquidation in the fall of 1822.

In December, 1814, Rev. Mr. Johnston, in connection with Thomas Atkinson, organized the first Sabbath school in the county. Mr. Johnston was the father of Hon. S. P. Johnston, of Warren, Pa.

### PEACE.

"On Saturday morning, February, 1815, an express passed through Meadville, which left Washington the preceding Tuesday, 14th, for Erie, with the glad tidings of peace." The time and distance traveled (four days and four nights) proves the improved condition of the public roads at that time. The shortest dates of published news in Meadville for this year are, from Boston, 20 days; New York, 13 to 20; New Orleans, 32; London, 65.

Two more bridges were built over French creek in 1815, one at Broad Ford and one at Dead Water (Cambridge). A toll bridge was also built over Conneaut, near its entrance into French creek, by William May, who for some years had controlled a ferry at that point.

### FOUNDING OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

In the spring of this year (April 14) Rev. Timothy Alden, a native of Massachusetts, became a resident of Meadville. Well educated for the times, energetic and ambitious, he soon occupied a prominent position as a leader in all movements of an educational or philanthropical character. Through his efforts a public meeting of the citizens was convened at the old court house, on Tuesday evening, June 20, 1815. Major R. Alden was called to the chair and John Reynolds, Esq., appointed secretary. At this meeting the foundation of Allegheny College was laid by the appointment of Rev. Timothy Alden, president, and professor of oriental languages and of ecclesiastical history, and Rev. Robert Johnston vice president and professor of logic, metaphysics and ethics. John Reynolds was appointed treasurer. Mr. Alden revisited his native state to secure aid to the undertaking, and the first name on the subscription list was that of ex-President John Adams. He afterwards canvassed the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, and on March 2, 1816, reported as result: land, $2,000; books; $1,642.30; cash, $416; total, $4,103.30. The subscriptions in Meadville, at that time numbering less than 500 of population, amounted to $5,685. The act of incorporation did not become a-law until March 24th, 1817, and on July 4th of the same year the organization was completed. The cost was, for tuition, $6 per quarter, boarding $1.50 per week; or, total for year, including boarding, washing and tuition, $130. The classes were for a time instructed in the court room, and afterwards at other places until the erection of the college edifice. Samuel Lord donated five acres of land for the site of the institution.

The first Bible society in the county was organized on July 20, 1815. The society was an active agency for the distribution of the Scriptures for many years, and to perpetuate the memory of those who appear to have been the active members in the cause, the names connected with the organization are appended: Roger Alden, president; Hon. Jesse Moore, vice president; Rev. Timothy Alden, corresponding secretary; Rev. Robert Johnston, recording secretary; John Reynolds, treasurer; Dr. Daniel Bemus, auditor; Hugh Cotton, George Davis, James Hamilton, Col. Robert Stockton and Peter Shaw, managers.

During the session of 1811-12 a bill was passed for the incorporation of the "Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike Co." Three hundred shares were allotted to be subscribed by Venanago county; Mercer county, 300; Crawford county, 450; Erie county, 80. The state was to subscribe $125,000 upon condition of a subscription of 2,000 shares having been made within a period of three years. The commissioners for Crawford county were James Herriott and Henry Hurst. The war and general business depression prevented the subscription until the charter and state appropriation were jeopardized. On August 19, 1815, an effort was made by the citizens to prevent such disaster, and Maj. R. Alden, John Reynolds, H. J. Huidekoper, F. F. Cummings, Samuel B. Magaw, Thomas Atkinson, Joseph Morrison, Samuel Torbett, Patrick Farrelly, E. Betts, James Foster, James Herriott, Henry Hurst, Wm. Clark and John Brooks were appointed a committee to secure by correspondence a united effort for the completion of the enterprise. In January, 1816, the subscription was completed.

At the close of 1815 Col. Wm. Magaw and William Clark commenced the manufacture of salt in the western part of the county (Beaver township) finding brine at the depth of 130 feet and using thirty kettles for boiling. Daniel Shryock afterwards became a partner, and the drilling was carried to a depth of 300 feet. The production was about ten barrels per day, and the price from $10 to $12 per barrel. Owing to the decline in value the works proved unprofitable and the manufacture was abandoned in 1821.

### ARSENAL BUILT

The recent war with Great Britain induced the legislature to build an arsenal in the wertern part of the state sufficiently remote from the lake to be safe from surprise. Meadville was selected as a suitable location and a brick arsenal was erected on the site now occupied by the North ward school. The building was 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, of two stories, with attics and dormer windows. On the first floor were sever. compartments for cannon and work-shop. The second story and attic were divided into rooms for storage of small arms and millitary equipments. The arsenal was used until 1858, when the old arms and equipments were sold, and in 1869 the site was given for school purposes.

On August 23d died General David Mead, at the age of 64.

### THE STATE ROAD.

By the act of March 13, 1817, thirteen commissioners were appointed and ordered to lay out a road of 50 feet in width, beginning at the north line of Warren county, at the termination of the road to Angelica, and running thence to Meadville. $3,000 was appropriated by the state for opening and clearing the road. James Miles, John Brooks and Major James McGrady were appointed commissioners to make the survey and location.

During the same session was incorporated a company for the construction of the "Mercer and Meadville Turnpike." John Reynolds and Thomas Atkinson were the commissioners appointed from Crawford county. The stock was not subscribed in time for contracting the work until November, 1818, and the road was not opened for use until 1821.

During the year 1819 the county erected public offices at a cost, including lots, of $2,579. This building yet stands next south of the Unitarian church.

In 1820 the population of the county was 9,379, an increase of 3,201. The town numbered 540 inhabitants, an increase of 366. The ordinary expenditures of the county were $3,915. Add for new office buildings $2,579. Total, $6,494. Seated tax, $4,967. Prices, log chains, 26 cents, plough shares, 28 cents per pound.

Roads had been opened from Franklin to Meadville and Waterford by the creek route, and from the latter point to Erie the turnpike was in nse. The state road had been cut out for part of the distance, and other rude ways extended to the various centers of settlement. These, while passable, were of the most primitive character, as may be believed, when it is stated that the entire amount expended by the county for roads and bridges for the five preceding years was less than $2,000, and for 1818, but $98.67. Neither of the turnpikes connecting with the town had been completed. French creek was the chief artery of commerce. Upon its surface the exports were carried to the market by flat boats or rafts and imports brought by keel boats from Pittsburg.

### MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures for 1820: 89,626 barrels sugar; 23,626 gallons whisky; 15,000 pounds wool, carded; and 9,600 yards of cloth, dressed. The county contained 49 saw mills, 30 grist mills, 4 carding machines, and 4 fulling mills.

Mercantile houses 1810-'20; Samuel B. Magaw, James Gibson, James Herriott, Joseph Hackney, Henry Hurst & Co. (1813), Wm. B. Foster (1813), Magaw & Betts (1813), Jas. Herriott and Jas. Foster (1813), Jacob Shryock & Co. (1814), Connor Clark (1814), Wm. Magaw and Jas. Herriott (1815), Joseph T. Cummings (1815), Wm. and James Foster (1815), Wm. W. White (1815), Daniel Perkins (1816), Daniel LeFevre (1817), Wm. Magaw and David Dick (1818), James Gibson and John Gibson (1819), Andrew Smith, Arthur Cullum. Druggist, J. A. Blossom. Manufactures: Spinning wheels, John Brooks; chairs, A. Bradley; nails, scythes and axes, James Hamilton; watch makers, A Johnson, Jacob Hull; Saddlers, J. P. Davis & Co., Horatio Davis; John Dick, hatter; tanneries, Patrick Davis, John Findley, Jos. and John Patterson, (1814), James White; stone cutter, John Birth; cabinet maker, S. Derickson (1814). Hotels, Samuel Torbett, George Hurst (1819, Andrew Work. S. Kirkpatrick, weaver; gunsmith, Jacob Razor; nail maker, Robert Porter, S.Torbett; Alva Flint, cloth dressing; black smiths, A. Radle (1814), L. Barton (1818).

On July 5, 1820, the corner stone of Bentley

Hall(Allegheny College) was laid with great ceremony, on the site presented by Samuel Lord.

### FIRST BRICK CHURCH.

During this summer the brick church on Liberty street was completed, and on August 14th the pews were sold by auction to pay the cost of construction, by a committee consisting of John Reynolds, H. J. Huidekoper, Livi Barton, John Brooks and James Hamilton. This was the first brick church west of Pittsburg, and had a seating capacity of over 500. On December 22d was celebrated in this church the second centenary of the landing of the pilgrims, with music, orations and an ode written for the occasion. The last surviving participant in this ceremony was the late Hon. David Derickson.

### INVENTION OF STRAW PAPER.

A mill for the manufacture of paper was this year commenced by Colonel Wm. Magaw, Thomas Atkinson and David Carr, on Woodcock creek, four miles north of Meadville. Colonel Magaw afterwards became the sole proprietor and conducted the manufacture with success for many years. It was in this mill that straw paper was first made, Colonel Magaw being the inventor of this now universal manufacture.

On November 7th arrived at Meadville the first mail stage from Bellefonte, Phillipsburg and Franklin. This line was established by Robert Clark, of Clark's Ferry, and by it a stage connection was made with Erie over the finished portion of the S. & W. turnpike.

We again, at the commencement of the decade, notice the general condition of material progress of the country. On Erie and the upper lakes were thirty sailing vessels averaging 50 tons, and one steam boat which arrived at Erie from Blackrock on Aug. 21st, and was intended to make weekly trips from Blackrock to Erie, Cleveland and Detroit. The steamboats on the Ohio and western rivers numbered not quite one hundred, and on September 10th the "Franklin" was the first steamboat to reach Kaskaskin, eighteen days from New Orleans.

The shortest time of published news at Meadville was from New York, 10 to 13 days; from Washington, 12 to 13; from Philadelphia 9 to 13; St. Louis, 30.

In 1821 the Mercer and Meadville turnpike was opened, completing a turnpike connection from Erie to Pittsburg.

The Crawford county Sabbath school union was organized this year, embracing eleven schools, the first of which was opened in 1819. Among the managers we notice the names of Rev. G. Alden, pastor; Alex. Johnson, elder, secretary; David Breckenridge, treasurer; Robert Stockton, elder; John McClure, elder; Joseph T. Cummings, James Brawley, Jacob Guy, John Galbreath, Esq.

The impetus given to internal improvements by the grand schemes of De Witt Clinton induced the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the session of 1821-2, to authorize surveys to ascertain the practicability of a connection by canal of Lake Erie with the Ohio. The explorations were made during the summer of 1823 by French creek and Waterford and by the western route which was afterwards adopted.

In 1824 the United States government ordered a corps of engineers to make surveys from the Potomac at Washington to Lake Erie to ascertain the practicability of a connection by a canal communication. The corps consisted of Gen. Barnard and Captain Poussin (formerly French officers under the empire) and Colonel Totton and Major Douglas. In August the party spent some weeks in Meadville while prosecuting their explorations.

The mail service between Pittsburg, Meadville and Erie was in February, 1824, extended to three mails per week.

During this year was completed the first brick court house on the eastern side of the public square, at the time considered an imposing specimen of architectural skill.

In December, 1824, died Hon. Jesse Moore, president judge since the short official service of Judge Addison.

January 24th, 1825, Hon. Henry Shippen was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Moore.

At a meeting of the "Sabbath School Union" this year sixty-four schools were reported, forty of which were in Crawford county. A library of over one hundred volumes had been provided exclusively for the use of the scholars connected with the Union under the following restriction: "Every pupil who shall have recited with little or no prompting *memoriter 5,000 verses* from the Bible, shall have the right to take one book, those who have recited 10,000 verses, two volumes, and for 15,000, three volumes at one time." Certificates of *nineteen rights* had been granted.

### VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

June 29th is memorable in the annals of the town for the visit of Lafayette, who spent a few hours on his route from Pittsburg to Erie, Many citizens yet live who remember the occasion.

The mania for canal improvements had become general and lines were projected in all parts of the country. Internal improvement conventions were held at all points. Arthur Cullum and John B. Wallace were deputed to represent this county at a convention at Harrisburg. The U. S. Engineers made an elaborate report of the explorations from the Potomac to Lake Erie, pronouncing the feasibility of the canal from Pittsburg to the lake.

The connection by turnpike of the entire distance between Philadelphia and Erie in 1824, and the completion of the Erie canal on October 26, 1825, aroused new enthusiasm by giving access to an eastern market for productions of the west hitherto excluded, and at the same time reducing the time of travel and the cost of transportation.

### QUICK TRAVELING.

A Troy paper of that period says: "The rapidity of traveling in the United States and the means of public conveyance have so increased within a few years as to become a matter of astonishment." "A gentleman now in Troy traveled from Erie in seventy nine hours." "Such are the signs of prosperity in a land of freedom." The Pittsburg *Gazette* publishes the fact that a resident of the city "had traveled from Detroit in three days." The Crawford *Messenger* notes the arrival of a merchant from New York City in the unprecedented time of five and one-half days. The time from Meadville to Pittsburg was thirty hours and to Philadelphia six days.

The cost of transportation from New York to Buffalo was reduced to $1.12½ per 100 pounds, to Erie 25 cents, Erie to Meadville, 25 cents; total from New York to Meadville, $1.62½ per 100 pounds. Wheat was worth in Meadville, per bushel, 75 cents; at Erie, $1. Cast iron ploughs were first introduced into the county this year by Mr. John McFarland. Unimproved lands were sold at from $3 to $4 per acre; improved farms at from $5 to $8 per acre.

Meadville, with a population of nearly 900, contained ten stores, ten taverns, one grist and fulling mill, oil mill, carding machine and grist and saw mill at outlet of the Cussewago. Manufactures in the county—Black salts and potash, 177,360 pounds; whisky, 48,754 gallons; sugar, 145,821 pounds.

The lakes were navigated by 100 sailing vessels and six steamboats. Thirty-four steamboats were employed at New York, consuming 70,000 cords of pine wood annually at $5 per cord.

"The Internal Improvement Society of Crawford County" was organized in April, 1826. To its efforts the western part of the State was in a great measure indebted for the construction of the Beaver and Erie canal. Its officers were Hon. Henry Shippen, president; Rev. Daniel McLean, Hugh Brawley, William Wicoff and Joseph T. Cummings, vice-presidents; David Derickson, recording secretary; John B. Wallace, corresponding secretary; Stephen Barlow, treasurer; H. J. Huidekoper, Thomas Atkinson, Joseph Morrison, John P. Davis, John Reynolds, William Foster and John H. Work, acting committee.

On November 9th, the new brick academy (now the High School) was opened under the charge of John Adams and Henry Pettibone.

The surveys for the French creek feeder from Conneaut Lake to French creek were made this year by Major Douglass.

On April 11th, 1827, the corner-stone of Christ church was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. Charles Smith, rector, assisted by Rev. B. Hutchins. The building committee were Hon. Stephen Shippen, Jared Shattuck, William Magaw, David Dick and Rob't L. Potter. This was the first Episcopal church west of Pittsburg.

On August 27th ground was broken for

the Beaver and Erie Canal opposite the present residence of A. C. Huidekoper, Esq., with a grand parade of the volunteer companies and citizens. The oration was delivered by Henry Baldwin, Jr. After the ceremonies of the occasion a collation was served at the Lord spring, where a barrel of whisky was opened for the refreshment of all who desired.

A daily mail from Pittsburg, Meadville and Erie was established, and also a stage and mail route opened over the new turnpike to Harrisburg via Bellefonte, accomplishing the distance in three and one-half days.

On March 18, 1828, a newspaper in the interest of the supporters of Andrew Jackson was published by Jacob Williamson—the Meadville *Gazette*.

Christ church was consecrated on August 16th by Bishop Onderdonk.

The important improvement of the year for the convenience of the town was the erection of a free bridge over French creek at the termination of Dock street.

### 1829.

Bentley Hall, of Allegheny College, having been in a great measure completed, the faculty was increased by the appointment of Dr. Reynold Coats, of Philadelphia, and Rev. David McKinney as additional professors.

On November 28th, 1829, water was let into the first division of the French creek feeder, an occasion celebrated by the citizens with great enthusiasm.

### MEADVILLE IN 1830.

Population of county, 16,030; of Meadville, 1,104. Merchants of Meadville — James Herriott, Leon and Sebastian Chappotin, Isaiah Kellogg, George S. King, Smith & Colson (1829), John McFarland & Co., John P. Davis, Wm. W. Perkins, Wm. Whitley (1828), Oscar Cullum (1829), Foster & Co (1829), Dick, Reynolds & Co. (1828), I. & W. P. Rupp (1829), Wood & Cady (1828). Mercantile houses between 1820-30—Jared Shattuck, Wm. A. V. Magaw (1827), John Brooks (1823), Jas. L. Smith (1827), Wm. A. Foster (1828), Wm. Davis. Attorneys John B. Wallace, George Selden, David Derickson, Chas. B. Power, Robert L. Potter, John W. Farrelly, John Stuart Riddle, Miles Green. Physicians—Daniel Bemus, Reynold Coats (1830), Wm. Woodruff, Edward Ellis (1830), Chas. W. Yates (1825), Dr. Warner (1825). Druggist—Samuel Magill (1825). Hatters—Hill & McCurdy (1829). Silversmiths – Hull & Walters. Cabinet-makers—T. McDowell, A. Grimes. Wm. Davis, tin and sheet-iron manufacturer. Tanners: W. C. Clark. John Patterson, James White. Prices paid for labor on canal, $10 per month. Prices of wheat per bushel, 75 cents; corn, 40 cents; hay, per ton, $7; flour, per barrel, $4.50; beef, 5 cents per pound per quarter; whisky, 25 to 38 cents per gallon. Merchandise was brought from Philadelphia in four or six-horse connestoga wagons, the trip to and from Philadelphia being made in eight or nine weeks. About ten days were consumed in going to and returning from Pittsburgh. A large part of the transportation from Pittsburg was by keel boats, which carried about 12 to 15 tons and were propelled up the rapid current by setting poles, a very laborious task.

At this date there was of completed canal and other artificial navigation in the United States, 1,343 miles; in progress, 1,848 miles; completed railroads, 44 miles; in progress 422 miles. On the lakes were eleven steamboats of from 50 to 400 tons, and ninety schooners averaging 70 tons. The importance of French creek as an outlet for the exports from the surrounding country may be seen from the fact that on April 1st between ninety and one hundred flat boats descended the stream with an average tonage of twenty-seven tons, with an approximate total valuation of $50,000, while an equal or greater number were preparing for the voyage. Add to these the large export of lumber by rafts, and the value of creek navigation can be appreciated.

Time of travel from Philadelphia to Meadville, 3 days and 12 hours; New York to Boston 48 hours.

Wolf bounties for 1829, $186.70; for ten years, $2,217.23. County expenditures for 1839, $8,093; borough, $571.

During this year the first church of the Methodist Episcopal congregation was commenced on Arch street.

In November the aqueduct over French creek was completed.

The successful navigation of the Allegheny by the steamboat Wm. B. Duncan from Pittsburg to Franklin in January, 1828, and by the "Allegheny" (built by David Dick and others of our citizens, introducing for the first time the stern wheel on western waters) to Warren in 1830, and to Olean in 1831; and the completion of the French creek feeder to the aqueduct excited a reasonable expectation that a system of artificial navigation on French creek to connect with steam on the Allegheny would prove of great public benefit.

Slack water navigation from the aqueduct to Franklin became a favorite scheme and the legislature was induced to undertake its construction. Early in December, 1833, five freighted boats descended French creek from Meadville to Franklin by the canal and the slack water, and by the river to Pittsburg. Hon. John Dick had the honor of conducting the first boat through this improvement. On April 29th, 1834, the "French Creek Pioneer" was launched—the first and probably only canal boat for passengers between these points. We note her arrival on June 6th and on December 13th. The French creek feeder was completed to Conneaut Lake in December. In July, 1837, the dam at Bemustown was broken, and the canal and slack water improvements seriously damaged by a great flood. No appropriations for repairs were made, and in 1840 the estimated sum necessary for these repairs was $131,174. The French creek division proved a great disappointment to its friends, and the cost of construction a total loss to the state.

On November 4th, 1833, Allegheny College was opened under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, with Rev. Martin Ruter President.

The first foundry was established by Jared Shattuck, on the south side of Randolph street, opposite the present school building, and in it was the first steam engine operated in the town. The Red mill this year was converted from a paper mill to a grist mill by E. Derby.

On May 2, 1835, the last of the beavers in Northwestern Pennsylvania was killed in Venango county. This last of his race had been known for thirty years.

On August 15, 1836, the Unitarian church was dedicated.

The rapid increase of western immigration and consequent traffic is proved by the commercial development on the lakes, the number of steamboats having in five years increased from eleven to thirty-four, and schooners from ninety to one hundred and fifty.

Judge Shippen died in March, 1839. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Nathaniel B. Eldred. James Thompson was also appointed president judge of the district court.

During this year the white daisy first made its appearance in this county, an unwelcome, and it is to be feared, a permanent settler.

### SEMI CENTENNIAL OF MEADVILLE.

1840. The commencement of this decade is so nearly coincident with the semi-centennial of the settlement as to make it a proper period for a consideration of the condition of the county after fifty years of settlement.

Its population was 31,734, an increase in ten years of 15,694. The tax assessment was $12,091.76; rate per capita, 38 1-10 cents. Borough population, 1,406; increase in ten years, 302. Tax assessment, $1,228; rate per capita, 87⅓ cents. Value of labor—Mechanics, per day, 75 cents to $1.25; labor, per day, 62½ to 75 cents; labor, per month, $10 to $11 and board. Prices board and lodging, per week, $1.50 to $2.00; prices current (retail)—Flour, $3.50 to $3.75 per barrel; beef, 4 to 5 cents; sugar, 12 to 18 cents per pound; tea, 87 cents to $1.00; coffee, 10 to 12 cents.

A tri-weekly mail coach connected with Harrisburg and a daily with Pittsburg and Erie. Time of travel to New York or Philadelphia, 3 to 3½ days. Meadville was the business centre, not only for Crawford, but also for portions of Mercer and Venango counties. Merchandise was transported from Pittsburg and Erie by four or six-horse conestoga wagons, keel boats having gone from use. The time for transportation of merchandise from New York and Philadelphia was from thirteen to sixteen days.

Business houses between 1830 and 1840—Wm. Magaw (1833), Smith & Colson (1830), Ebenezer Betts (1832), Wm. Watson (1832), George King (1833), I. & W. P. Rupp (1830), Hylus Ellis (1833), Magaw & Chappotin (1833).

Business houses in Meadville in 1840—John McFarland & Co,, Cullum & Thorp, Hastings, Smith & Bagley, Gill and Derickson, Joseph Douglass, Daniel Shryock, Samuel Wilson, Rodney Burt, Fleisher & Tuckner, John & David Dick.

The Crawford County Medical Society was organized in 1841 with a membership of ten: Doctors Chas. M.Yates, James White, A.Yates Harlow, Edward Ellis, Philip Spencer, Wm. Woodruff, Rufus Ashley, Joseph Bloomfield, Ebenezer Hyde, H. Boyd.

Crawford county Bar—G. Church and A. Huidekoper, David Derickson, J. S. Riddle and Wm. H. Davis, Arthur Cullum, J. W. Farrelly and C. B. Power, D. M. Farrelly, Thomas VanHorne.

Druggist, Norman Collender; books, Allen & Brother; hatters, Osborn & Burgess, J. & H. Hemler; cabinetmakers, John Carr, C. P. Cochran, Samson Hamilton; chairmakers, A. Bradley, D. V. Derickson, W. J. McFadden; carriage and wagonmakers, Proctor & Forsyth; tin and sheet-iron manufacturer, W. Bartle & Co.

In the spring of 1842 the Trustees of Allegheny College opened a female seminary in the building formerly known as Torbett's hotel. In the fall of the same year a steam paper mill was erected by Edward A. Reynolds on the site now occupied by the Sennett machine shops.

On May 24th, 1843, fifteen years after "breaking ground" for the French creek feeder, the "Hudson" and "Pilot" landed at the Chestnut street basin, laden with freight, from Pittsburg, the first boats over the line frem Beaver to Meadville. The State had expended nearly $4,000,000 during these years on the canal from Beaver to Erie and Meadville and the slack water to Franklin. The estimated amount for the completion of the canal was $211,000, yet at the session of 1842-3 all the work done at such cost was granted to the Erie Canal Company, in consideration of finishing the work. The old mill at the head of Water street was converted into a woolen factory by Wm. A. V. Magaw.

On June 2d, 1844, the new school (Second Presbyterian) church was dedicated, and on October 24 the brick Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Centre street and Cranberry alley, was dedicated by the Unitarians as Divinity Hall.

### THE PLANK ROAD CRAZE.

After the completion of the canal from Beaver to Erie (December, 1844,) no public improvements of note were undertaken in the county until the spread of the "plank road" mania in 1848-9. This method of road building met with popular favor. Calculations of large profits were easily made when the perishable nature of the roadway was left out of the estimate, and the possession of a plank road charter was regarded as a stepping stone to a fortune in prospective dividends. Crawford county did not escape the contagion. In the winter of 1848-9 a public meeting was convened at the court house and the advantages of this system of road building set forth by J. S. Riddle, Esq. It must be borne in mind that at this period the county was, with the exception of the turnpikes, destitute of good public roads, especially the eastern portion. Farms were widely separated by unimproved lands, large blocks were held by the Holland Land Company, or under tax titles, often aggregating many thousands of acres in compact bodies. To open these lands and induce settlement, the plank road scheme was favorably received. A charter was obtained for the "Meadville, Allegheny and Brokenstraw Plank Road" in the spring of 1849, and the company organized by the election of J. S. Riddle president, and John Dick, Alfred Huidekoper, Wm. Thorp, John M. Osborne and William Reynolds, managers. On February 19, 1850, a contract for ten miles was given and the road completed to Guy's Mills in 1853. The anticipated results were not realized, and in 1857 the road was abandoned by the company to the public.

During the winter of 1849-50 a charter was granted to the "Meadville, Klecknerville and Edinboro Plank Road Company." Books were opened on March 5, 1850: The company was organized with Gaylord Church, president; Edward Sæger, Isaac Sæger, Wm. Reynolds and others as managers. The road was completed to a connection with the Edinboro and Erie plank road in 1851, and the line of mail stages to Erie transferred from the Waterford turnpike to this road. Toll was collected for some years, but the receipts were insufficient for the necessary renewal of the roadway and the road was surrendered by the company for public use.

### 1850.

Population of the county, 37,849—an increase in ten years of 6,125. Tax assessments, $15,681; rate per capita, 41 43-100 cents. Borough population, 2,578; increase in ten years, 1,172. Tax assessments, $1,900; rate per capita, 73 7-10 cents. Mercantile houses in Meadville—H. & C. Cullum, O. Hastings, J. R. Dick, Derickson & Fuller, Donnelly & Lenhart, John McFarland & Co., D. V. Derickson, John P. Davis, J. & M. Hilbroner, T. M. Kean; grocer—J. C. C. Brooks; druggists—N. Collender & Co., Chas. W. Burton, Chas. M. Yates; hatter—John M. Osborne; clothing—A. Seiple & Co.; books—H. B. Balch & Co., D. Sexton; foundries—Hiram Steele, Watson Case, Pardon Sennett; woolen mill—H. & C. Cullum; salaratus manufactory—John McFarland; chairmakers—W. & R. McCabe, A. Bradley; silversmith—Isaac Myers.

The first telegraph office was opened this year in the jewelry store of C. W. Mead, on Chestnut street, by the Pittsburg & Erie Telegraph Company.

The first building used as a Catholic church exclusively was the frame building still standing on the northwest corner of Liberty and Pine streets. The corner-stone was laid by Father Steinbacher, September 25th, 1849, and the building was completed and dedicated August 10, 1850. The congregation was organized by the same Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher in February, 1849.

On January 9, 1654, a charter was granted to the Meadville Gas and Water Company. The projectors and stockholders were citizens of New Jersey. After ten years of unsuccessful operation of the works, the stock was purchased by residents of Meadville, a new site purchased and entirely new works erected, with a largely increased capital.

### THE RAILROADS.

On October 8th, 1852, representatives of several railway interests in this State, New York and Ohio, met at Cleveland to perfect a scheme for a connection from Ohio to the city of New York through Northwestern Pennsylvania. At this meeting Meadville interests were represented by Darwin A. Finney and William Reynolds. This was the initiation of the "Pittsburg & Erie Branch," afterward merged into the "Meadville Railroad," subsequently known as "Atlantic & Great Western Railway," and at the present time the "New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio." Hon. Gaylord Church and William Reynolds were appointed to represent the Pennsylvania interests at a meeting in New York with the New York & Erie Railroad Company. The conference resulted in a survey of the line in the autumn of 1852.

On August 19th, 1853, ground was broken for the railway on the bank of French creek, south of the borough line. On the 22d a subscription was made by the commissioners of the county, in consequence of an expression of opinion by a vote of the citizens on August 18th, of 3,235 in favor and 170 adverse to such subscription. On the same day Joseph McArthur, Samuel B. Long, Alexander Power and William Reynolds were appointed directors on behalf of the county. William Reynolds was appointed by the board of directors superintendent of construction of the "branch." About ten miles were graded southwest of Meadville at a cost of $76,000, when the contractors abandoned the work in December, 1854. Thirty thousand dollars of the county bonds had been expended in the construction.

On November 11, 1856, a convention of the several interested companies was held in Meadville to mature a plan for resumption of work: Thomas J. Power and William Reynolds were appointed to represent the P. & E. R. R. interests at a meeting in New York City.

On May 27th, 1857, "The Meadville Railroad Company" was incorporated, George Merriman, Gill & Shryock, A. W. Mumford, Gaylord Church, John McFarland, John Dick, James E. McFarland, Richard Craighead, Darwin A. Finney, James R. Dick and William Reynolds, corporators. The organization of the company was effected by the election of William Reynolds president, John Dick, Gaylord Church, Darwin A. Finney, James J. Shryock, George Merriman, L. D. Williams, A. W. Mumford, James R. Dick, directors; Harper Mitchell, secretary; James R. Dick, treasurer.

On July 27th all the "branch" interests of the P. & E. Company were transferred to the "Meadville Railroad Company."

On June 8th the commissioners of Crawford county applied for an injunction prohibiting the further issue of county bounds and a decree for the cancellation of the entire county subscription. On February 16th, 1858, a contract was given to Henry Doolittle and W. S. Streator for the construction and equipment of the road. Individual subscriptions of some what over $200,000 had been made and negotiations effected in Europe for a portion of the necessary funds.

On October 25th, 1858, the Supreme Court, by decree, annulled the $170,000 of unissued county bonds, basing their decision upon the fact that "the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad Company, at the time the county subscription was authorized by the legislature (1846) was destitute of legal basis." This decree was a serious disaster to the project, the European negotiations having been based on the county and individual subscriptions. The latter were made conditional upon the completion of a certain portion of the work within a limited time. The delays occasioned by new negotiations rendered these subscriptions void. On March 10th, 1859, the name of the company was changed to "The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania." It subsequently became necessary to organize a new company in the state of New York to effect the desired connection with the Erie railway. This was done on May 21st, 1859, under the name of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company in New York; William Reynolds, president; John Dick, Gaylord Church, James E. McFarland, W. S. Streator, J. J. Shryock, Pearson Church, Henry A. Kent, William Thorp, Henry Doolittle, D. C. Doan, Marvin Kent and E. J. Lowber, directors. The latter company purchased the right of way and the work done by the Erie & New York City Railroad Company. The track was laid to Corry May 27th, 1861, and was completed to Meadville October 22, 1862.

On June 1st, 1863, the line was opened to Franklin. On November 3d, 1863, the first train (freight) entered Cleveland from New York over the A. & G. W., and on June 20th, 1864, the last spike was driven at Dayton.

The Oil Creek railroad was built from Corry to Titusville of the same guage as the A. G. & W. (six feet) and connecting therewith at Corry, by the assistance of the friends of the A. & G. W. Co., in 1862.

The Pitttsburg & Erie Railroad Company was chartered in 1845. A new charter was obtained under the name of the Erie & Pittsburg Railway Company, in 1856. Under this charter the road was graded through the western part of Crawford county in 1859, and completed to New Castle in 1864.

### 1860.—ANOTHER DECADE.

The population of the county in 1860 was 48,755, an increase in ten years of 10,906. Tax assessment, $39,089.35; rate per capita, 80 cents. Borough, population, 3,702, an increase in ten years of 1,124. Borough tax assessment, $3,531, rate per capita, 95 38-100 cents.

On February 15, 1866, a new charter was granted, and Meadville became a city.

### STATISTICS FOR 1870.

County, population, 63,832, an increase in ten years of 15,077. Tax assessment, $79,691.73, rate per capita, $1.24 87-100. City, population, 7,103, increase in ten years, 3,401. Tax assessment, $22,662.00, rate per capita, $3.19. On November 29th, 1870, the Beaver & Erie canal was sold to the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Company. In 1871 the main line was abandoned, and the water drawn from the feeder in 1872.

### CITY WATER WORKS.

The city was left without a water supply for fire purposes, and in 1873, the Mayor, James D. Gill, recommended the construction of water works by the city for fire protection and supply to the citizens. The expenditure for such purpose was strongly opposed, and the proposition being submitted to a vote, was rejected. The insecure condition of the rapidly growing city against the danger of fire induced the offer by the city to capitalists of a contract for a water supply for fire purposes. On October 30, 1874, "The Meadville Water Company" was incorporated. Every effort was made to secure a general popular stock subscription, the amount to be subscribed by any one person being restricted. The company was organized by the election of J. J. Shryock, president; James D. Gill, Pearson Church, Samuel B. Dick, George B. Delamater, F. W. Huidekoper, William Reynolds, Hiram L. Richmond, Jr., F. W. Ellsworth, J. C. Porter, directors. The works were completed in September, 1875.

### 1880.

County, population, 68,607, increase in ten years, 4,777. Tax assessment, $139,598.77, rate per capita, $2.03 48 100. City, population, 8,860, increase in ten years, 1,757. Tax assessment, $35,330, rate per capita $3.98 64-100.

### THE MEADVILLE & LINESVILLE R. R.

The necessity of a competing railway from our city induced many of the business men to undertake its construction. A meeting was held at the court house in March, 1880. E. W. Shippen was appointed chairman and T. A. Delamater, secretary. As a result the Meadville & Linesville Railroad Company, with a capital of $125,000, was organized on July 7th, 1880, by the election of James J. Shryock president, A. C. Huidekoper, Samuel B. Dick, G. W. Delamater, S. C. Stratton, A. S Dickson, Cyrus Kitchen, W. S. Harper and W. P. Porter, directors; F. W. Ellsworth, secretary; G. W. Delamater, treasurer. The road was completed in October, 1881.

Manufactories of window glass and bottles, silk works, and wire nail manufactories have been added to the list of industries since 1880.

### CENTENNIAL SUMMARY.

At the close of the century of settlement of the county, a statement of its status will be appropriate. Population (estimated) 70,000. Tax assessment for 1887, $134,928.34, rate per capita, $1.92 75-100. Acres of improved land, 423,631; timber land, 179,307. Valuation (by assessors) $10,248,157. Farm buildings, mills and manufactories, $2,091,710; lots with buildings, $4,003,088; vacant lots, $138,852. Horses and mules, over four years of age, 10,519; cows, ditto, 21,215; oxen, ditto, 869; total valuation of personal property and occupation, $985,124; money at interest, mortgages, etc., $2,433,223; total valuation, $17,000,000. City population (estimated), 10,000 for 1887. Tax assessment, $37,036.22, rate per capita, $3.70 36-100.

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## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EARLY SETTLER.

### Stories of Pioneer Life, Indian Troubles, Personal Experiences, Etc.

(BY HON. JOHN DICK.)

I have been urged by many friends to commit to writing my early recollections of the first settlers and residents of Meadville and the surrounding country, together with such information as I have obtained from my association with many who were resident at an early period.

In 1794, my father, William Dick, removed with his family from Pittsburg to Meadville. His family were four in number, viz: his wife and two sons, George and myself. I was between four and five months old when we arrived in Meadville. At that period there were no means of transportation but by the Allegheny river, or by pack horses. My father chose the former, and embarked, with his family and goods, on board a keel boat, destined for Franklin, at the junction of the French creek with the Allegheny river. This journey occupied three weeks to Franklin. Franklin was then a military post, established by the government for the protection of the settlers. The fort was under the command of Left. Polhemus and Ensign Rosencrantz. Several of the members of his command subsequently became residents of Meadville, amongst whom were John Wentworth, Luke Hill, Sargeant Muzzy, Samuel Lord and Martin Kicenceder, names now familiar to many of the old citizens.

On the arrival of the boat at Franklin, my father procured pack-horses for the transportation of his goods and family. I have often heard my mother speak of her journey on horseback with me on her lap, along the Indian path which in many places was over-hung with bushes that nearly swept her from her seat. On arriving at Meadville, General Mead invited them to his house until some provision should be made for them. I believe this was in September or October.

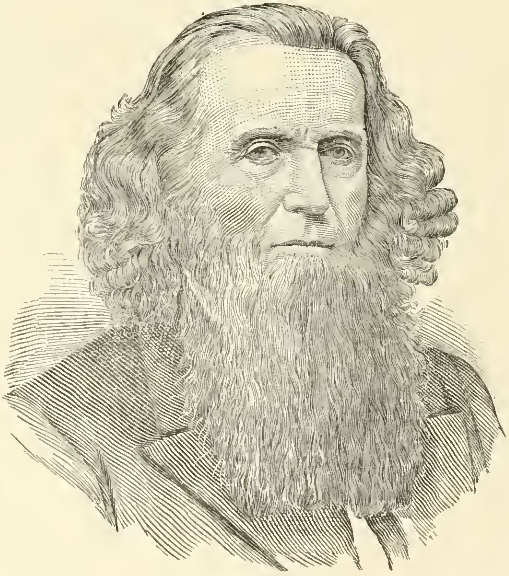
### GEN. MEAD'S STOCKADE HOUSE.

General Mead resided on the ground now occupied by the residence of James E. McFarland. There was a stockade erected about his premises, as a protection from the attacks of the Indians, who were very numerous and troublesome. The stockade was built by planting timber close together, and was about fifteen feet high. I have a distinct recollection of seeing them standing many years afterwards Within the stockade were three buildings, or cabins; two were built of round logs and one, which was occupied by General Mead, was a frame one-story filled in between the studding with clay mortar and boarded on both sides to prevent the clay falling out. One of the log houses was occupied by James Dickson and family, who had settled a farm four miles up French creek, and he removed there in the spring, where he resided many years, and until his death. The other cabin, which had been used as an out house, or store house, was put in the best repair that could be under the circumstances, for the occupancy of my father's family. We remained there until the spring of 1795, when my father removed to a log cabin on the corner of Water and Center streets. The ground is now occupied by the Rupp hotel. The building we occupied was a part of what was called a double house, there being a space between two cabins with the roof extending over the space between, and the door of entrance to each being under cover. The other part was occupied by David Ralyea, one of the earliest settlers. Some of his family are yet residents of this vicinity. The only residents at the time of our arrival were Gen. David Mead, James Dickson, Thomas Ray, David Ralyea, William Jones, Robert F. Randolph, James Finney and Cornelius VanHorne.

In 1796, my father built a two story residence on the corner of Water street and an alley and removed his family there the same fall. In 1797, he contracted to build a house for General Mead, which now is standing at the head of Water street—Dr. Ellis' residence—being the oldest building in the city. In 1798, my father built the house corner of Water street and Cherry alley, now owned by J. D. Gill. The frame was erected at that time, the roof put on and also the weather-boarding, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining material to finish it, it remained in that unfinished state until March 12th, 1800, when the legislature passsd a law to organize Crawford county. As soon as the officers of the county were appointed, the commissioners contracted with my father to finish off the building for a court house, which was completed early in the summer and the first court held by David Mead and John Kelso, associate judges, in July 1800, and by Judge Addison, in 1801, Judge Kelso and Judge Bell being the associates.

### THE EARLY BAR.

In 1803 my father contracted with the county commissioners to build a court house and jail on the west side of the Diamond—site of Mr. Brawley's law office—which was occupied for many years as such. At the early period of judicial business in this county, there were many of the first talents of the bar in regular attendance on the courts. Hon. Henry Baldwin, late Supreme Judge, Hon William Wilkins, John Woods, Thomas Collins, Steel Sample, James Ross, Parker Campbell and George Armstrong, all men of more than ordinary ability, and some of them not surpassed by any in their day. Of the resident lawyers we had several who were at the head of the profession: Alexander W. Foster, Patrick Farrelly, Samuel B. Foster, John W. Hunter and others. The first prothonotary was Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, and William Moore register and recorder. Alexander Stewart was first sheriff, who, after the term of his office expired, returned to Lycoming county, where he formerly resided.



GENERAL JOHN DICK.

For several years following the removal of my father to Meadville, there were many added to the population of the town and county. The successful campaign of General Wayne the same year against the Indians, and his treaty with them, rendered more secure the settlers, and there was a consequent increase of immigration. Amongst those who located here previous to 1800, were Luke Hill, Rodger Alden, Alexander W. Foster, John Carver, James Gibson, John Davis, Samuel Torbett, David Compton, Daniel Razor, Daniel Roger, Henry Hurst, George Hurst, John Brooks and many others scattered through the county.

### A SEVERE STORM.

My earliest recollection of any particular circumstance in connection with personal interest was a terrible storm in June, 1797, which prostrated everything in its way for many miles. Several houses were blown down and others unroofed I was then three years old, had strayed away from home and found myself on the bank of French creek. When the storm came on, I started for home, but was caught by the wind and carried to the middle of Water street. A two-story log building, occupied as a hotel or tavern by John Carver, was blown down to the first story, and the logs and other timbers piled over me. The first log fell parallel with my body, the next fell at right angles and supported all the rest from pressing upon me. A number of persons from within saw me but dared not venture out until the storm subsided. As soon as it was safe some eight or nine men rushed out and removed the timber, and Alexander Power, Esq., late of Conneautville, carried me to my father's. Dr. Kennedy was soon with me, and by judicious and active treatment restored me to consciousness. A young man by the name of Dunn was killed at the same time by a log blown from a house striking him on the head. We have never had so violent a storm since.

Previous to 1800—1789-'90—General Mead had built a saw-mill, which furnished all the lumber used here for several years. In the fall of 1790 he built a small grist mill, near the sawmill. Both were located near where the red mill now stands. Both mills were operated by water from Mill run, there being sufficient then to run both mills the greater part of the year. Soon after there were sev eral saw mills erected in the vicinity C. Van Horne, General Wilkins, and George Dickson built saw mills Rodger Alden built a grist mill in 1801 at Saegertown; Archibald Humes built one on Gravel run; James Dickson built one on Woodcock; Alexander Power one on Conneaut creek. Thus the country was saved much labor and expense in procuring food for their families.

### THE PRIVATIONS OF SETTLERS.

For many years after our removal to Meadville, we suffered many privations, for want of the actual necessaries of life. For the first year, all our supplies were brought from Pittsburg on pack horses. Late in the fall of 1795, my father started with four horses to pack a supply of flour from Pittsburg for his family during the winter. He expected to be absent about eight or ten days, but did not return for nearly six weeks, in consequence of the fall of snow about four feet deep. There were no roads opened and consequently no travel to break the roads. I have heard my mother say that she and her children subsisted principally upon frozen potatoes, venison and bear meat until my father's return. The few inhabitants here were no better off than we, but a disposition to divide with and assist each other was strongly manifested by all. During the summer, large bodies of Indians were encamped in and about the village, hunting and fishing. French creek abounded at that time with fine fish and eels, and deer and turkeys were often killed within the lines of the village.

### THE INDIANS.

The Indians in general were peaceable except when under the influence of whisky, which was furnished them by traders. On one occasion, when a large number of them were encamped on the point or bend in the creek, where now stands the freight house of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, my father went down and purchased a dressed deer skin. When returning he met an Indian, who challenged him with stealing the skin and attempted to take it from him. But he, being a stout and resolute man, did not feel disposed to yield to his demands. He felled him to the ground, then picked up an ox gad and belabored him right soundly. He was soon after surrounded by a large number of Indians, who were determined to have revenge; one of them approached from behind with a large knife, but a bystander called to father to warn him of his danger, when he wheeled round, caught the fellow in the act of striking him, threw him down, seized the knife and in drawing it from him, cut the savage's hand nearly through. Finding himself surrounded and in danger of his life, he made his way to General Mead's house, where, in a short time, the building was surrounded by Indians, demanding the surrender of my father. Owing to the firmness of General Mead and a few others who remained with him during the night, any further hostility was prevented. After explanations were made and the conduct of the Indian explained, the mass of the Indians were satisfied that he deserved what he got. During that night, my mother suffered great anxiety for my father's safety, and much fear lest in their rage they would attack her house. Amongst the prominent Indians who were frequently in the village, was a celebrated chief whose name in English was Half Town, another, Logan, another, Cheat, and Twenty Canoes. Others, when translated in English, were probably characteristic of the gentlemen so named—Laughing Thief, Stinking Fish and Surly Bear. I remember, upon one occasion, Half Town and his squaw came into my father's and asked for something to eat. My mother set before them some cold meat, bread, butter and milk. After having satisfied their hunger, they left with many expressions of thanks, shaking hands with mother. He remarked, "Good squaw, very good." About two or three months after, near Christmas, our old friend Half Town again made his appearance with one of the largest and fattest wild turkeys I ever saw, completely dressed, and presented it to my mother. She asked him how much was to pay. Half Town seemed quite indignant and said, "Good squaw, you much good squaw, you keep him," and turned and walked away. He was not to be outdone in acts of kindness. As the country became settled and the game scarce, they retired to other hunting grounds.

### AN INDIAN'S JOKE.

There is one other circumstance in connection with the business of the place, which may not be of much importance, but may be somewhat amusing to those who love a good joke. Colonel Joseph Hackney was about the first in this place to trade with the Indians, and had provided such articles as were usually required by them. He kept his little supply in a small frame building on the corner of the lot where John McFarland's store now stands. Amongst the prominent articles of trade with the Indians were beaver, otter and musk rat skins. At that period there were large quantities of the beaver taken in the streams and marshes of this county. Colonel Hackney had traveled amongst the Indians and acquired a pretty good knowledge of their language, and many of the nations were quite familiar with him. On one occasion an Indian came into the store and said: "Brother, buy beaver skin?" "Yes." "How much give?" "Six shillings." "Well, take him." The colonel threw the skin up through a hole in the floor into the loft. After the Indian went out, he saw a rude ladder against the end of the house where there was an opening in the loft. Placing it so that he could reach in, he stole the beaver skin and an hour after, he came back and said: "Brother, I another beaver skin. How much, six shillings?" After being paid, he retired, but soon after returned with another beaver skin. The colonel, never suspecting, asked him why he did not bring them all at once. He replied: "No get; one at time." The colonel paid the third time, and soon the Indian appeared with another beaver skin. He began to suspect all was not right and examined the loft and found he had been buying the same skin over again. When he taxed the savage with his rascality, he roared and laughed and thought it a first class joke. And so did all the colonel's acquaintances, for I have heard them twit him about it many years afterward.

### TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

In speaking of the troubles and difficulties the early settlers had to encounter, I will mention the attack by the Indians on James Dickson, in 1794, when returning from his farm up the creek. He was attacked by three or four Indians near where William Reynolds now resides. They fired upon him from an ambush, one of the balls breaking his arm, another passing through his hat. Mr. Dickson had his rifle with him—no one traveled in those days without arms—and immediately wheeled round, presented his rifle, and called to them to come out and fight him. The cowardly rascals he succeeded in keeping at bay until he reached his home.

Another circumstance that occurred about or before that time, may still further show what our fathers had to endure in the early settlement of the country. I refer to the capture of Captain Cornelius VanHorne and Thomas Ray by the Indians. They were carried off and tied in the woods, with their hands tied behind them, then secured to a tree, but so far apart that they could not communicate with each other. The Indians then left them for a time until they made a raid on some other of the settlers. Captain VanHorne had picked up a small knife a day or two before and stuffed it into the cuff of his coat. After the Indians had left him, he remembered the circumstance and after some time secured the knife, cut the thongs, and released himself from the torture that was in store for him. His companion, Ray, did not fare so well, but was taken to Detroit and after some deliberation the savages decided, by way of amusement, to have him run the gauntlet. The gauntlet consisted of two lines of savages facing each other about eight feet apart, each man being supplied with a well trimmed hickory. The prisoner is then made to run up and down between them, each savage striking him on the bare back as he passes, a process which would result in flaying the flesh from his body. After the process, a British officer who proved to be a countryman of Ray's—he being a Scotchman—bargained with the Indians and bought him off for two gallons of whiskey, and then furnished him with means to return to his family, which required some months to perform.

### A DUEL.

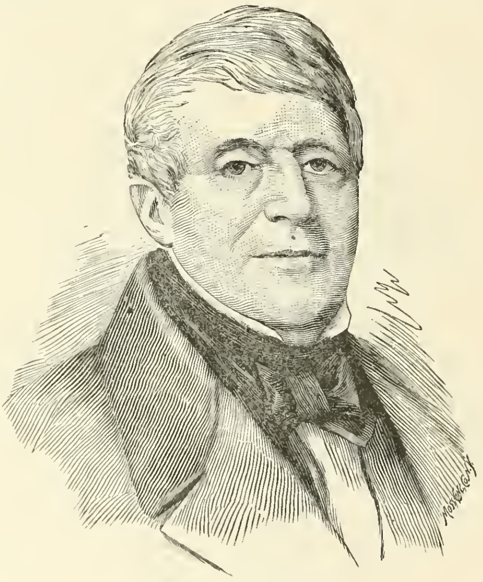
Another event of the early days of the city was one which probably will not interest the present residents, but as a matter of history, may with propriety be recorded. A duel was fought in 1804, between General Roger Alden and Alexander W. Foster. I am not fully informed as to the origin of the difficulty but I believe a woman was at the bottom of it. They fought on a point of land on French creek about two miles from the court house on the Randolph flats. At the first fire, Alden fell, his antagonist's ball having shattered his thigh bone. He was brought home in a canoe by James F. Randolph and George McGunnegle. Doctors Wallace, of Erie, and Kennedy, of Meadville, acted as surgeons on the occasion. Such an event in our village would necessarily produce a great deal of excitement, each of the belligerents having their personal friends. But by judicious forbearance, all trouble soon subsided and the harmony of the citizens was not disturbed.

### HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

General Alden was at that time agent for the Holland Land Company in Pennsylvania, Paul Bush, of Philadelphia, being the general agent for the company in Pennsylvania and New York. Large bodies of land were conveyed to the company by the government in payment of money furnished them to carry on the Revolutionary war. The settlement of these lands caused much trouble and litigation in our courts for many years, which retarded, in a great measure, the settlement of the country. General Alden soon after resigned the agency and was succeeded by Harm Jan Huidekoper, who some years after purchased the entire interest of the company in this State. His history in this and the surrounding country is familiar to most persons, and will not require any further notice from me, other than to say that he lived in this community, much respected for his philanthropy and benevolence, and died much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

General Alden served with distinction in the revolutionary army and was considered a brave and chivalrous officer. He was in possession, at one period, of some of the most valuable property in this vicinity. He became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, in consequence of the revulsion of money matters, after the war of 1812, and all his valuable possessions were sold to satisfy his creditors. He lived some years after in this place in very embarrassed circumstances, then received an appointment as military store-keeper at West Point, where he resided several years, and where he died between eighty und ninety years of age.

There is one other circumstance which would, perhaps, as a matter of history, be worth recording; particularly so, as it finally terminated in the possession of the property by the descendants of the original parties. In 1793 or '94, I am not certain which, William Gill took possession of and settled on the tract of land directly north of the Lord tract on French creek. He built a cabin and raised corn and potatoes during the summer. In the fall he went to Pittsburg, where his family were, intending to lay in supplies and return with his family. But, owing to the winter setting in early, he deferred his return until the following spring. When he arrived, he found the cabin occupied by Jenny Finney, who claimed possession of the land and stood in the door with rifle in hand and warned him to leave the premises; or, if he attempted to dispossess her, she would put a ball through him. Mr. Gill, believing discretion the better part of valor, abandoned the settlement and went further up the stream. Jenny Finney remained in possession long enough to perfect her claim, and soon after married Gen. Mead, he being a widower at that time. Perhaps the General could not have selected a more suitable companion. She was well educated, possessed a strong mind, indomitable will and great energy of character. The tract of land settled by her finally became the property of her daughter Maria, who was subsequently married to William Gill, the son of her adversary in the land claim. In the end, singularly enough, the descendants of the contending parties became joint owners of the property.



HARM JAN HUIDEKOPER.

In April, 1803, Hon. Jesse Moore was appointed president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie. The entire circuit was performed on horseback, there being no public conveyance of any kind for many years after. The roads in the spring and fall seasons were almost impassable. Judge Moore continued to preside from that period until his death, which occurred in December, 1824. It is a remarkable fact that in all the twenty-one years of his administration he never lost a single term, week or day of the courts under his jurisdiction.

Judge Moore was one of the purest and noblest of mankind. All who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, young or old, rich or poor, loved and respected him for his amiable and benevolent feelings to all. As a judge, he was sound, honest, impartial and upright. In his opinions and decisions he was uniformly sustained by the Supreme Court, with but few exceptions. He died regretted by the bar and officers of the Court and all others, who, either in judicial or social intercourse, had ever met him. He was succeeded by Hon. Henry Shippen, in 1825, who presided for many years, and until his death.

### MODE OF TRANSPORTATION.

In 1800, the population of Meadville consisted of twenty-five or thirty families. The surrounding country was fast filling up, consequently an increased demand for the necessaries which a growing population required; to supply which keel boats and canoes were employed in the transportation, by way of the Allegheny river and French creek, the latter stream being navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons as far up as Waterford. At that period, and for many years afterward, the navigation of the stream was uninterrupted during the whole summer. As late as the summer of 1812, the navigation was open nearly all the season, when the keel boats were employed in transporting the necessary armament for the fleet in process of building at Erie. All the cannon balls, and ammunition of every description, together with the cordage, anchors and spikes, were shipped to Pittsburg for Waterford, and from thence hauled by ox trains to Erie. In the early settlement of the western part of the state, many of the necessaries of life were transported from the sea-board on pack horses across the mountains. Amongst those essential to the housekeeper was salt, which necessarily made it come very high to the consumer. I have heard my father say that he often paid fifty cents for a quart of salt. About the year 1807 salt was produced in large quantities at Anadagua, in the state of New York, and sent to Erie by water, thence hauled over to Waterford during the winter when the sledding was good, to be shipped to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville and the intermediate towns on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The boats used for transportation were called arks or broad horns, being from seventy to eighty feet long and about eighteen feet wide. They carried about two hundred barrels of salt. I have counted from twenty to thirty boats of this description passing Meadville in a single day. This trade increased and continued for several years, and though the Canaway Salt Works, which were erected about 1812, furnished a sufficient supply to render the Anadagua trade less profitable, it did not cease altogether until 1819. I mention these facts to show how important to the interest, not only of this section, but a large extent of country beside, was the navigation of French creek. Much inconvenience and danger attended the inhabitants in that early period for want of bridges across our principal streams. In April, 1809, a melancholy disaster occurred in which three persons lost their lives. Joseph Andrews, David Patten and James Milligan were on board a ferry boat near where the old Kennedy bridge stands. There were several other persons on board, beside a yoke of cattle and three horses. The boat being overloaded went down about the middle of the stream and the three above named, one horse, and one ox were drowned. The next year Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy built a bridge, it being the first ever built across the creek; and it is now standing, a monument of the Doctor's enterprise.*

There are many other circumstances of a minor character that might be introduced. I believe, however, that I have given the principal events of interest within my knowledge and information, up to the period last named. As there are many now living who are familiar with subsequent events, I leave it for them who are perhaps better qualified, to write and embellish the history of the county.

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*This article was prepared by General John Dick several years prior to his death, which occurred May 29, 1872.

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# BOYHOOD MEMORIES.

## Recollections of the Early Days of Meadville.

(BY E. W. SHIPPEN.)

I cheerfully comply with your request for a contribution to your Centennial number and as an eminent writer says, "two men traveling together upon the same road see different objects," so may I hope to give you a few items different from your other correspondents, which may be of interest to some of your various readers, of my recollections of boyhood days. The items here given were nearly all of a time previous to the year 1837.

I was born in Huntingdon, Pa., and brought to this city an infant in my mother's arms, in the year 1825. My mother repeatedly informed me that shortly after my arrival here I was nursed by a colored woman who, with her two children, were fugitive slaves and sought refuge for a short time under her wing at her house, which then stood on the line of the street on the lot where now stands the house of the Hon. N. S. Pettis, Meadville then being on the line of the underground road between Maryland and Canada. The house of Taylor Randolph, on the Franklin pike, one mile below the city, was one of the stations on the underground road.

### THE INDIANS.

About my earliest recollection is of a time when a party of Indians were encamped on Muddy creek, a few miles northeast of the town, who came into the town in the winter (I suppose about 1830 to 1832) with their horses hitched with harness, made from deer hides with the hair on, to sledges made from bent hickory poles, the sledges laden with the hindquarters and saddles of venison, which they sold at two cents per pound, after which they became so filled with firewater that the women and children were in terror lest they would be massacred—at least an aunt of mine kept all the doors of the house locked and would not let me go out of doors to see the Indians as I wished to do.

At a subsequent period a party of Indians were encamped in their wigwams, built of hemlock boughs, covered with bark, in the valley, about one mile east of town, on or near the spot where now stands the house built or owned by the late Prof. L. D. Williams. I, with a number of boys and girls, was taken out to visit them, and upon our approach the squaws, hearing the sound of our sleighbells, rushed out of their wigwams to detach from the limbs of the trees their pappooses, which were bound to pieces of boards and had been dangling in the wind, and which they then rested upon the ground, leaning them back against the wigwams.

The boys and young men of the tribe visited the town, selling bows and arrows, and to witness with what dexterity they could shoot, the town boys would put up their cakes, apples, pieces of pie, etc., which they had for their dinner between school hours, to be shot at, the Indian boys winning them if they would hit them, which they almost invariably did. Mr. Octavius Hastings, who kept a store on the east side of Water street, above Dock alley, placed a sixpence in a post which stood at the corner of the pavement, northwest corner of Water and Dock streets, and said to an Indian boy, who stood on the pavement in front of his store, that "he could have it if he would hit it in three shots." It was knocked out the first shot with an arrow from his bow. Mr. Hastings then said, "I will give you a half dollar if you hit that pigeon." pointing to a tame pigeon resting upon the top of the brick house northwest corner of Dock and Water streets. The words were not much sooner out of his mouth than the feathers were out of the tail of the pigeon. The money was handed over.

### THE DIAMOND.

One day in the summer of about the year 1833, a drove of mules numbering about one thousand, on their way from Kentucky to New York, passed through the town, and as they crossed the Diamond, which then much resembled the Sahara or great desert, but few blades of grass growing upon it, nearly every mule dropped to the ground and rolled in the dust. Such a cloud of dust I have never before or since witnessed, except upon the following day, when another drove, said to contain eleven hundred mules, passed over the same ground with a like result.

### NAVIGATION OF FRENCH CREEK.

Captain Samuel Patch (grandfather of D. V. Derickson), who lived in the stone house southwest corner of Chestnut and Market streets, was master of a keel boat that made trips to New Orleans. For the benefit of some of your younger readers I will state that keel boats were long, narrow, flat-bottomed boats, rounded at the sides, with pointed ends, and having narrow foot-walks with cleats nailed across, extending the whole length upon each side of the boat, and having sides and roof, forming a long house between the foot-walks. These keel boats, in going down stream, were carried along by the current, but the tug of hard labor came when being propelled up stream. The latter was done by men placed upon either side on the foot-walks with long poles placed in their hands, which being thrust to the bottom of the water, the shoulders of the men were applied to the upper end of the pole, and the boat was pushed along by walking from stem to stern. Then withdrawing their poles they carried them back again from stern to stem, and again repeated the process. It might be an interesting problem in arithmetic for some of our young readers to calculate how far a man would walk in thus propelling a boat from New Orleans to Meadville, and the time required in making the trip, walking at the rate of one or two miles per hour, ten hours per day.

The writer well remembers the warehouse that stood on south side of Chestnut street, where are now the ruins of the Olmstead block, owned by Mr. Torbett (grandfather of the Hon. S. B. Dick), with its tackle and rope pendant from the roof that projected over French creek and the keel boats lying along side in French creek being unloaded with supplies brought from Pittsburg.

### CANAL AND SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.

I think that it was in the year 1832 that the French creek feeder canal from Bemistown dam to Conneaut Lake and the French creek slackwater navigation from Meadville to Franklin was opened. To celebrate the occasion some of the officers of the state (the canals were state institutions) and citizens of Franklin chartered a keel boat from off the Allegheny river, to which horses were attached, and with their wives and children came to visit Meadville. The following day some of the ladies, gentlemen and children of Meadville joined them and made an excursion to Conneaut Lake. The landing of the boat was immediately below the bridge which crossed the canal on South Main street, at a point at the northeast corner of Pine and South Main streets, or near where now stands the hose house.

I am under the impression that the keel boat with the excursion party was the only boat and only trip ever made ascending the slackwater navigation from Franklin to Meadville. At least I do not remember ever having seen or heard of another. The locks of the slackwater soon became out of order, so that the upper boatmen, with their broad, flat boats, descending French creek from above, had so much trouble in passing their boats through the locks that they assembled in bodies and cut out the dams forming slackwater navigation. A younger brother of the writer fell into the locks of Conneaut Lake from off the excursion boat and came near being drowned.

### SOME OLD MILLS.

The grist mills of the time were the old mill then known as the Huidekoper mill, operated by Mr. Sidman, miller on the west bank of French creek, now the site of the modern structure of Messrs. Gill & Shryock; the mill at Saegertown known as Saeger's mill; a mill at Cochranton, on Little Sugar creek, then known as Cochran's mill, to the latter of which the writer has straddled a horse carrying a bag of grain to be ground.

The saw mills of the near vicinity were on Mill run. One known as the McNamara mill was situated at the foot of the hill in front of the house where Mr. William Magaw now resides; one on the Ellis farm about northeast of the Theological School; and one alongside of the old red mill at the head of Water street, then owned by Mr. W. A. V. Magaw, who lived in a house on the site where now stands the house of Mr. James E. McFarland. The water from Mill run was carried to a pool at the southeast corner of Market and Randolph streets, from where it was carried to the saw mill on top of a wheel about 24 feet in diameter. One day I witnessed Mr. Magaw tie a rope to an arm of the water wheel, passing the rope across and tying it to another arm on the opposite side, several feet from the buckets of the wheel. He then sat upon the rope and asked the boys to open the gate and let the water run, which we did, when he was carried around inside the wheel, trying to keep his head perpendicular, which he did not accomplish, and we fearing that he would be killed, soon stopped the wheel.

There was also a paper mill operated by Samuel Quail, on Mill run, situate a little east of north from the Theological college.

### MANUFACTORIES.

The largest manufacturing establishment was the hub and wagon manufactory of Mr. Cyrus Townsend, which stood at the southwest corner of Steers alley and Water street, south of the present premises of Mr. James E. McFarland. The hubs and wagons not required in this vicinity were loaded on flat boats and taken to the Pittsburg market. This was before the opening of the canal.

The manufacturing of potash, pearlash and black salts was a great industry of the time, and was carried on by some of the Dick brothers on Dock alley, nearly south from the present banking house of J. R. Dick & Co.; also by McFarland and Stewart on the north side of Walnut street near French creek. Many were the stalwart trees of the forest that were felled by the pioneers in clearing their land, turned into ashes, and transported to the asheries.

An axe factory was built and operated by a man named Proctor, over Mill run on the site now occupied by the Irvin House, on Market street. The power used for grinding was from the water taken out of the canal.

The only machine shop in the town was one run by Mr. Goodrich, at which a man's foot was the power for running the lathe to do the turning. The making of wooden pumps was combined thereto.

Mr. Forker, gunsmith, father of the present gunsmith of this city, had his shop on north side of Arch street, west of Liberty street, at the corner of the alley, and invented a gun with a sliding breech to hold four charges of ammunition, the first repeating gun of which the writer has any knowledge.

Robert Hope carried on wagon making, on northeast corner of North and North Main streets. I have seen him place a flour barrel with one head out, partially filled in with brush and stone, in Mill run, opposite his house, and catch half a bushel of fish, weighing one to two pounds each, in an afternoon. One Fourth of July he took a cannon out of the old United States arsenal, which stood where the North ward school house now stands, loaded the cannon, then straddled it and touched it off, causing his hair to stand on end by its rebound.

There were two iron foundries, one on the site of the present Eagle Iron Works, south side of Pine street, west of South Main, and the other on the south side of Randolph street a short distance west of North Main street.

Colonel William Magaw, the father of Leon and William Magaw, was the inventor of straw paper and had his mill on French creek four miles up. He lived at northeast corner of Water and Center streets in the building now the Central Hotel. The building now used as a stable was a warehouse used for storing potatoes bought at a shilling a bushel, which were loaded on flat boats in French creek and sent to Pittsburg.

The first theatrical performance that I ever witnessed was in the second story of the warehouse. Colonel Magaw also had a hay press on the south side of Center street and shipped large quantities of hay by flat boat to Pittsburg.

### A SMALL WHEELBARROW.

'Squire Robert D. Potter, who lived on Water street, on the lot where John Zone's old livery stable now stands, made a wheelbarrow of wood with a metal tire, the whole only weighing as much as three grains of wheat. It was considered such a great curiosity that it was placed in Peale's museum in Philadelphia.

Writing of the Dick brothers reminds me of an incident that occurred during their early manhood days. A young lady from Philadelphia was visiting a lady friend in the town. Whilst she and her friend were perambulating the streets, they were met by a young gentleman who bowed to them. She asked her friend the name of the gentleman, to which the reply came, "Mr. Dick," and as they continued their walk they met at intervals a second, a third and a fourth brother, with a like result, when the Philadelphia lady turned to her companion and said "are all the young gentlemen of this town named Dick?"

I am under the impression that the Hon. David Dick was the first instigator of the navigation of the Allegheny river by steamboat.

The first fire apparatus, a hand machine worked by levers on front and rear, was housed on the north side of Center street on ground now occupied by Market street.

The first public lecture room, with ball room up stairs, was built on Center street, west of Market street.

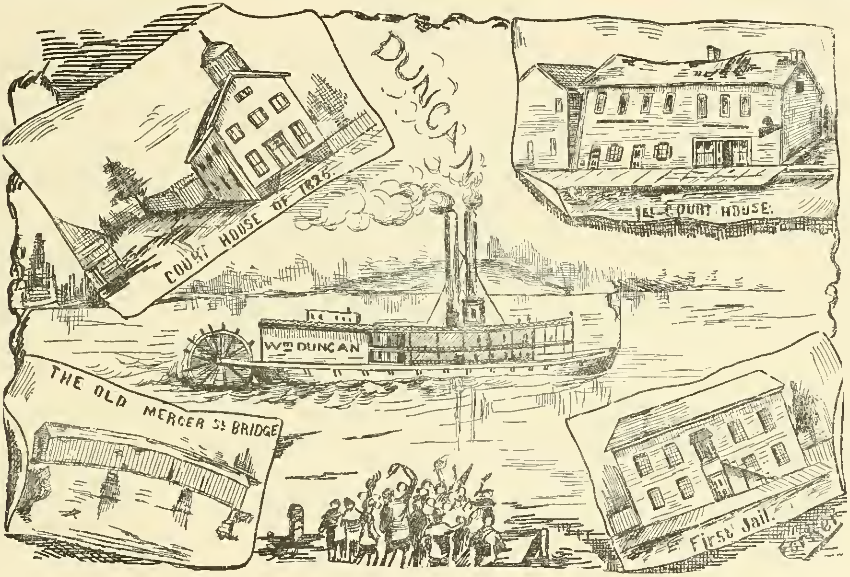
### SKATING PONDS.

The ground on the north side of Chestnut street west of Park avenue, now occupied by the postoffice, Howe's furniture store and Rouche's stove store, on Chestnut street and the Prenatt block, on Park avenue, was a basin connected with the canal, for the laying up of canal boats. Another boat basin is now partially occupied by Park avenue and the Rockland silk works. These basins and the mill pond before mentioned, southeast corner of Market and Randolph streets, were the favorite skating places in winter. Mr. Horace Cullum was the fancy skater of the time. Mr. Cullum afterwards built the first woolen mill in Meadville on the site now occupied by the postoffice. It was burned in September 1865.

### GAME.

Squirrels and wild pigeons were very numerous, and in some years were pests to the farmers. Squirrels in particular, owing to their migratory habits, accumulated in vast numbers and destroyed wheat and corn fields. Shooting matches were in great vogue. Two captains were first chosen, who first drew lots as to who should have first choice in selecting the first member of his company, then each captain made selection alternately on his side from among the best shots of the town. After having hunted for one day the men would assemble in the evening and count the game. The side having the fewest number were required to pay for a supper for the whole party upon the following evening. Upon one of these occasions Mr. Octavius Hastings produced over three hundred black and gray squirrels, which he shot in the Cussewago bottom within four miles of town, but he had several guns and men to load for him. My eldest brother Edward shot sixty-two on top of the hill just above the Huidekoper park and within one mile of town. I was permitted to accompany him and help to carry the game, being then too young to carry a gun. Many were caught by the boys from apple trees within the limits of the borough. About 95 per cent. were jet black, whilst about only 5 per cent. were gray. The market price among the boys for a fine living specimen of a black one was sixpence, whilst I sold one beautiful gray one for a half dozen.

Wild pigeons were in such abundance that some mornings in their flight over the town they fairly darkened the sky. Some were killed with poles from the house tops.


DUNCAN
COURT HOUSE OF 1825.
1st COURT HOUSE.
Wm DUNCAN
THE OLD MERCER St BRIDGE
First Jail.

Bear were very plentiful one fall. One was shot by Doctor Yates, on the Bosler farm, a half mile below the Kerrtown bridge. Three were found basking in the sun in a barn yard on the Franklin pike, a half mile below the town. The boys were afraid to venture out into the woods.

### THE OLD STAGE-COACH.

The old four-horse stage-coach was the greatest attraction of the times. As the hour would approach for its arrival, many were the ears open to listen for the first blast from the driver's tin horn, and soon thereafter could many citizens be seen wending their way to the northwest corner of the diamond, where Mr. Daniel Andrews kept the postoffice in the second building from the corner of North Main street. Well do I remember the team of four snow-white horses as they twice per week departed for Franklin, and, returning, entered the yard of the Rupp house, then kept by Mr. Jesse Rupp (now the Crawford house) just opposite to my father's dwelling house. Upon one occasion I managed to secrete myself unnoticed in the boot of the stage and was well nigh to Franklin before I was discovered. Little did I then think of the pangs of distress that I occasioned my dear mother and friends that night and the next day by my absence, whilst they were seeking for me through the town and in French creek.

Upon one occasion the late Hon. David Dick, whilst in Pittsburg, wishing to return home, started early one morning from the hotel, a few hours before the time for the departure of the stage, remarking that he would walk ahead and enter the stage when it overtook him. The stage overtook him in or near Meadville. I cannot say whether he got in or not.

### VEHICLES.

The pleasure carriages of the period were very few in number, and only owned by the citizens of the town. My impression is that there were only about five or six four-wheeled pleasure vehicles, two of which were in the old style, with their folding steps, similar to the one used by General Washington, and two or three two-wheeled gigs, all of which were hung upon the old fashioned "C" springs, with leather bands of several thickness, passing over them and under the bodies similar to those of the old style stage coach.

The first buggy with the elliptic springs was brought to town by the Hon. David Dick and Mr. Wm. P. Shattuck from Pittsburg. It was without a top, and the back was formed with round upright rungs similar to the old style chairs. It was looked upon as a great curiosity and visited by a large concourse of men and boys.

### SHOWS.

The first circus or show of which I have any realization was held in a stable yard near the southeast corner of Chestnut and Water streets, on ground now occupied by the Phœnix Block, about the year 1830. The first elephant came to town a year or two later, and was domiciled in the stables of the present Crawford House, I think in the same one that stands there to-day. Well do I remember that some of the boys remained out of their beds all of the previous night and strewed the road from Mill run to the old arsenal with potatoes and apples in hopes of stopping him that they might get a good sight of him; and I recollect their disappointment, by his keeper having him covered up and hurrying him along. But we had the satisfaction of seeing and measuring his tracks, and comparing them with the size of a half bushel measure.

### BOY'S PRANKS.

Among the pranks of the boys was an occasion when a few of them one dark night entered the old Presbyterian church which stood on Liberty street, on the site of the present modern building. Ascending to the belfry they tied the end of a ball of wine to the clapper of the bell, then threw the ball down over the roof. Upon descending they unwound the ball and carried the end up into the hay mow of the old log stable that stood upon the back end of the lot owned by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, now the site of the southern end of the court house and jail yard, where they awaited the hour of midnight. When the citizens were in their beds they began ringing the bell until they observed some of the men with lanterns groping their way through the mud up the alley from the diamond, when they ceased. From their retreat the boys could see through the windows, the men looking about the church, but finding no one, the men returned home. After waiting a sufficient time, when they supposed the men to be again comfortably ensconced in their beds, they again rang the bell. Men again came, and as they passed near the stable the boys could hear them vowing vengeance on the disturbers of their rest. After the men in vain searched the church inside and out from foundation to roof, they again left. The boys waited another interval, when they rang the bell. Men returned a third time and finally ascending up into the belfry, found the string, which they burned off with a candle taken from a lantern. Observing this, the boys left for parts unknown. The writer was not of the party, but learned who the boys were. A reward was offered for their names, but I doubt if they are known to this day.

### MILITIA TRAININGS.

Diamond park was the scene of the militia trainings, held in May or June, which were very attractive to the boys. The Meadville Grays were a company of well accoutred and disciplined men, and carried of the palm.

The artillery company were dressed in a uniform of dark colored cloth, trimmed with yellow, and in their caps was a short plume, I think made of sheep skin died yellow. Horses were attached to a cannon and a caisson, which the company maneuvered.

The Hibernia Greens were a company from the country dressed in a uniform of bright, medium shade, green color, light material. The coat was a loose fitting blouse or frock coat reaching nearly to the knees, with a broad lay down collar over the shoulders, the collar and skirt both festooned with a green fringe. The Cussewago rangers (or Cussewago Indians, as the boys called them, also nick-named Shirt tail Rangers) were a company from up the Cussewago creek, dressed in a uniform consisting of coat or blouse of white, home-made linen or tow cloth, which reached to or a little below the knees, and was bound and trimmed with broad red bands of other material. This company was particularly attractive to the boys, as they performed evolutions different from the other companies, marching around in a circle and in files, intertwining themselves somewhat in the manner of the circus riders upon their grand first entree into the circus ring.

The majority of the militia were dressed in their every-day suit, some carrying muskets obtained from the U. S. Arsenal, others carrying their private rifle or shot gun, whilst others whittled out a pine stick shaped as a gun, and many carried clubs, corn-stocks and canes. Each company had their fifes, drums and flags.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

Fourth of July was for many years celebrated by the raising of a tall liberty pole, with the bark off, from which floated the flag, alongside of which was erected a bower made of forked poles planted in the ground, over which were placed cross poles covered with fresh boughs and leaves, forming a shade. Under the bower was built a long table with seats at the sides. Here would assemble citizens of the town and county, and after enjoying a sumptuous dinner patriotic speeches were the order of the day. These bowers were sometimes built upon the Diamond and in other parts of the city. The last large one that I remember was built upon the ground between Dock street and French creek, east of the railroad, the liberty pole of which stood for many years.

Bowers and liberty poles were erected in the groves alongside of town by the boys, where they and the girls would assemble and picnic. Upon one occasion I had taken my father's horse and wagon to haul out supplies, without permission, and at a time that he desired to use him. Upon returning, I found him out of humor, and being scolded, I replied: "Why, father, I supposed I could do as I pleased on the Fourth of July," at which he smiled and the controversy ended.

### TIME'S CHANGES

As I was growing to manhood, in the year 1844, I was sojourning for a short period at a hotel in the city of Harrisburg. One evening, whilst there, Mr. Taylor Randolph (before mentioned as living about one mile south of town) arrived at the same hotel. During the evening's conversation he said he had never seen a railroad or a locomotive, and requested that I should accompany him in the morning to the depot. Harrisburg was then the western terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad, which belonged to the State. About daylight the following morning Mr. Randolph knocked at my door and called for me, and before breakfast we visited the depot, where he for the first time witnessed the operation of a locomotive. He then said to me, "I have lived to see the Indian's trail, the bridle path, the wagon road, the turnpike and the canal all passing over my farm, and I wonder if I shall live to see a railroad passing over it." He did live to witness it.

## PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

### Some Remarks on the Changes of the Last and the Next One Hundred Years.

(BY HON. PEARSON CHURCH.)

In undertaking to contribute a topical paper appropriate to the centennial celebration of the founding of Meadville, I am disagreeably confronted with the dreadful threadbareness of the subject matter. So much has been said (I had almost added sung) in the newspapers of the city upon the never-to-be-faded glory of this long expected event, and so much is now saying, and singing, and doing for the purpose of "celebrating" something, that little or nothing is left for the ordinary and humble penman to do, in contributing towards this great mass of "celebration "

Moreover, in the prosaic mind there is a difficulty in generating any great degree of enthusiasm about what was, after all, a very commonplace event. All towns were settled "once upon a time." It has so happened that Meadville was no exception to this universal rule. The men and women who came to this spot and made themselves homes did so, not because they thought of doing or intended to do any notable thing, but did it just as many men and women had done before under similar circumstances, just as they are now doing in the "Wild West," and just as they will hereafter continue to do so long as there is any place left to settle. Hence there is nothing remarkable in the founding or laying out of Meadville. The proprietor or first settler in this beautiful valley laid out Meadville, not because he designed to found a city, as Dido laid out Carthage, or as Romulus built Rome, and thus send down an imperishable name through future and admiring ages; but because he hoped to realize at good prices on the sale of his corner lots.

For this reason and through this effort Meadville came here, and it came to stay. It has stayed, and it has grown with the growth of the century; and has increased in population, in wealth, in enterprise, in industry, in learning, in culture, in refinement, and in everything that goes to make up a beautiful and well ordered city and a happy, prosperous and contented people.

Every person living here, and every person who has ever lived here, ought to feel, and, let us hope, does feel proud of this little place, nesting (whatever that may be) amongst the hills, &c. (poetical strain), and in which and through which appear the meanderings and sinuosities of French creek and Mill run, and not unmindful of the latter beautiful streams when they forget their good manners and indulge in an old-fashioned riotous dashing thro' the property of the citizens. By anyone in a reflecting mood it cannot be doubted that, since the tread of the pioneer footstep first echoed through these surrounding hills (more poetical thought), "the times have greatly changed and we have changed with them." This *novel* sentence might have been written in classic Latin, but I have thought old-fashioned English not inappropriate. Therefore, I repeat, "times have changed."

One hundred years ago the laborer took his rifle with him to the field of his industry. This for protection against man and beast, and for use in obtaining food. To-day the peaceful dinner pail is the weapon for use at the "nooning." The rifle is scarcely employed except against the innocent turkey at a Thanksgiving raffle; and the "villainous saltpetre" is more generally used to equip the hip-pocket pistol as it deals its destruction on the didn't-know-it-was-loaded principle. Man needs no extraordinary protection against wild beasts, and no defense against man, except himself, and his own appetites and passions.

A hundred years ago men cut and hewed and cleared, and ploughed and sowed and reaped with the rude implements for the purpose that were placed in their hand. To-day they cultivate the ground with myriads of labor-saving and ingeniously made machines of every description, and which relieve work of so much of the toil and drudgery to which our forefathers were subject; and thus, "the labor we delight in physics pain." And so the same may be said of every other form of active, every-day labor.

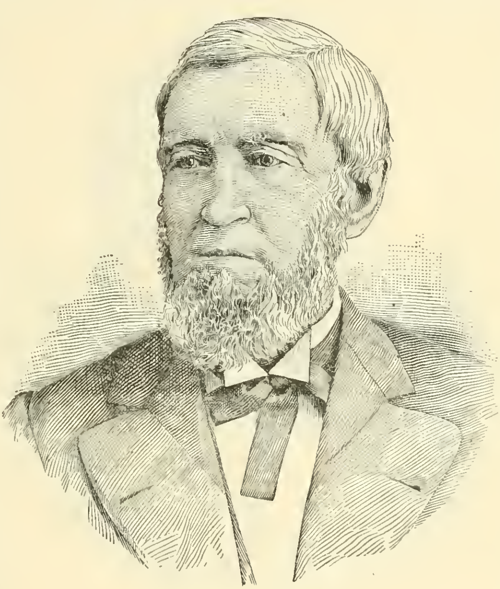
A century ago mankind was contented to live a quiet, equable life, "every man sitting under his vine and under his fig-tree," content with what he had and only satisfied to earn a good living for himself and family, accumulate a little competency, so that either he might not leave a dependent wife and children helpless "at the mercy of a rude world," or that he might give a part of his farm to a son starting out for himself, or a modest "setting out" to a daughter as she left the paternal roof to join her life "for better or for worse" with the choice of her heart. In short, being "poor and content he was rich, and rich enough." Now-a-days men rush and push, thrust at and among their fellows, in the wild scramble for gain, work night and day with hand and brain, to gather together a few or rather a many more dollars than they already have, and are never satisfied. Avarice never can be satisfied. They seem almost literally to "want the earth," and as a consequence don't live out their days, and don't rationally enjoy the days they do live.

One hundred years ago a man worth ten thousand dollars was a rich man. Now-a-days he must be worth a million, or else he is simply in comfortable circumstances.

One hundred years ago Meadville had not arrived at the conclusion that a market house was the proper thing to own, for the purpose of renting and farming it out, and did not then think it a wise policy to levy a tax upon every person who entered its boundaries to furnish its inhabitants with the necessities and conveniences of life.

One hundred years ago the city council of Meadville did not lie awake o' nights studying "how not to do it," or how to keep incompetent and unemployed men in office, and did not neglect their duty to keep the streets, alleys and back-yards in the city clean and powerless to breed disease and death; and did not neglect to repair and rebuild old, decayed and dilapidated side-walks, so that a journey through the town would not bring danger of loss of limb and probably loss of life.

It is doubtful if the orators and poets of this week's festivities will have much to say of woman's part in the founding of this city. Let me say, therefore, that in the presence of woman we Meadvillians of to day have much the advantage of our fore-fathers of one hundred years ago. The primitive homes of the early settlers were indeed rude in the absence of this "heaven's last and best gift to man." To-day the pedestrians on our streets encounter the handsomest women, the prettiest girls and the happiest children that are to be met with in the world. We are proud of this fact and challenge comparison with all other cities. Let us see to it that we always treat them with the respect, the courtesy and the chivalry that beauty and virtue and tenderness demand at our hands.



**JOSEPH DERICKSON.**

Reader, it may be that mankind is happier to-day than it was a hundred years ago, but I doubt it. There is too much longing for the unattainable, too much of unsatisfied desire, too much ambition, too much envy, too much strife, and too much wrath for us of the present generation to be entirely happy. I here remind myself that there is danger of this little essay turning out a sermon and I must close with a single remark. Meadville is a beautiful little city, peopled with a prosperous, a reputable, an intelligent, industrious, virtuous, law abiding and God-fearing people, notwithstanding the efforts and attempts of some of its officious officials and of some estimable but misguided citizens in a public meeting of less than a year ago, to slander and traduce its good name, fame and reputation. Fortunately, however, neither the outside nor the inside public believed this denunciation to be warranted, and Meadville survived.

One hundred years hence Meadville will celebrate its bi-centennial, and this will be a much bigger event than the present than can well be imagined. None of us will be here to help on this festive occasion, but let us hope that it will be worthy of our successors. One hundred years is a goodly number and indeed cannot easily be realized so far as the years in human lives are concerned, but in looking forward to a future celebration let us take heart of grace and possess our souls with patience, and we can *make believe* that the years will soon roll around by saying to ourselves (after the manner of the local columns of the DAILY TRIBUNE for the past six months in continually reminding their readers of the gradual approach of this eventful season) that we will only have twenty-five mayoralty elections before this bi-centennial will be upon us; and then in only four more years we can reduce the number of mayoralty elections to twenty four, and so on and so on, until the first thing we know we find ourselves, or rather our great-grandchildren will find themselves, preparing, under a new and vigorous "Centennial Executive Committee," for a much more elaborate commemoration.

One thing in conclusion, I would suggest to the city officials of that day, that when this bi-centennial comes upon us, our streets will all have found a dry and solid foundation, even if it does occasionally rain a little; that the loose and worn out and decayed boards on our sidewalks will have been repaired at least once, and that accident insurance policies will be unnecessary documents for the foot traveler on our streets. When that happy day arrives, the mayor of that period will then, with proud satisfaction, bear witness to the municipal millennium.

## REMINISCENCES.

### Description of Various Features of the Early Life of Meadville.

(BY PROF. FREDERIC HUIDEKOPER.)

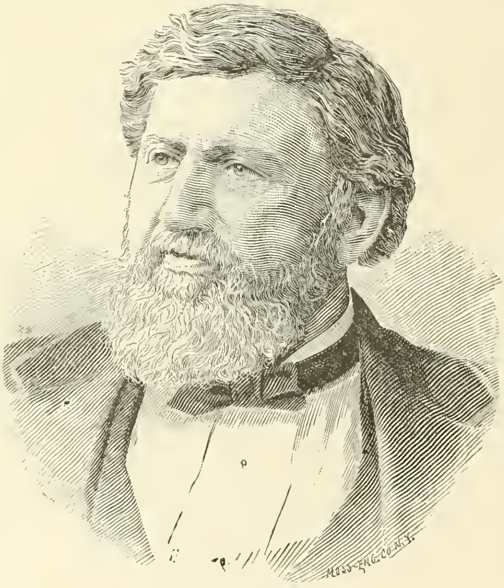
Meadville in its earlier days had an extensive swamp, reaching from north of Chestnut street southwards to what is now Poplar street. Chestnut street was impassable, and all transit from Water street to the Public Square was by the way of Centre street. At what is now Poplar street General Mead left from Water street westward twenty feet as a water way, though the ditch which was to drain the swamp was not dug till long after his death. From Poplar street southwards the swampy ground trended towards the canal, there being a large body of alluvial soil between it and the creek. Between Poplar and Arch streets the swamp was rendered worse by the influx of a little stream called Neeson's run, which was afterwards intercepted by the canal. Chestnut street has been filled up in some places six or eight feet. The town originally extended only to South alley. Water street, which is on the line of the old Indian path, between Franklin and Waterford, (traveled by Washington before the Revolution) stopped at South alley. Here the Meadville and Mercer turnpike had its commencement. This differed by one or two degrees in its course from that of the street, which has caused no little perplexity in the subsequent extension of Water street southwards.

The first bridge across French creek was erected by Dr. Kennedy at the foot of what is now Mercer street, on the line of the Mercer turnpike. It was a toll bridge, and was like many of the early bridges in Pennsylvania—a covered one. Its material was sawed in Warren county, floated down to Franklin and brought up from there via French creek to its destined locality. The house of the tollkeeper was on the west side of the creek. Many years afterward another bridge was erected at the foot of Dock street, and toll ceased to be taken at the Kennedy bridge. Before the erection of this bridge on Dock street the favorite swimming place of men and boys had been near this spot at a point called the "Board Kiln." This was a portion of the front branch at no great distance from its junction with the back branch. It derived its name from a board kiln having been burned there. The front branch was in early days the larger of the two, but a break in the canal north of town filled it with earth, thus diverting the water into the back branch.

Among the peculiarities of our neighborhood were three prairies, one of them on the east bank of the creek southward from Meadville and about four miles in length. Two others were northward, each of them about one and one half miles in extent, one of them being on the west side of the creek and the other on the east. The former commenced where Vallonia now is, and the latter about one-half mile further north.

The audibility of the human voice in the early days of quiet could hardly be comprehended at present. A person calling from the front fence of H. J. Huidekoper could be heard by men at work half way up the hill on the opposite side of the creek.

While the swamps and forests prevailed mosquitoes were common and tried the patience of those who were sensitive. It was then not unusual to have mosquito bars around the bed as the only means of obtaining a quiet night's rest. Those who had no such bars spent not infrequently some time in a mosquito hunt before going to bed. With the disappearance of swamps and forests the mosquitoes seem almost totally to have disappeared.


MOSS-ENG-CO-N.Y.

HON. G. B. DELAMATER.

Also, with the drying up of the swamps a disease called the goitre passed away. There were several cases of it in the earlier days of Meadville, but it is now, I think, unknown.

No market existed in those early days. The poultry yards and vegetable gardens needed to be well stocked against the contingencies of the table. The productiveness of potatoes in the fresh soil of that day was noteworthy. One hundred and twenty-five bushels were sometimes produced from a quarter of an acre, and in those days potatoes were rarely poor ones. The vegetable garden was also expected to supply a good stock of medical herbs, for physicians were not plentiful nor always of the best quality. These herbs were carefully dried each autumn and stored up against need. Dentists were of course unknown, and bullet-moulds were occasionally employed as an instrument for pulling teeth.

The only fuel known was wood, and I can remember, when a little boy, bringing a small piece of bituminous coal from Pittsburg as a curiosity, that I might watch the smoke from it when laid upon the coals.

South Main avenue originally terminated at what is now South alley, from which the Franklin turnpike diverged to the east, and a row of houses grew up where Main avenue now is. Twenty years of patient effort were requisite for opening it through these obstructions, and when it was almost through the first building for the gas works was placed directly in its line.

The custom of affixing a building line to the sale of lots was initiated on the property between Poplar and Mercer streets west of Water street and subsequently applied to other property between Water street and the canal.

The first line of stages was a weekly one between Pittsburg and Erie. They traversed the muddy roads at a rate of not more than three miles per hour. Wagons were scarce throughout the county. Farmers did their hauling largely in winter time on sleds made by themselves. These sleds were often soled with ironwood instead of iron or steel.

India rubber was unknown, and those unwilling to wear cowskin shoes were apt to suffer from colds. The first pair of India rubbers brought to Meadville had been moulded on a flat board perpendicularly and proved unendurable to the intended wearer.

In some respects matters were better then than now. About the year 1838 or 1839 there was but one person on the poor list in the borough of Meadville, and not one in the township of Mead; the former having a population of more than nine hundred persons and the latter of about twelve hundred.

## FORMER DAYS.

### Sketches of Early History of Crawford County and Meadville.

(BY ALFRED HUIDEKOPER.)

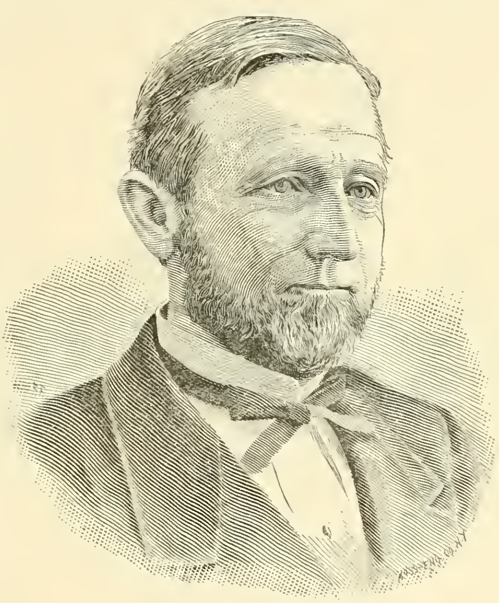
Passing over with a brief notice of the expedition early in the winter of A. D. 1753, of then Major George Washington, and his companion Mr. Gist, who passed up French creek valley en route to Waterford to demand of the French commander by what right he held that place; the blunt reply given him that it was held by order and claim of France; the courtesy shown to Washington by the French officers; and (his horses having given out) the dangerous and wearisome tramp back on foot of Washington and his comrade to the Allegheny river; their having to make a raft, from which Washington, by collision with ice, was thrown into the river and obliged to spend the night on an island walking about to keep from freezing, while his comrade, less fortunate, had his fingers frozen; I proceed to comment on the valley of French creek, as it presented itself, including the island and for a mile or two above and below the present city, to the first pioneers who came here.

It is difficult to believe that Indians, with their simple instruments, could ever have cleared away such a forest as would naturally grow on such fertile land. The Indians alleged that the work had not been done by them; a tradition among them attributed it to a larger and more powerful race of inhabitants who had preoccupied the country. From relics turned up in ploughing it would appear that the common implements of the Indians here were the stone war club and the flint arrow head. The interments probably indicate where the Indian settlements were most dense. One of these was situated west of the aqueduct, six miles below town, another on a bluff on the Fish farm. In a skeleton taken from this one, was found embedded a flint arrow, the probable cause of death. In the valley a short distance below the glass works was a funeral mound some fifty feet long and some three feet high, which, when leveled down a few years ago, presented several skeletons and some Indian implements, now preserved in the Library museum. By the side of one of the skeletons was a smooth, perfectly round hole some two or more feet deep and a foot or so in diameter, where food had no doubt been placed for the deceased; whatever it was it had disappeared through time. Another place of interment was across the creek near Mr. VanHorne's mill.

### INDIAN REMAINS.

The signs of Indian occupation are far more numerous along the Pymatuning swamp than in the French creek valley. In the latter locality some years ago the remains of what had been stockade forts could easily be seen, some half dozen on the east side and one on the west. As at the period these forts were constructed wild game was abundant, and millions of pigeons, as they did in the days of my boyhood, annually visited this section of country, one can conceive the inducement Indians had to live in that locality. These forts were uniformly round, the earthen walls being some three feet high, in which the wooden stockade, originally driven, has long since disappeared. The interior is full of little pits containing charcoal and ashes, where the Indians cooked their food. In one fort on the west side of the swamp, some miles south of the others and in the forest, a number of trees were embraced in the earthen wall; one of them, an oak, which I measured, was over ten feet in circumference. I am sorry to say that no conservative spirit on the part of the land owners has protected these forts, and I doubt if any of them now exist.

As a problem for historians I would say that in the year 1834, when surveying near Sorrel Hill in the extreme west part of the county, I came across trees that had been blazed on a north and south line, apparently with a sharp axe, 112 years before that time, or 166 from present time. Who could have done this?



JAMES J. SHRYOCK.

On the 10th of August, 1794, James Dickson (known as Scotch Jemmy to distinguish him from a namesake), when seeking his cows on the farm of Samuel Lord, Esq., was attacked by Indians in ambuscade. He was wounded in his shoulder, his hip and his hand, and while stooping, trying to see his foes, a ball passed through his hat. The old man, with a shout of defiance, exclaimed in broad Scotch "come out of that you rascals, and fight us fair." The Indians showing no assent to the proposition, Dickson commenced a retreat. The Indians, their guns being unloaded, followed with tomahawks, but were afraid to approach near him. The old man always insisted afterwards that just when he was going to fire, a low voice said "don't shoot," whereupon, reserving his load, he thereby preserved his life. He was willing to join with three or four men who started out in pursuit of the Indians, but the latter escaped by a timely retreat. The wife of Darius Mead died this summer in Meadville, being (except those occasioned by Indians) the first death in Crawford county among the white inhabitants.

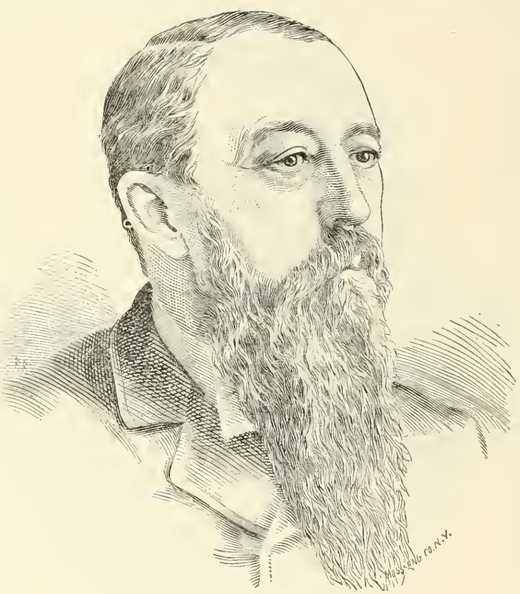
On the third day of June of this year James Findlay and Barnabas McCormick were killed by Indians while splitting rails for John Halens about a mile west of the aqueduct. Guns having been heard, search was made and they were found dead and scalped by their savage assailants. The bodies were placed in one coffin and interred in the Meadville cemetery. The treaty of General Wayne with the western Indians on the third day of August, 1795, ratified on the 22d day of December brought peace so far as Indian hostilities were concerned to Northwest Pennsylvania.

Meadville, the county seat, was originally planned in 1790 by General David Mead, but the plan was enlarged and matured in the year 1795 by Major Roger Alden and Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy. The plot for the town was divided into 75 squares, by streets, alleys and lanes. The Diamond was laid off in the form of a paralellogram, measuring 300 feet east and west by 600 north and south, designed for public use. On the east side of this now stands a large, commodious brick court house, built in 1825, planned by Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia. On the west stands the Episcopal church from plan of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. On the south stands the Unitarian church of brick with Doric columns from plan of General George W. Cullom. On the west side of the Diamond, some half way between Center and Chestnut streets, stood the first jail, made strongly of hewed logs with a palisade protected yard behind it, the story above the jail being of frame work and used for a court house, the judges having an elevated seat at the south end and a circular enclosure dividing the bar and jury from the audience. It was in this court room that Van Holland, the murderer of Hugh Fitzpatrick in 1817, and David Lamphier, who killed a constable with an axe when attempting to arrest him, were tried and convicted, being as yet the only criminals ever publicly executed in this county.

The brick building south of the Unitarian church was built for the office of the county commissioners. When they removed to the court house, President Timothy Alden used it as a library for the books donated to Allegheny College, the building of the latter being then prospective.

### SCHOOLS.

In 1802 an act was passed incorporating a seminary of learning, and James Burchfield, James Herrington, John Brook, Henry Richards, William Moore, John Patterson, John Limber and Henry Hurst were made trustees. A one story brick building containing two rooms was completed in the fall of 1805 at the southeast corner of Liberty and Chestnut streets, where it stood for about twenty years. In it the Rev. Joseph Stockton gave instruction in Latin and Greek, and the common branches of English education. Some years afterward Mr. Andrew Deffingwell taught an English school in the same building. I recall an amusing incident under his rule. Wishing to punish a boy for misbehavior, he requested Mr. Wilson Dick, then a pupil, to go out and cut a switch for him. The latter, thinking the errand rather an undignified one for a boy of his size, after a long delay came back with two poles fifteen feet long and laid them with gravity before the teacher—the gravity not extending to the rest of the scholars.


MOSS ENG CO. N.Y.

**HON. JOHN PORTER.**
Mayor of the City of Meadville 1888-92.

Rev. Timothy Alden taught a classical school in the small frame house two doors west of St. Joseph's Hospital, and Judge Derickson taught one in the Clinton Cullum house and afterward in a house now gone, about where the opera house now stands.

I recall when a very small boy going to a very primitive school taught by a Mr. Douglass on Arch street. The boys all sat on low benches and the teacher used, to preserve order, an instrument called "taws," made of leather strings fastened to a handle. If a boy misbehaved the taws was thrown at him and he was required to carry it to the master and abide results. A spell of sickness shortened my term to a week and I am happy to say I had no experience with "taws."

### OLD HOUSES AND RESIDENTS.

I close my article with a notice of old houses or residents on Water street. Near where the freight depot is now, stood the residence of Hon. William Clark, who I think was Secretary under the administration of John Quincy Adams in 1824. One old house standing back from the road about half way from Kennedy's bridge to Water street was occupied by John Gibson. The next house standing back east of Water street with a yard planted with trees in front was that of H. J. Huidekoper, erected in 1805 It was a frame house with two recessed wings. North of it was a plastered brick building used for a land office. Here a large part of the lands of the Holland Land Company in four counties, and of the Pennsylvania Population Company in two counties, were sold by H. J. Huidekoper, their agent. Both these houses have been supplanted by new ones. East of Water street, near now Pine street, was the next house, occupied by Barzella Goodrich, a carpenter, crippled with rheumatism, but whose ingenuity made him the factotum of the village at that early time. Following up the east side of Water street near Mill run was the hotel of Roswell Sexton, and connected with it was the office of Samuel Lord, Esq., who at that time was the owner and lived on the place now of Mr. William Reynolds. In common with many others of that day the Squire was somewhat addicted to profanity, but when the minister one day coming up heard him, and tapping him on the shoulder said, "Squire, suppose you skip some of those hard words," it is said the remark left its impression on him. One morning en route to his office the Squire saw several black men on the other side of the street hurrying northward towards Canada. Looking at them sternly, in his stentorian voice he said, "did you run away?" The poor fugitives stood trembling in their shoes until he added, "if you did, keep on; don't stop here."

On the southeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets was the store of Arthur Cullum, the elder. South of this store was a large barnyard of Samuel Torbet. In this yard was exhibited the first menagerie visiting Meadville. When Mr. White, a young medical student, entered the exhibition room a lion became greatly excited. Mr. White went home and changed his clothes, but as soon as he reappeared the lion became so excited again that the manager had to request Mr. White to retire again.

Across Water street was the once Torbet Hotel, which any citizen now living who ever attended the dancing school of Mr. Tobias in the hotel ball room will remember, as a place full of pleasant memories.

Across Chestnut street from the Cullum store was the Gibson Hotel, noted for its order and excellence, and north of it beyond the alley still stands the frame building where the first courts were held in now Crawford county; the judges, until the county was separated from Allegheny county, coming from Pittsburg. The building was also used at times for religious services. Across from this building was the old log house, much sunk at the ends, the home of the Waaber & Bosler family, the original owners of the island. On the east side of the street, north of the court room, was the home of Eliphalet Betts, in his day the leading, if not the only, village tailor. Small in size, he is said to have been in early life one of the most popular riders in horse racing, at that time a very common amusement. North of Mr. Betts lived Gen. Geo. Hurst, a prominent citizen, and northward across Centre street lived Col. Wm. Magaw, who built paper mills in Woodcock township and discovered how to make straw paper, a process only known in the East Indies prior to his discovery.

North of Col. Magaw's house was the dwelling of Dr. Daniel Bemus, who married a daughter of Mr. William Miles, of Union City. Across the street was the home of John Reynolds, who married the widow of Dr. Ellicott, the person who built the bridge over French creek leading to Kerrtown. North of Mr. Reynolds, across an alley, still stands the very old store of Major Harriot. Eastward across the street from this store was the old Meadville Bank, of which Mr. Joseph Morrison was cashier. It has lately been taken down to make room for a large brick building.

I pass on to the house of General Mead, who died Aug. 23, 1816. The house the next year became the home of Mr. Jared Shattuck, who, having purchased a large body of land in partnership with a Mr. Peck, moved here to attend to it. Mrs. Shattuck was a daughter of the Governor of Hayti and was driven out of the island when the Haytians achieved their freedom. For many years she received from the French government a pension which the writer of this collected for her. The Mead House has lately been occupied by Rev. Mr. Byllesby.

I have of course omitted some persons and some places I would have liked to refer to, but space is limited.

# THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## MEETS AND RESOLVES TO CELEBRATE

### The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Crawford County and Founding of the City of Meadville—The Committees—Genealogy of the Mead Family, Etc.

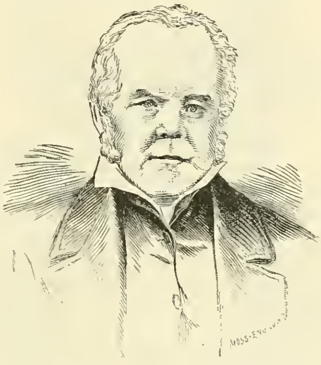
The Historical Society of Crawford County should be credited with success in collecting and preserving many historical items, relating to Meadville and vicinity. It has, since its organization, given the public lectures and historical readings, the former by Prof. S. P. Bates, Messrs. Alfred Huidekoper, Wm. Reynolds, Joshua Douglas, Frank Mantor, J. D. Minniss, A. C. Huidekoper, G. B. Delamater, Reverends R. Craighead, J. V. Reynolds, D. D., D. H. Wheeler, D. D., H. H. Hervey, Judge Crozier, Dr. Gamble, and others.

It has secured contributions of valuable manuscripts, books and files of local newspapers from an early period down to the present time, which are placed permanently in its cases for use and reference.

It was at a meeting of members of its executive committee: Prof. S. P. Bates, Wm. Reynolds, Joshua Douglas, and Rev. H. H. Barber, at the Library of its President, G. B. Delamater, in November 1886, that measures were proposed for a Centennial celebration, and a call issued for a meeting of its members and the citizens generally, to consider the matter of properly recognizing the Centennial of the settlement of the county and the founding of Meadville. In pursuance of this call, a meeting of the society and citizens was held at Library Hall, to whom the matter was presented. The City Council and Board of Trade were represented by committees, and a large number of citizens, among whom were the Hon. Pearson Church, J. J. Henderson, A. B. Richmond, S. B. Dick, H. L. Richmond, Cyrus Kitchen, D. V. Derickson and A. S. Dickson, who at this, and adjourned meetings, resolved to celebrate the event, and fixed the time for May 12th, 1888. They appointed a large general committee to arrange as to the manner of celebration. The members of this committee were as follows:

President, William Reynolds; Vice-Presidents, A. M. Fuller, S. B. Dick; Secretary, Samuel P. Bates; Treasurer, Cyrus Kitchen; Geo. B. Delamater, Joshua Douglass, Pearson Church, L. C. Magaw, John J. Henderson, D. V. Derickson, A. B. Richmond, E. W. Shippen, H. L. Richmond, A. C. Huidekoper, A. S. Dickson, J. D. Gill, Wm. McArthur, Thomas VanHorne, David Compton, J. E. McFarland, A. McLean White, Joseph C. Hayes, John J. Shryock, Frank Mantor, G. W. Delamater, Rev. James J. Dunn, A. G. Apple, Rev. F. Winter.

This committee made due arrangements; prepared a program of lectures, poem, procession, etc., for the occasion, all of which were successfully carried out. Through a sub-committee, it procured and erected on Diamond Park, a granite statue of the ideal pioneer of 1788, with carved illustrations of the period on the base of the pedestal. A report of the action of the committee will appear on the records, and among the papers of the society.



CORNELIUS VAN HORNE, Sr.

This society has, through the kindness of the Hon. Frank Mantor, recently received a genealogical paper relating to the Mead family, which has been contributed by its author, Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian at Harrisburg, Pa., who is also author of a valuable history of the State. He at the same time presented the society with an autograph letter of Gen. Mead, dated July 11th, 1793. These papers are preserved by the Historical Society and may be examined by its members. From the facts narrated a few are submitted for the information of the readers of the Centennial Edition of the Tribune-Republican.

According to Dr. Egle, the Meads came originally from Devonshire to the county of Essex, England, during the reign of Henry VI, 1422, and first settled at Elmdon. The first mention of the name we have in America, is found in the records of the town of Stamford, Connecticut, as follows: "December 7th 1641, William Mead received from the town of Stamford, a house, lot and five acres of land." This William Mead, with his brother John Mead emigrated from England about the year 1640. He settled at Stamford, where he died about 1670. He married Ruth Hardy who died September 19, 1657. His brother John removed in 1650 to Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he died. This commences the line of General David Mead with his ancestor Wm. Mead.

Dr. Egle's record shows a line of descent in the following order (omitting collateral members of successive families):

First—William Mead, who came from England to Stamford, Conn., about 1640, where he died 1670.

Second—John Mead, son of said William Mead, born 1616, married Hannah Portee, and in 1696 died, leaving a family.

Third—David Mead, son of said John Mead, born 1666, and resided in Westchester county, N. Y., at one time. He died leaving a family.

Fourth—Ebenezer Mead, son of said David Mead, had a family, but there is no record as to date.

Fifth—David Mead, son of said Ebenezer, was bore in 1702. Married and had a family.

Sixth—Darius Mead, son of said David, was born March 28th, 1728. He removed from Stamford to Hudson, N. Y., about 1750. About 1770 he left there for the Wyoming settlement on the Susquehanna, and subsequently followed his sons, David and John, to Western Pennsylvania, where he was killed by the Indians in 1791. His wife, Ruth Curtis, mother of General David Mead, was born May 27th, 1734, in Connecticut, and died in Meadville in 1794, this being the first death from natural causes among the white settlers of Crawford county.

Seventh—General David Mead, son of said Darius and Ruth, was born January 17th, 1752, at Hudson N. Y., and died August 23d, 1816, at Meadville, Pa.

David removed to the Wyoming valley in 1770, and obtained a tract of land under the Pennsylvania title, from which he was subsequently evicted by the "Connecticut intruders." He then took up his residence on the west bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna, six miles north of the town of Northumberland. In the summer of 1787, in company with his brother John, he came to Western Pennsylvania and selected a site for his future home, to which he returned in the spring of 1788, having been joined by others from Northumberland. After making a permanent settlement, they brought their families in the autumn of the same year. This new home he called Cussewauga, but it was familiarly known as Meadstown, and eventually settled into its present name of Meadville. In 1791 the settlement was temporarily broken up by Indian incursions, in one of which David Mead's father was killed by the savages. David served in the Revolutionary War as an officer. On March 31st, 1796, Gov. Mifflin commissioned him a Justice of the Peace for Mead township, then in Allegheny county, and upon the organization of Crawford county, March 12th, 1800, he was appointed one of the Associate Judges, which office (save during a brief period) he held until his death.* He was appointed a Major General of militia by Gov. McKean, and reappointed by Gov. Snyder, and during the war of 1812-14 rendered important service in the defense of Erie. General Mead was twice married; in 1774 to Agnes Wilson, daughter of John and Janet Wilson; she died in 1795, leaving nine children. In 1796 he married Jeannette Finney, daughter of Robert Finney, by whom he had seven children, whose names are omitted for want of space. I will state, however, that one daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Patrick Farrelly, a lawyer and member of Congress, and another, Maria, his youngest, was married to William Gill, both of whom have descendants well known in this city.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to as presented to our Historical Society:

CUSSEWAUGA,
July 11, 1793.

SIR:—We are just informed that the Federal troops at this station have been ordered to march in a few days down the Ohio. Of course the post will be evacuated, and the settlement of the country much discouraged. Therefore, we request that you will be pleased to order a surjeant's command of State troops to support the Post. But should it not be in your power to grant us any relief, we wish you to let us know by the first opportunity what prospects we can have, and also that you forward the enclosed letter without delay.

I am, in behalf of the inhabitants, your most obedient and very humble servant,

DAVID MEAD."

TO COL. NEVILL.

The foregoing letter is illustrative of the times and the man.

G. B. DELAMATER.

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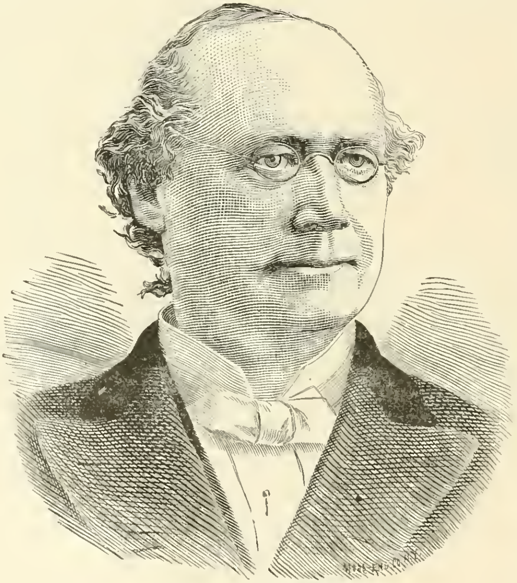
*In July, 1800, he and John Kelso, of Erie county, Associate Judges, held a court of Quarter Sessions at Meadville for the counties of Crawford, Erie and Mercer, at which time they appointed constables and supervisors of highways for those counties, and ordered fourteen roadviews. This was the first court held in Northwestern Pennsylvania. This Court was held in the old building now standing on the corner of Water street and Centre alley, the property at this writing of J. D. Gill, Esq., of this city.

# THE CELEBRATION.

## THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS OBSERVED.

### The Trades Procession—The Addresses. Unveiling of the Statue—Planting of the Centennial Oak—The Committees, Etc., Etc.



HON. H. C. JOHNSON.

Friday, May 11th, was the day set for the opening of the grand celebration in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Meadville and settlement of Crawford County. The committee of arrangements and the several sub-committees had been tireless in their labors for the success of the celebration, and when the city awoke on Friday morning its people were greeted with one of earth's fairest days, the beautiful weather seeming to conspire with the citizens for the success of the celebration. For once at least Meadville was in holiday attire. Towering arches of evergreen, gaily decorated with flowers and national colors, had been erected in various parts of the city, while the buildings along the principal streets looked like walls of evergreen and fluttering colors. It was a grand display and one worthy of the occasion.

The visitors began to arrive Thursday and with the dawning of Friday morning additional crowds poured in from all directions. The trains were all loaded and by noon it was estimated that fully 20,000 visitors were in the city. The grand parade moved shortly after 1 o'clock and along the entire route the streets were lined with people, while in the principal streets the throng was simply a dense mass of humanity, forming a solid wall on either side of the street. It may give an idea of the length and importance of the parade to mention that the route of march was up Park avenue to Randolph, thence to and down Water to Pine, up Pine to Liberty, etc., and that when the column had passed clear around the line of Park avenue, Randolph, Water and Pine streets, the head of the column met the rear at the corner of Park avenue and Pine streets, showing the line to be about two miles in length. The streets and buildings were a wilderness of decorations and everything in connection with the parade was a grand and most gratifying success. About 5 o'clock a light sprinkle of rain began falling and umbrellas came handy, but it was not heavy and did not last long, hence the day may justly be recorded as pleasant.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a large crowd assembled on Diamond park to enjoy an open air concert by the Northwestern Band, and certainly music never sounded sweeter than it did on that occasion It is but fair to speak of the excellence of the Northwestern's music, for it was certainly of a very high order.

#### IN THE EVENING.

The celebration continued in the evening. The city was brilliantly illuminated and rockets, Roman candles and general pyrotechnic displays were to be seen in every direction. Great crowds of people thronged the streets until a late hour, and the enthusiasm of celebration continued until after midnight.

#### AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing, Friday evening, the occasion being the evening program in connection with the celebration.

The interior of the building was tastefully adorned with flowers, the gift of A. Krueger, of the Greendale conservatory.

The following gentlemen occupied seats on the stage: Col. J. B. Compton, Hon. L. C. Beach, O. H. Hollister, Hon. William Reynolds, Major D. V. Derickson, Hon. C. W. Stone, Col. James E. McFarland, George Anderson, Rev. R. Craighead, Col. Frank Mantor, of Conneautville, Rev. A. A. Livermore, John Fox, of Union, Mayor John Porter, Hon. J. G. Foster, Col. Alex. Power, Jesse

Smith, of Titusville, A. M. Fuller, Wm. Hope, J. L. Henry, of Union, John Marley, of Greenwood, James Brawley, of East Fairfield, James Davis, of Mead, George Foster, of Conneaut, Judge Crozier, of Conneautville, Hon. A. S. Dickson, George Campbell, of Shenango, Sylvester Wilder, of Randolph, Hon. G. B. Delamater, David Ellis, of Mead, Dr. Farrelly, of Townville, Judge Samuel Woods, of Phillippi, W. Va., Prof. S. P. Bates, John J. Shryock, A. E. Kingsley, of Venangoboro, Joshua Douglass, Esq., Hon. H. L. Richmond, Hon. S. H. Findley, of Atlantic, G.W. Brown, of West Shenango, Hon. A. G. Apple, Col. S. B. Dick, Hon. W. S. Harper, Hon. A. S. Beatty, Henry C. Davis, Hon. M. Park Davis, Hon. John J. Henderson, S. Merrill, Rev. T. D. Logan, F. H. Davis, Peter A. Gage, of Cambridgeboro, and D. P. Compton.

At 8:10 Mayor Porter was introduced by Hon. William Reynolds, and delivered the address of welcome, which was as follows:

### MAYOR PORTER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

*Fellow-citizens and Guests of Crawford County:*

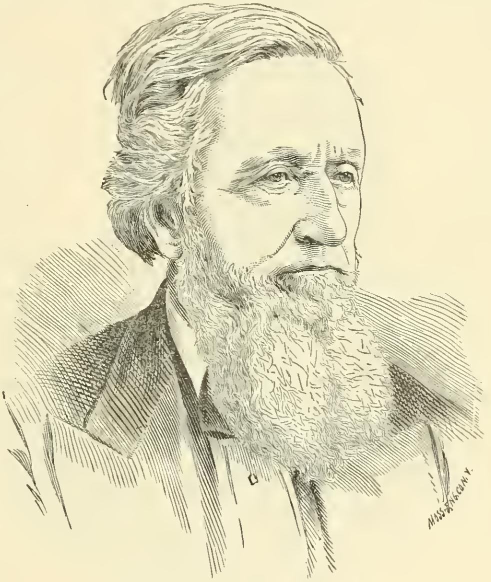
We have met to celebrate an event that marks the birth of our fair city. Many of you have come from distant places to renew early associations and to join us in this Centennial anniversary.

In behalf of our good people of Meadville I extend a hearty welcome to all. You will miss familiar faces. Your friends have grown old. Well-known streets and favorite walks have been changed, but there are certain land marks which, amid the transformations of the past, remain, and without which you would hardly recognize the Meadville of years ago.

The hills that surround this beautiful valley, though stripped of their forest, greet you as of yore—the erratic Mill run, the silent Cussewago and French creek murmur as they did when your silvery locks were black as the raven's wing, and your wrinkled faces flush with the beauty of hope and youth; these remain, and you will bear me witness that the famed hospitalities of our city are unchanged; the latch-string, a well-known characteristic of the pioneer's cabin, is still out, and we greet you. May your stay with us be a realization of your fondest anticipations, and an event that will ever be pleasantly remembered.

One hundred years ago David Mead, with several others, began a settlement on the banks of French creek, which was the first in the county. They were brave and vigorous men; they suffered all the privations of pioneer life.

From time to time other settlers came. They manfully contended with the forests, the wild beasts, and the more dangerous Indians. How they succeeded the present will answer. From this small beginning Crawford county now has a population of nearly 70,000; within her borders are the flourishing cities of Meadville and Titusville; there are twelve prosperous villages; about two-thirds of the land is under cultivation; the primeval forest has passed away; tens of thousands of cattle, horses and sheep graze on the hills and in the valleys; not a dozen log houses remain; the roads are excellent; churches are not only found in the cities and villages, but in country places; free schools are easily accessible to every child; in the factories are made nearly every kind of machinery; Titusville, the Queen City, is one of the largest refining centers in the world; six different lines of railroad intersect the county; the towns are all connected by telegraph or telephone; our citizens are in communication with the world; any great event happening in Europe, our people would know it within three hours. We have an able and well-sustained press, there being seventeen daily, weekly and monthly publications. Our people are intelligent, happy and prosperous. Could the pioneers who wisely laid the foundations of this glorious superstructure be called back to see Crawford county as she is, on this her centennial birthday, would they not exclaim, "We builded better than we knew?"



HON. HIRAM L. RICHMOND, SR.

We cannot respect too much those who hewed down the forests, who suffered and toiled that we might enjoy the blessings of the present. Some of us know what life was thirty, forty or fifty years ago. The children of to-day have no more conception of it than we have of the lives of those noble men and women who came here eighty, ninety or a hundred years ago.

All honor to them, and it is fitting that this mighty concourse of people has assembled to pay tribute to their memory.

We, who have now entered on the second century of our history, have a work to perform. We know the political and social evils with which we are afflicted. We know the preponderance of greed and the untold misery it begets. To eliminate first and extend that charity which, because of one common fatherhood, is due from man to man, is the work of the present.

If we do it as well as the pioneers of Crawford county did theirs, then at the second centennial, when all of us and our children have been gathered to our fathers, the future orator on that occasion will voice the sentiments of the vast multitude by saying of us as we say of those whom we now honor, "They, too, builded better than they knew."

Applause followed the delivery of the address.

Next on the program was a selection by the Northwestern Orchestra.

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. A. A. Livermore, the venerable president of the Meadville Theological School.

Then was rendered a selection by the Allegheny Glee Club, "The Pope," in a superb manner. The young men were warmly encored, and in response gave a medley, which was very acceptable.

Mayor Porter read a telegram from several residents of Kansas City, Mo., who formerly lived here, expressing regret that they could not be with us at the celebration.

The historical address, by Hon. William Reynolds, came next. The address, which was a synopsis of the historical article from Mr. Reynolds' pen, appearing elsewhere in this pamphlet, was listened to with much interest throughout.

Hon. Pearson Church arose and said he had for exhibition a copy of the Meadville *Messenger* of date of May 29th, 1805, and said when the paper was compared with the Centennial edition of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN, it was made doubly interesting.

Mayor Porter here took occasion to announce the program for Saturday.

After a selection by the College Glee Club, "Who Was George Washington?" which, by the way, was so well rendered that "the boys" were compelled to respond to an encore, and the thanks of the speakers having been tendered to the audience through Mayor Porter, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. Craighead, and the assemblage dispersed.

### CENTENNIAL BALL.

The Centennial ball at Library Hall was a fitting wind-up of Friday's celebration. The ladies were attired in costumes of the olden time, and the different dresses worn were of unique pattern and much skill was exhibited in the make-up of each. The gentlemen wore full dress suits. The Northwestern Orchestra occupied the stage and to the beautiful strains of music, old fashioned dances, as well as those popular at the present day, were indulged in. The names of the ladies who appeared in the attire of a century ago as follows: Misses Maud Roudebush, Helen Thompson, Odie McLean, Adelaide Thompson, Emma Fowler, Hattie Thompson, Anna Davis, Hattie Porter, Georgie Sennett, Hattie Gill, Sarah McClurg, Margaret Cary, Anna Stoneroad, Marion Boileau, Lizzie Luttgen, Sallie Sayer, Miss Woodburn, of Franklin, and Mrs. V. M. Delamater.

### SATURDAY, MAY 12TH,

The second and last day of the Centennial celebration, opened under the most auspicious circumstances, and at 7 o'clock, when the ringing of bells, the blowing of whistles, and the firing of the salute of 100 guns, by the College Battalion, under command of Major Kreps, was inaugurated, it was evident that Meadville proposed to let everybody know that she was 100 years old, and was proud of it. The salute was fired on the vacant lot at the northwest corner of North and North Main streets.

### THE CENTENNIAL OAK.

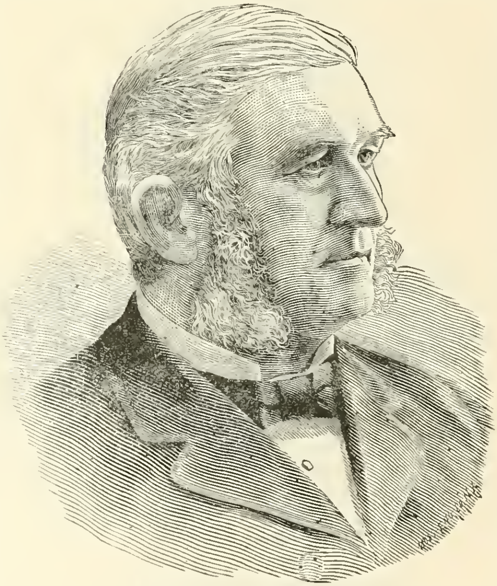
Early on this beautiful morning a large crowd of people assembled on Diamond Park to witness the ceremony of planting a Centennial oak. Mr. A. M. Fuller presided and introduced Hon. Joshua Douglass, who spoke as follows:

*Fellow-Citizens:*—

We meet this Centennial morning with pleasant greetings and hearty congratulations for one and all—grateful for the century gone, and grateful and trustful for the century to come. This tree is planted to note the dividing line between the two decades, not as a stopping place, but as a signal—a living witness to the line of the progress of the age; to grow and flourish in this beautiful place where our successors may open the exercises of the next Centennial celebration under its broad branches and glorious shade.

We plant this tree in honor of those brave, loyal, noble men and women who unfolded their tents and spread their blankets first on this delightful spot which they so fortunately selected 100 years ago. All honor to their memory and honor to the memory of those who followed their leading and example. They were all animated by the brave and loyal spirit of the true patriot. Liberty and freedom of conscience was forbidden in the empires and kingdoms of the old world and a few brave spirits bid defiance to the wiles of the monarchs and lords of fossilized Europe and come over the stormy Atlantic to plant the seeds of free and independent thought and action on the broad continent of America. A few of their sons and daughters, inspired by the enthusiasm of their parents, came to this promising place and prepared the delightful ways and the splendid opportunities which we now improve and enjoy. May their memory ever be cherished.

At 8:30 the Northwestern Band took position on Diamond park, near where the Centennial oak had been planted, and the music rendered soon caused a large crowd to assemble.



**MAJOR D. V. DERICKSON.**

Members of the Centennial Executive Committee and a large number of old citizens of the city and county occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Fuller introduced Joshua Douglass, Esq., as president of the meeting, and he made a short but patriotic address, recalling, briefly, the achievements of the past century, and the good work of the pioneers. In conclusion Mr. Douglass introduced Hon. Pearson Church, who spoke as follows:

Amidst the series of pageants that find a place in this commemoration, the one we have just witnessed is by no means the least noteworthy.

It was indeed most fitting that one of the memorials of this day and occasion should be the planting of that young tree. Yonder column of cold and lifeless granite, not as yet unveiled to the public, is intended to remind us of the century that is gone. This life giving and life-receiving oak, in itsyouth, its vigor and in its growth, is emblematical of the years that are to come.

The one stands as a reminiscence of the forest primeval where the murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded in the moss and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight once stood like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic.

The other will rear its head, as the beginning of a new forest where under the shade of its branches will dwell a newer race and with newer customs and habits.

If it be true, as was once wisely and wittily said, that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together, then it is likewise most true that, in this utilitarian age, the one who plants an acorn has confirmed a lasting benefit upon man and upon Mother Earth, from which he receives his nurture and support.

During the years that are past since the settlement of this city, the country has been denuded of its forests for the fitting and for the habitation and support of its peoples. Yet, now on the threshold of the second century of its existence, it is time to begin the cessation of any wanton or useless destruction of trees, and the authorities of the State do now annually set apart a day to be devoted to the building up and strengthening of so important an element in our physical and æsthetical life and happiness.

The planting of this young oak is thus, in addition to its marking of an era, typical of our common taste, and common hope, and of our common future prosperity.

The oak is the Monarch of the Forest; the patriarch of trees.

Best of all adapted for the general uses and needs of man, it is an emblem of strength, of beauty, of utility, and of durability. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitted to mark this epoch in our local history, and to stand, as it were, on the line dividing the century past, from the century to come; and as it shall perennially review its growth, its strength, its vigor, and its beauty through the grass as they pass, it will serve to remind us, and those who come after us, of this day and its ceremonies, and of time as it takes its flight through the century, and at the close of another hundred years it will, in its prestive beauty, cast its benignant shade over the third and fourth generation from us, reminding them of this day's work of us their ancestors, and it will speak more eloquently than yonder statue.

The one will crumble and decay. This will increase and endure. The one the work of men's hands, the other the result of the Almighty Workman who planted the first tree in the garden.

"Then here's to the oak,
The brave old oak,
Who stands in his prime alone;

And still flourish he,
A hale, green tree,
When a hundred years are gone."

And when a hundred years are past our descendants on such an occasion as this may in their turn sing:

"A song to the oak,
The brave old oak,
Who hath ruled in the greenwood long;
Here's breadth and renown
To his broad green crown,
And his fifty arms so strong;
There's fear in his frown
When the sun goes down,
And the fire in the west fades out,
And he showeth his might
On a wild wind night,
When the storm through his branches shout."

After another selection by the band, Mr. Fuller announced that further exercises would be held at the Academy at 10 o'clock.

### AT THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music contained one of the largest audiences ever assembled within its walls. On the stage were seated members of the different church choirs of the city, and residents of the city and county.

At 10:15 Hon. William Reynolds made a brief address and introduced Hon. John Swartz, Mayor of Titusville, as president of the meeting. Mayor Swartz spoke as follows:

We are assembled here to-day to commemorate an event which took place a century ago, the memories of which have been handed down from generation to generation to the present time.

What a flood of recollections this occasion will call to the minds of many of you who come here to assist in making this day one long to be remembered.

Friend meets friend and discusses by-gone pleasures and pleasant reminiscences. Each notes some change in the other and each comments on the changes which time and a progressive age have wrought in the locality with which he or she is most familiar

Friendships are renewed and old differences are forgotten. A renewal of friendship is always pleasant, and when it brings with it a review of pleasant events of the past, the pleasure of the occasion must be increased many fold.

I cannot myself bring to your minds any pleasing recollection with a certainty of our being mutually familiar with them. Will leave that to other gentlemen who take a prominent part in to-day's exercises, and who are no doubt more familiar with the county's history than I am, having themselves taken an active part in many of the events which make up the history of this region. I will venture, however, to say that the past century has produced two cities of which the county may well be proud. Namely, Meadville and Titusville.

They are alike prosperous and furnish a market for the products of the many fine farms surrounding them. The entire county is necessarily concerned in the success and prosperity of their business interests. My wish that they may continue to prosper is, I trust, in the hearts of all who have come here to witness and assist in to-day's proceedings.

A celebration of this kind does much to unite a people and promote good will and brings to them a realization of their common interest in the country's prosperity.

I feel privileged to extend to you all the good will of the citizens of Titusville, and will now make way for other features of the program which will prove more interesting.

Next on the program was "The American Hymn," which was sung by the combined church choirs of the city, under direction of Prof. F. A Reynolds, of the Conservatory of Music, with accompaniment by the Northwestern Band, led by F. B. Nichols.

Rev. Dr. J. V. Reynolds led in prayer.

The Northwestern Band followed with a medley of National airs, which aroused a popular feeling of enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

Hon. A. B. Richmond was introduced and spoke as follows:

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO!

In retrospect how long seems the period of time spanned by that short sentence. In the history of our race what changes have transpired in the mental and physical condition of mankind; to the travelers on life's weary thoroughfare how long, dreary and tiresome seems that journey which spans in its length that of three generations of men; which exceeds by one-half the allotted period of human life, and yet in the infinitude of time it is but one beat of that great pendulum that vibrates between the eternities of the past and future—but one atom of dust

"With Him from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand."

And, although it may have been prolific in great events that have happened to our race; though during its period nations have been born, and empires may have died; though in the calendar of men it may form an important part on the pages of history, yet it will soon be lost in the vastness of the future. The record of most of its deeds will be blotted out of the memory even of history itself.

Like a name written on the sands of the ocean shore, which every approaching and receding wave renders less and less distinct, and finally totally obliterates—so will the succeeding years of centuries yet to come erase every physical vestige of the events that have happened on our earth since one hundred years ago.

On the pages of the records of the past and future of our race it is but a moment lost amid the hours, days, years, centuries and eons of passing time. In the history of the present nations of the earth it is an epoch whose influence will be felt until time shall be no longer—like seeds scattered by the hand of the husbandman or strewn by the summer's wind, the events of the last century have been sown, and successive generations will gather a harvest, either of good or evil, from the germs thus cast on the broad domain of man's future destiny. The seeds of religion and morality, propagated during its time, will grow beneath the fostering care of the Most High, and, long after its events are forgotten, men will gather from vine and tree the fruits of its transmitted prosperity. The thorns and thistles of evil it planted will be uprooted by advancing enlightenment and burned in the fires of progressive experience; their ashes, spread broadcast, will serve to fertilize the fair fields of human progress.

On this earth the weeds and noxious plants grow spontaneously, and flourish amid the rocks and sands of barren fields and hillsides, while the life-sustaining grains require the care of a careful husbandman. So it is with the mental and moral culture of mankind—morality and religion must be cultivated to the very time of the harvest, while vice and immorality grow like natives of the soil, and must be uprooted by law and virtuous teachings ere their seeds are scattered and their sins propagated by indifference and neglect.

Marc Antony, in his address over the body of the murdered Cæsar, said:

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

This is not true in a general sense, else would there be no advancement in our race. As a rule under the law of the survival of the fittest, it is the good that lives in the evolution of mankind, while the evil dies the death of the outlaw and criminal. We build monuments to commemorate the acts of the great and noble among men, while the guillotine and gallows are erected in *memento vitæ* and *memento mori* of the vile and lawless.

Our beautiful monument just unveiled amid the plaudits of a happy and prosperous people, commemorates not the vices, but the virtues of the hardy pioneers of a century ago. Their sins were those incident to mankind, and are forgotten, while their virtues, their courage and patriotism will be remembered long, long after our monument has crumbled into dust.

The men of 100 years ago have left us as a legacy not only a country whose fair and fertile fields their courage wrested from forests and savagery, but they have also bequeathed to us the principles of religious and personal liberty, a heritage far exceeding in value the wealth of Ophir or the riches of Golconda. The descendants of those men have preserved that legacy on the battle field, and the ocean's waters against the assaults of the most powerful nation on earth. The principles of good for which they contended survived the storm of battle and live to-day, while the ships and cannon of the contest are rotting on the shore or crumbling with rust and decay on the bottom of the deep, emblematic of the death of the spirit of evil that prompted the contest.

When domestic discord and civil war stained our land with the blood of northern patriots, when the principles of human freedom fought against those of human bondage, again the good prevailed over the evil. The fittest survived, and to-day our great national sin lies buried in the graves of those who fought for its perpetuity, and never more in any Christian nation on earth shall manacles and fetters bind human limbs in the servitude of slavery—never more will men contend for the wild, the wicked heresy, "that man can hold property in man."

Verily, it is the good that men do that lives after them, while the evil is buried in their graves.

Nations, like individuals, have both character and reputation. The one what they actually are, the other what they are reputed to be. The character of a nation is but the aggregate of those of its citizens.

As the rain-drops of a summer shower, falling on meadow and hillside, collect in rills, torrents, rivers and lakes, and at last aggregate in the rush and foam of Niagara's sounding waters, so the individual industry, artisan skill, intelligence and morality of the citizens, when aggregated, gives the final character to the current of national greatness. As the courage of the private soldiers give prowess to the company, the prowess of the company force to the regiment, the force of regiment strength to the army, so the qualities of courage and patriotism in the individual citizens form the reputation of the nation and secure to it the respect due to its flag. The general education of the people gives security to our institutions and begets respect for our laws, while ignorance of the masses leads to a communism that would convert the civilization of the world into savagery and barbarism. For this reason that hydra-headed monster, Socialism, and its sin-bred whelps, Anarchism and lawlessness, must be crushed by the iron heel of the law, or they will devour the liberties and the rights of the people.

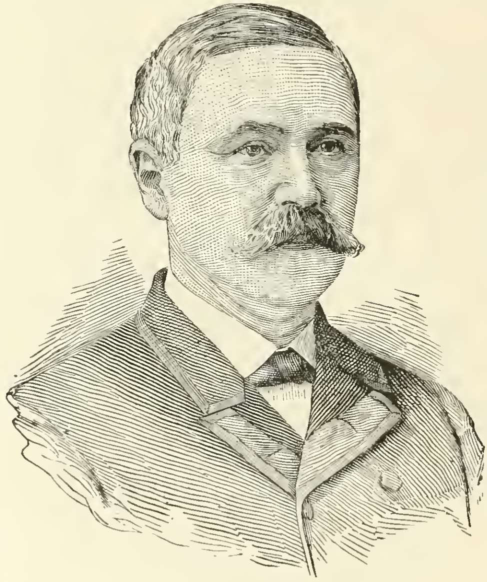
In this Centennial celebration we are not only reminded of the past, but it is full of prophetic visions of the future. While we rejoice in commemorating the heroic deeds of the pioneers, the sound of whose axes first broke the stillness of the forests that once covered our beautiful valley and its hillsides; while we erect our monument in honor of them, the present deserves our attention and future our consideration. We should not be so elated with our past progress as to overlook the present and future. Nations are not permanent, no matter how great and powerful they may become; but like the restless waters of the ocean, where wave succeeds wave, only to be broken into foam and bubbles on the shore, so do nations come and go, rise in grandeur and power, only at last to fall in fragments, to be cast up as wrecks on the shores of time.

Other nations have lived whose grandeur and power have been the subject of the historian's pen or the poet's theme, and yet a few curiously-carved fragments of stone scattered on the plains of Palestine, or in the almost impenetrable forests of Central America, are now the only evidence of their former existence. They are fragments of wrecks cast upon the strand of time, evidence of its infinitude and the insignificance of man.

It is not the works of our hands that shall live forever, but the thoughts or conceptions of men. A principle of good once evolved from the thinking mind can never die; a truth of nature's laws once discovered is never lost, but as centuries roll on the good will become better, while the best will from a distance ever beckon man on with the promise of its attainment. The truth discovered will, with unerring certainty, point ahead to other truths yet concealed in the arena of nature, and the time will never come when the last hidden fact shall be found, and man's researches ended forever, when the last unknown problem shall be solved, and science will have reached the very throne of infinite knowledge and wisdom.

*One hundred years ago* the principles of a republican form of government were comparatively new to the world. The divine right of kings was a part of the religious sentiment of all the nations of the earth. It was sustained by the wealth of kingdoms and the power of empires. But at last, in the wilderness of America, far away from the pomp of courts and the pride of a titled nobility, a germ of freedom and personal liberty was planted in the minds of the hardy pioneers, beneath whose sturdy blows the wilderness was falling like grass before the scythe of the husbandman. The temple of our free government had been dedicated, and though rude in its proportions and primitive in its architectural design, yet its foundations were laid on the principles of justice and freedom, and the storms of a century could not shake it. Our tree of liberty had been planted in the wilderness of the new world, and it grew and flourished as if it was a native of the soil. This simile was versified by one of the noblest patriots of the Revolution, yet one whose name has come down to us covered with undeserved obloquy by the bigotry of the past, but his songs are a part of the literature of the day. In 1776 he wrote a poem that was sung by the army of the Revolution as enthusiastically as was "John Brown's Requiem" by the Federal soldiers of the war of the Rebellion. I will repeat three verses of this celebrated song, without mentioning the author's name, that you may judge of its merits without prejudice:

"In a chariot of light from the regions of day,
The Goddess of LIBERTY came,
Ten thousand celestials directed her way
And hither conducted the dame.
A fair budding branch, from the gardens above,
Where millions with millions agree,
She brought in her hand, as a pledge of her love,
And the plant she named LIBERTY TREE.


COLONEL S. B. DICK.

"The celestial exotic struck deep in the ground,
Like a native it flourished and bore;
The fame of its fruit drew the nations around
To seek out this peaceable shore.
Unmindful of names or distinction they came,
For freemen like brothers agree;
With one spirit imbued, they one friendship pursued,
And their temple was LIBERTY'S TREE.

"Beneath this fair tree, like the patriarchs of old,
Their bread in contentment they ate,
Unvexed with the troubles of silver and gold,
The cares of the grand and the great.

* * * * * * *

From the east to the west blow the trumpet to arms,
Through the land let the sound of it flee;
Let the far and the near all unite with a cheer,
In defense of our LIBERTY TREE."

### THE CENTURY PAST.

The century just past will go down to history as one of the most remarkable that have left their impress on the dial of time. Remarkable in the progress of human thought, in the advancement of civilization, in exploration of unknown portions of the world, in the prominence of great men, and in wonderful scientific discoveries and inventions that now make the elements do the labor once only performed by human hands.

*One hundred years ago* but little was known of the power of steam. To-day the steam engines of the world have the aggregate of 46,000,000 horse power, and approximately represent the work of 1,000,000,000 of men; more than double the force of the working population of the whole earth. What may we prophesy of the next century?

*One hundred years ago* but little was known of electricity, except as its destructive force was displayed in the storm cloud, where it defied the control of man. Now it is the most obedient of his servants. Submissive to his commands, it illuminates the nights of our cities with the glare of noonday, lights our dwellings with subdued and gentle rays, turns the wheels of our factories, conveys our messages with the swiftness of thought, and whispers the familiar tones of affection into listening ears hundreds of miles away from the lips that uttered them. What will it have accomplished one hundred years from now?

*One hundred years ago* comparatively little was known of the geological formation of our earth. Now science has delved into its secret caverns, and read from tablets of stone there entombed and inscribed by God's own hands the history of our world's creation.

*One hundred years ago* the stars shone as now upon the sunless earth, and astronomers wondered from what source came their light, and what was the fuel that kindled their glowing fires. To day the scientist in his darkened room admits their rays through a spectroscope, and from a screen at his side reads the names of the chemical elements they are consuming as easily as he would from a printed page; or learns therefrom that they shine from the reflected light of other suns.

*One hundred years ago* but twenty-two elements were known to chemistry, and from a combination of these alone it was supposed that all the beautiful forms of natural objects were constructed. Now science has discovered over seventy, yet her foot is only on the threshold of that great storehouse in which nature has concealed her treasures, and wherein are hidden the mysteries of her laboratory, yet to be yielded up to man's researches. When another century has passed away, the little children that will play around our monument in anxious expectation of the coming pageantry of another day like this, will indeed be wiser than their fathers, and will know more of the causes of natural phenomena than the sage or savant of the present time.

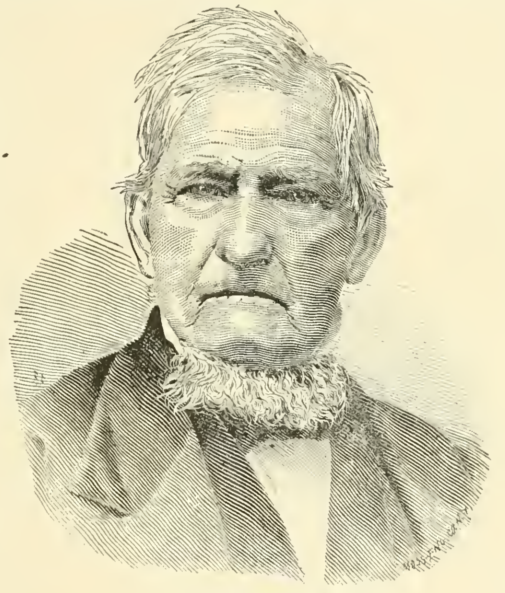
*One hundred years ago* we were separated from the commerce of the old world by long months of ocean navigation, that depended alone on the treacherous winds to drive the loaded ship across the pathless deep. To-day hundreds of palatial steamers weekly go and come, and like great shuttles between the warp and wool of commerce, are weaving the destinies of nations—harmonizing the conflicting interests of men, and are fast hastening the time when wars shall be no more.

*One hundred years ago* the population of the United States did not exceed four millions, now it numbers nearly sixty-five millions, extending over a country whose vast dimensions reach from the frozen regions of the north to the southern land of perpetual summer, and east and west literally from the rising to the setting sun.

Daniel Webster, in his eulogy on England, said, "That her morning drum-beat following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of her martial airs." But we can say with equal truth that the sun never sets on the possessions of this nation. Between our Atlantic and Pacific boundaries there are one hundred degrees of longitude, and during the longest days of our summer, when evening is casting her shadows over the rocky coast of Western Alaska, morning is spreading her rosy wings over the hills and forests of Eastern Maine. And though no martial drum-beat follows the sun in its pathway across our continent; yet in this Christian land the matin song or vesper hymn and prayer greets it through every hour of its radiant journey.

*One hundred years ago* our population was principally confined to a narrow border of states along the shores of the Atlantic All the west was an unbroken wilderness, save here and there a sparsely settled town or hamlet, where advancing civilization was battling with a savage people for the possession of a pathless forest. The waters of our lakes and rivers, unvexed by keel or rudder, slumbered in the stillness of primeval solitude. There were no roads or highways of travel, and the only means of conveyance was the pack-horse or the rude cart or wagon of the pioneers. The borders of civilization were often marked by the ashes of the burned cabins of the early settlers, whose thresholds and hearth-stones had been stained with the blood of murdered women and children; now towns and cities are thickly scattered across the continent to the very shores of the Pacific. Hundreds of steamboats traverse our lakes and rivers while the iron roads of civilization cover the country like spider webs a summer meadow. To-day we have more miles of railroad than all the rest of the world, while the number of our steam vessels on our lakes, rivers and the ocean waters exceed that of all the other nations of the globe combined. What may we not predict for American enterprise in the hundred years to come?

*One hundred years ago* there were only forty-six weekly newspapers published in the United States and only one daily. These papers had a very limited circulation, and the editors of those days did not suddenly acquire vast wealth as they do at the present time. The type then used was very imperfect and the presses rudely constructed. A weekly edition of 500 copies was a most laborious task. Now there are over 600 daily papers printed in the United States with a yearly circulation of about 900,000,000, and nearly 5,000 weeklies with an annual circulation of 600,000,000. To-day by the most approved printing devices 100,000 printed sheets are struck per hour, thereby scattering the news of passing events as well as the best thoughts of men over the continent as plentiful as the snow flakes are scattered by a winter's storm. What can be more ephemeral than thought? It is but a vibratory action of the gray matter of the brain translated by that incomprehensible thing we call the human mind, and it leaves no more impression after it has passed than does the voice of the harp string on the air that surrounds it. What can be more evanescent than thought unrecorded? What more enduring than thought seized by the printing press and embalmed by the magic power of its impress? We erect monuments of granite to commemorate some great event or to render the name and fame of some illustrious man immortal. Centuries pass on with ceaseless tread and those monuments have crumbled into dust. But, preserved by the printing press, the incidents of the events they commemorate are as fresh in the memory of men as if they occurred but yesterday, while the thoughts of the distinguished dead have become as familiar as household words, and repeated in books or printed sheets will live long after their monuments have vanished and are forgotten.



**GEORGE ANDERSON.**

To-day it may be truly said "that the pen is mightier than the sword," the printing press more powerful than the artillery of a thousand battle fields, while the steam engine moves the world with the force of the lever of Archimedes.

And as time shall move on with tireless footsteps this trinity of power, the pen, the press, and the engine, will continue to mold the opinions of mankind, protect their rights and liberties from lawlessness and anarchy, decrease the physical labor of men, and increase the prosperity of our race. And in the not distant future this God-like trinity will decree that arbitration, not war, shall settle the contentions of republics and empires; that the cannon of unholy conflict, purified by fire, shall be moulded into plow shares; the swords and bayonets into pruning hooks and the noise of battle shall be heard no more. Then the motto, "*Peace on earth and good will towards men*," will be inscribed on the flag of every nation on earth. *And verily I say unto you before the next century shall pass away this prophecy will be fulfilled.*

Now let us for a few moments leave the arid region of facts and statistics and visit those realms where fancy paints her pictures in somewhat fantastic colors. We are now celebrating the first century of our local existence as a community—and what is a century?

Instinctively do we judge of things and time comparatively, both as to the size of objects and the duration of events it is a part of our common education to form our opinions of what we do not know from that which is familiar to us. Let us estimate the length of our years and centuries by comparison with those of some of our sister planets.

We measure our epochs of time by the movement of our little earth in the celestial orrery. Once it circles around the sun and it is our year; 100 times the endless journey is performed and it is a century—an event we celebrate to-day. One hundred seasons come and go and we commemorate the history of their deeds and the acts and lives of their illustrious men. Yet, compared with the length of the years of other worlds in our solar system, how insignificant or how great is a century of our registered time, as we may select other orbs as our standard of comparison? Yonder on the very verge of our horizon is the planet Neptune, whose lonely pathway is nearly 3,000,000,000 miles from our sun. A portion of our year it is a morning and then an evening star. It is the outermost member of our solar system. It is 85 times larger than our earth and performs its annual circle or revolution around the sun in about 165 of our years.

Now let us imagine that like our earth it is inhabited by intelligent beings who count their time as we do by the annual revolution of their world. A young and blooming maiden there of sweet sixteen, that is one who has seen the roses of sixteen Neptunian summers bloom and fade, by our measurement of time would be about 2,640 years old; while one of those excellent ladies so common on this planet, who after thirty five years of celibate happiness never grow older, and who, though so often reviled by ungallant newspaper men, are among the most worthy of our institutions. Such a one, if a resident of Neptune, might well hesitate to announce her age as 5,775 years, computed by our standard of time. While the cold-blooded, unsympathizing old bachelor, who has shivered on his weary way of buttonless linen and dilapidated underwear for fifty Neptunian years, if, while visiting this planet, was asked his age, might well blush as he answered—Well, on your earth, I would be about 8,250 years old. And yet, from the appearance of some of my friends of this class, whom I now see in this audience, the statement might not seem incredible.

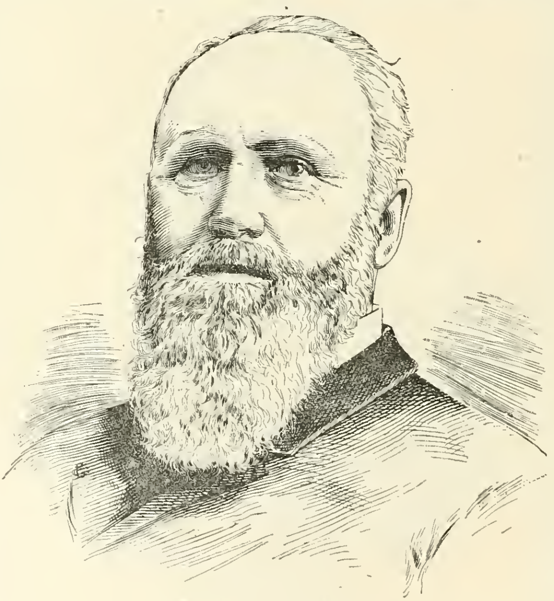
In Neptune an infant whose eyes first saw the light in early spring, and around whose cradle were falling the leaves of autumn, would, as he lay there playing with his rattle and teething ring, be a rosy cherub of 82 of our years of age, while the ordinary Fourth of July oration, comparatively, of our usual patriotic proportions, or an average political speech, would occupy about 16 of our months in their delivery. Oh! What a field for oratorical greatness does that planet afford, and what a pity it is that some of our prominent statesmen could not be transported thither.

> "Let us take another example to our purpose quite."

Nearest to our sun is that beautiful little planet Mercury. From its size and position it is seldom seen with the unassisted eye. At brief periods of each year it is also alternately an evening and a morning star, a shining cresent with a bright, white light. Its pathway is 35,000,000 miles from our sun, and it performs its annual revolution in 88 days, or about three months of our time. Now, suppose a young man in that planet had lived to the callow period of *dudeism*—that is, twenty Mercurian years,—by *our* time he would have reached the age of five years, and would probably have the same degree of mental capacity of one of that species fully developed on this earth, while the maiden of sixteen would be four years old. The lady, who, on this earth, can say to time, "so far shalt thou come, and no farther," would be only nine years of age. The bachelor of fifty would would be twelve years and two months old. The allotted period of human life, which the sacred page fixes at three score years and ten, counted by the calendar of that world, would, on our planet, occupy the insignificant period of seventeen and one-half years, or just about the time when a young man here is longingly contemplating the potentiality of lip and chin. A Fourth of July oration or a political speech would be completed in fifteen minutes of our time; an average sermon in five, and a lawyer's plea, by our rules of court there applied, could not possibly exceed ten of our minutes in length, so you will observe that the inhabitants of that little world have a few blessings to compensate them for their ephemeral existence. Scientific researches of of the last one hundred years now most positively assert the fact that many of the worlds that throng our firmament in countless numbers, are as well fitted by their obvious conditions to sustain life as is this comparatively microscopic atom of dust which we call *our* earth, and upon which *some* of us are supposed to live. It certainly would seem to the finite mind to be a waste of creative power to have the uncounted millions of orbs that shine in the star depths around us, but so many uninhabited, useless constructions of Him who could have peopled them with immortal souls; and great is the vanity of the man, and greater his egotism, who believes that this vast universe was made for him alone. The power and benevolence of the Creator seems to be boundless, and to compass all he has created within its folds.

> "While man exclaims: 'See all things for my use!'
> "'See man for mine,' replies a pampered goose."

It is now positively known to science that some of the planets in our solar system are nearly in the same physical condition as that of our own. Mars, whose orbit is just outside that of our earth, can be well observed. Its snow line can be seen to recede from its equator as the summer of the planet advances, and as its poles stand at an angle to the plane of the ecliptic as do those of our earth, its changes of seasons must be very similar to ours. Mars appears to be in a condition to beget and sustain animal life. And if life, why not intelligence? And if intelligence, why not immortal souls?



**JOSHUA DOUGLASS, Esq.**

It is a narrow bigotry indeed that refuses to receive the demonstrations of science through fear of danger to some pet creed or dogma, and the minister of to-day who, in his pulpit, scoffs or sneers at the demonstrated truths of scientific investigation, one hundred years from now will be recorded on history's page as a theological Dogberry, and it will not need the genius of the Bard of Avon to give him unenviable notoriety. When another century shall have added its knowledge and discoveries to the treasures already accumulated by man, if we judge the future by the past, the footsteps of science will cross the boundaries of worlds now unknown to us, and every succeeding discovery will but increase man's reverence for Him who holds the universe in his hands, and with Whom all centuries past and all time to come is but one eternal now, and yet,

> "Who sees with equal eye as God of all
> A hero perish, or a sparrow fall;
> Atoms or systems into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst, and now a world."

From what man has already accomplished we may form a faint conception of the possibilities of his future. Scientifically speaking, our world is yet in its youth or early manhood, and every succeeding century will develop hitherto unknown truths, unseen existencies, and unrecognized phenomena. The opinions of men will change as their knowledge increases, and many of the pet creeds and theories of to-day will but excite a smile of derision one hundred years from now.

As long as this earth shall continue to be the theater of human life and action, so long will man continue to advance in the knowledge of nature's laws. The religious beliefs of the present will be modified by the discovery of new truths, as they have been in the past, and the world will be better and happier therefor. Compare the terrible doctrine of what a century ago was called "*The retributive justice of the Creator*"—the belief in the awful doom of those born in the darkness of ignorance, who, from no fault of their own, had never heard of a Savior or the atonement, and who were as guiltless of disobedience to laws they never knew as the babe in the cradle to-day is guiltless of infringement of those in our statute book. Compare the horrible creeds and dogmas of 100 years ago with those now taught by an educated and pious ministry, and add another century of Christian enlightenment to the experience of mankind, and what will be the result? Verily the change will be great, and men will no longer be ostracized for opinion's sake. The past had its racks and instruments of physical torture to convince men of their error. To day those cruel and bloody arguments are modified into obloquy and social ostracism, and the time is not far distant when even these will disappear and men will extend charity to others as they would have it extended to them; when in the religious sects of the world the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the little child that was born in a manger shall lead them. *Again I say unto you that th enext century shall not pass away and leave this prophecy unfulfilled.*

And now one more thought in conclusion e'er we part never to meet again as on this occasion. To-morrow our pageantry will be among the events of the past, and soon even its pleasant recollections will have gone from our minds. In a few moments this audience will pass through yonder doors never again to enter them in a celebration of another centennial anniversary of the first settlement of this beautiful valley, endeared to us because it is our home; because here we have spent the greater part of our lives; because here we dave lived and loved, and sorrowed over our head. Here we have formed earthly projects and ambitions as visionary as the baseless fabric of a dream. Here we have enjoyed the pleasures of life, and wept over our untold griefs; here the good we have done will live, it is to be hoped, long after the evils of our lives have been forgotten among men; here we have shaped our future destiny for weal or woe; here we have made our records of the past, and from here many of us will start on the never-ending journey of the future. Soon others will take our places in the active drama of life, and we will be remembered no more. Who and what will they be? Will our children's children take part in the next centennial of our beautiful city? Or will no lineal descendants of ours meet to remember us even with the faint recollections of long past persons and events? Will our monument still stand 100 years from now? If so, who will gather around it as we have done to day in grateful feelings towards the most High for the blessings He has bestowed with a generous hand?

"Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?

Pale, trembling age and firey youth
And childhood with its brow of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land, on sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

"We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years from now.
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years from now."

"But other men our lands will till,
And others then our places fill,
And other worlds will be as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to-day
One hundred years from now."

Mr. Richmond, just before the close of his oration, was obliged to close, his voice being drowned by the patter of rain on the roof. The Northwestern Band rendered a selection during the time of waiting.

Mr. Richmond, when the music of the band had ceased, stepped forward and finished the delivery of his oration, long continued applause following.

A musical selection by a ladies' chorus of voices, led by Prof. Reynolds, was very acceptably rendered.

The following poem, prepared specially for the occasion, was read by its author, Prof. S. P. Bates:

### "THE INDIAN'S PROPHECY."

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A DREAM OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

"Come close, my child, and list to what I say,"
The Indian Sachem to his offspring spoke;
"Some ill betides our tribe, and we must lay
This unction to our dearest Indian folk.

"As on the bank of Cussewago's stream,
I lay at eventide, with listening ear
I heard far off, as in a fitful dream,
A steady tramp—the tramp of pioneer! [a]

"Twelve moons ago I heard that self-same tread, [b]
The plash of oar, footfall on crumpled leaf;
It came—its echoes vanished where it led,
And joy once more resumed the place of grief.

"But now, again, I hear that fateful knell,
Resounding over mountain, over vale;
The hoofs of steel [c] clang out the purpose fell,
And songs of joy ring forth the dreadful tale."

THE SONG OF THE PIONEER.

He comes! he comes!

"O'er mountain we come, by the fast rolling river,
Through valley, and meadow, and deep tangled leaf,
The blue vault is o'er us, the home of the Giver,
We quaff at the fountain, we follow our chief.

(Chorus.)

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the jolly pioneer,
With axe and plow he comes, he comes!
Tramp, tramp, tramp, the jolly pioneer,
The song he sings, he comes, he comes!

"On Dunham's fair plain, 'neath the o'erhanging heights,
On banks of Venango we mean to take seat,
Who cares for old Indian? he merits no rights,
But we'll meet him half way, in friendship to greet.

(Chorus.)

"We're bound for cool French creek, so quick! clear the way,
'Tis as goodly a stream as ever was seen;
The bold Cussewago will drive the wheels gay,
And Meadville be a fair place as ever has been.

(Chorus.)

"Do you doubt what I say? just listen to me!
The fates shall treat kindly that bright, cheery town;
A place of great learning this Meadville shall be,
To coming gen'rations in honor go down.

"A College and Conservatory of song,
A school theologic, wise men not a few,
Shall honor the right, and shall banish the wrong
As the sun drives away the fresh morning dew.

"Hurrah for fair Meadville, we'll sing as we go,
The song of cool French creek, the mill wheels and all,
The sound of piano, the voice sweet and low,
The sound of great learning, of College and Hall."

The Sachem to his son resumed:

"Beneath the shelt'ring pine last night they slept,
At dawn they roused them from their slumbers deep;
By Susquehanna's tide their course they kept,
And Allegheny's waters soon they'll leap.

"And now in vision I behold the light
Of years stretch onward in the busy scene;
A hundred winters robe the ground in white,
A hundred summers deck the earth in green.

"And what, my son, shall come to us and ours?
Here have we lived for generations gone,
Here have our children filled the circling hours,
With sports and pastimes on the verdant lawn.

"Few spots in all the earth are like to it,
The morning sunlight and the evening shade;
The clouds are painted, and the star is lit
With fire by the Almighty spirit made.

"By Conneaut's [d] waters, under harvest moon,
The warrior bold and dusky maid
Have led the dance which ended all too soon;
At noontide feasted in abundant shade.

"How oft on Pymatuning's grateful round,
We've watched the coming of the wild-dove's [e] flight,
The tam'rac's laden boughs have swept the ground,
Their winnowing wings have rustled all the night.

"Our camp-fires here were kindled for our rights, [f]
And here the tribes assembled far and near,
The supple warrior fed his wild delights,
And Sachems bold held converse with the Seer.

"Deep in the somber shades of Oil Creek Lake,
We join in worship of the Spirit Great; [g]
And as the surface quick the spark doth take,
Billows of fire ascend, emblem of fate.

"The waters of the streams no hindrance feel,
As on they murmur, hasting to the sea;
In all our borders wide, no dam nor wheel
Has ever held, or vexed the current free.

"They sing the same sweet song of earth,
And babble onward throught the flow'ry land,
As when He spake creation into birth,
And poured the waters from His hollow hand.

"The sylvan grove has stood its ample shade,
As when He planted it with virgin seed;
It ne'er has felt the woodman's cruel blade,
Nor creaked and groaned to sate the red man's need.

"On many hilltops rest in quietude,
The Chiefs and Sachems of a race of braves;
No fear distressed, lest any should intrude,
To force their children to a race of slaves.

"You cannot think, my child, that this shall be
That Big Sun now shall take a menial place,
That all this pleasant land which here we see,
No more shall know the lordly Indian race.

"Can you, my son, whose arm hath been my pride,
Believe that all these goodly hunting grounds,
Sweet waters of the springs at wigwam's side,
Shall be to us as unfamiliar sounds?

THE PROPHECY.

"'Tis true! by my vision which never deceived,
I see the van coming, through wild-wood and brake,
Fitz-Randolph and Grant, Tom Martin and Mead,
The doughty VanHorn, the leadership take.

"By Venango's soft current, 'neath wide-spreading tree, [h]
They will slumber to-night, on the spot where we stand;
I must hasten to tell you of what there shall be
Before we may look on that pioneer band.

"I see stretching onward, through full hundred years,
Which I compass in vision that's given to me,
A round hundred villages, echoing with cheers,

Men, swarming like bees round a well-chosen tree.

"On the day that shall close that cycle of time,
Since they first saw the light of this beautiful vale,
A great concourse shall come with songs and with chime,
To echo its praises, and sound the glad tale.

"The loud roar of cannon shall usher the morning,
With gay trappings the war horse shall rival the sun,
Triumphal procession, a full hour in forming,
Shall move to the music of trumpet and drum.

"The pride of their workshops, the cunning of smiths,
The fruits of rare culture, the growth of their fields;
The secrets of nature no longer are myths,
They talk with the lightning! and bridle a steeds!

"You shall hear them 'hallo' there, the answer comes 'well,'
From wigwam that nestles on far away stream;
And they talk, and they giggle, and easily tell
All the nonsense that maketh the stuff of a dream.

"They take some rough iron, and chunks of cold steel,
And roast them in ovens very like to hell fire;
And they pound and they sweat till they surely must feel,
As Vulcan who forged for Achilles' mad ire.

"And when all is fashioned, and set upon wheels,
They feed on cold water, and a little rough sand;
They touch a soft spring, in a twinkling it feels
The breathing and wheezing as it runs through the land.

"Then it whistles and screams from its hoarse brazen throat,
Sends upward, in circles and rings, its hot breath,
And echoes from mountain return the shrill note,
Till all is made vocal o'er the wide circling earth.

"It tears down the valley, it plunges 'neath mountain,
It laughs as it passes the cataract grand;
It scorns at strong drink, as it sips at the fountain,
And pleads by its strength for the cold water band.

"It starts in the morning, it scarcely knows where
The night fall will find it, and resting-place be,
But onward and onward, like the bird of the air,
Its wing never tiring, its course ever free.

"Venango's bright waters may quench its first thirst,
Allegheny's proud stream, its nooning place be,
Susquehanna and Delaware quickly are passed,
At midnight it takes a long breath by the sea.

"A hundred devices, as mad as this one,
I see in procession wind gaily along—
Some paint and gay feathers they e'en dare to stick on
Poor Indian, and chant his misfortunes in song.

"But a thing that much grieves me is yet to be told—
On a beautiful park in the heart of their city
Where bright waters sparkle, where holidays hold,
Where lovers assemble, and murmur sweet ditty,

"They have set up a statue of that same pioneer
Who, all uninvited, with no right to the land,
Has pushed, and has crowded, and set himself here,
And carried injustice with a very high hand.

"And now the poor Indian, who always has lived here,
And dreamed that his children would ever remain,
Must pocket displeasure, must wipe the sad tear,
Must go! of this land not a vestige retain.

"Does your blood stir with anger at this harrowing tale?
Do you clutch the swift arrow, the scalping knife keen?
'Tis vain! all in vain! the born hero would fail!—
No! a change of blind fate *i* was never yet seen.

"The sun in his course, as he goes to his setting,
Nightly beckons us on to the limitless sea,
The caves of the lava beds have our last greeting,
Then good-bye to this land forever and e'e'."

SAMUEL P. BATES.

Hon. William Reynolds arose and said that the Centennial edition of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN having been exhausted, if orders for three thousand more copies could be secured, the edition would be reprinted.

"The Song of the Pioneer," composed by Prof. S. P. Bates and set to music by Prof. F. A. Reynolds, was rendered by the church choirs, and was followed by the singing of two verses of the National Hymn, "America," the audience arising and joining in the singing of the latter.

Hon. Wm. Reynolds moved that the editor of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN be requested to to print an extra edition of 3,000 of the Centennial paper. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

At 12 o'clock the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Jonathan Hamnett, and the audience dispersed.

### THE EXERCISES AT DIAMOND PARK.

As early as 1 o'clock the crowd began to assemble around the pioneer monument on Diamond park, to witness the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the granite pile which will stand as a monument to our city's first hundredth anniversary. By 2 o'clock, the hour set for the ceremonies to begin, about 8,000 people were assembled.

The speakers' stand was occupied by the Centennial committee and old citizens, the Mayor and city Councils, nearly all of whom wore Centennial badges.

At 2:15 the Northwestern Band arrived on the ground and in five minutes more the crowd had reached fully 12,000 people, including the school children who marched up behind the band and took their position directly in front of the monument. It was the largest public meeting ever held in Meadville and as enthusiastic as any that ever occurred in the history of our city.

### THE CEREMONY.

While the crowd was getting into position to hear the speeches, the band rendered a selection, following which the ceremony opened with "America," the school children joining with the band in the National air, Prof. F. P. Boynton acting as musical director.

President William Reynolds stepped to the front of the platform and announced that the first act would be the unveiling of the statue, which was done by Hon. H. L. Richmond, and accompanied by loud cheers.

Prof. H. H. Barber, pastor of the Unitarian church, then read the centennial hymn, composed by Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., of Portland, Me.:

Eternal God, thine endless years,
Know not the shadow of a change;
While our brief days forever see
Strange things give way to scenes more strange.

But every change thy mercy shows—
Thy goodness' unexhausted wealth;
In each, we see Thy loving hand
That still supplies our life and health.

We bless the Providence that led
Our fathers to this lovely spot;
That shielded them from savage foes
And filled with good their earthly lot.

We pray the fathers' God to bless
The children, wheresoe'er they roam;
To shield them from their hidden fose,
And lead them to a heavenly home.

Help us to fill our father's place;
Help us to be in all things true
Toward men on earth, toward Christ in heaven,
And do Thy will as angels do.

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*a*. Meadville was setttled May 12, 1788, by nine pioneers from Northumberland.

*b*. David and John Mead visited this valley in the summer of 1787, and selected the site for the settlement, where they returned for the party of 1788.

*c*. They came with horses, plows and instruments of husbandry, by the Bald Eagle and Chinklaecemoose path to the Allegheny river at the mouth of the Venango.

*d*. Conneaut Lake, the largest in Pennsylvania, at present a summer water place.

*e*. Around Pymatuning is a growth of tamaracs, which furnished a roosting place for vast flocks of wild pigeons, which so crowded the limbs that some were being constantly pushed off, which kept a continual flutter the whole night througb, not unlike the distant roar of Niagara.

*f*. Pymatuning was the favorite assembly ground of the Indians.

*g*. The oil was lighted with a torch. At the sight of the flames the Indians gave a triumphant shout, that made the hills and valleys re-echo again! Here, then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East—here then are the children of the sun.—*Day*.

*h*. They camped the first night, May 12, 1788, near tbe head of Mercer street bridge under the wide-spreading branches of a wild cherry tree.—*Van Horn*.

*i*. The Indians were fatalists.

Next in order was the

### ADDRESS OF JUDGE HENDERSON.

"*Fellow citizens, fellow Pennsylvanians, fellow countrymen:*

We have met to place a way-mark in the path of our local history—to erect a memorial to the heroic men who planted civilization in this valley. The beginnings of things are always interesting, and certainly few could be more so to this people than an event so far-reaching and widely beneficial in its influence as the founding of their community. Standing at the summit of the century with an unobstructed view of the eventful years through which we have grown as a people, it is profitable to pause in our progress to contemplate the character and view the labors of those who laid the foundations of government and set in operation the forces which have produced such wonderful social and commercial life.

Sitting in the shade of wide spreading trees or plucking the fruit from their bending branches, our attention may well be called to the labor of those who in the far-away days converted the wilderness into fertile fields and planted the seeds which now yield their annual tribute of blossom and fruit. The cultivation of reverence for our ancestors and appreciation of their toils and sacrifices and a just estimate of their moral worth produces in our minds higher sentiments of patriotism, clearer apprehension of the true objects of life and firmer resolutions to exert some energy, at least, for the promotion of the general welfare.

It is true that in a vague and general way we are never indifferent to the benefactors who have preceded us, but we need the presence of some visible witness to quicken our feelings, and to speak to us from day to day of the achievements of other years—to remind us of those early sowers into whose harvest we have entered.

Here, therefore, on the soil where they first rested, amidst the scenes of their struggles and sacrifices, and near the spot where their bodies lie buried, in the presence of many of their descendants and a multitude who acknowledge themselves their debtors, we preserve in enduring granite the memory of the pioneers and set up a perpetual memorial of their work and worth.

I count it a fortunate fact in their history and that of the community which they founded that they were Pennsylvanians.

Among civilized Commonwealths Pennsylvania has from her earliest settlement been entitled to stand in the front rank. The spirit of liberty, charity and peace which animated the statesman and philanthropist whose name she bears, infused itself into the public mind, found expression in the laws enacted, and happily influenced the great career on which the new State was entering. With the first Constitution of Pennsylvania were introduced those principles of free government, the right of suffrage, trial by jury, and freedom of the press, which are still, after the lapse of 200 years, our security and pride. Attracted by the religious tolerance and freedom of individual action which the colony offered,hardy, brave, liberty-loving emigrants in great numbers, sought an asylum within her borders. By a process similar to that which blended various people in England, and gave us the high type of Anglo Saxon life, the union of Swedes, Danes, Germans, English,and other European people gave to the colony a homogeneous population long before the Revolution. The stirring events of the colonial period developed a spirit of liberty which made Pennsylvania a prominent actor in the Revolution, and gave her an immortal history in that decisive struggle. Within her borders transpired events which changed the destiny of the continent, and marvelously affected the civilization of the world.

Surrounded by such influences, participating in such history, the men of 1788 were thoroughly equipped to be founders of new States. The time of their migration was auspicious. Our local history began with the history of the United States. The same year which heard the first strokes of the settler's axe on the banks of the Venango, saw the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the birth of a new nation. The long struggle of the Revolution had ended in triumph; peace, like an angel from heaven, had come to dwell in the land; a new era of unparalelled enterprise and hope dawned upon the new Republic. By the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, the Northwest territory, then comprising all the public land of the United States, was forever dedicated to freedom and opportunity was given to all who desired to settle on the unoccupied land of the Commonwealth and the Republic. Then began that remarkable movement which advanced the picket line of civilization far westward into the wilderness, and opened up the fertile valleys of our own region, and the wide expanse of the Northwest to the habitation of the hardy settlers. Across mountains, through forest paths, over unbridged streams, resolute and invincible men made their way to the frontier. They came not as explorers or adventurers, whose hasty departure left no permanent impress, but bidding good-bye to the scenes of their early life, they brought with them their families and their property, and established homes for themselves and their children in the new country. Neither the violence of savages nor the rigors of climate, nor their remoteness from centres of business and social life could deter them from their purpose.

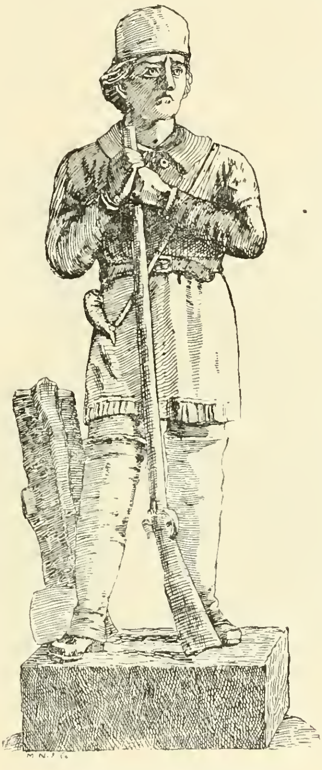


**FIGURE OF THE PIONEER**

Erected on Diamond Park.

Before their vigorous blows the forest melted away; from the presence of their courage the warriors of the woods retreated further into the wilderness; humble homes sent their columns of smoke, like incense, into the sky; fields began to glisten with ripening grain; tinkling bells marked the presence of growing herds; highways opened up the country to commerce, and that which had lately been the undisturbed haunt of the red man gradually unfolded into comfortable and productive abodes of intelligent citizens. The men who achieved these results were brave in the face of danger, "given to hospitality," sympathetic towards the unfortunate, loyal to their country. Though possessing little gold they were rich in faith and hope. Animated by an adventurous spirit, they belonged to that race who, with faces set toward the west, advanced step by step, bearing the banner of liberty, exploring mountain and valley, and paused not until the golden shore of the Pacific flashed the sunlight into their astonished vision. The pioneers and explorers have departed. Their work has been accomplished, but as long as there are happy homes and free people memory will turn with gratitude to their services to their country and to their fellow men.

But the conquest of nature is not the highest claim which these men have upon our grateful consideration. The log cabin, the cultivated fields, and the gathered harvests contributed to their physical welfare, and made easier the labor of those who came after them; but their chief merit lies in the fact that they exhibited the moral qualities which fitted them for founders of society, and that they brought with them those ideas of law, and order, and justice, and religion, which have left their impress during the century. Whatever advantage may come from material good conferred, he is the benefactor of his kind and most entitled to the dutiful regard of posterity who seeks to elevate the intellectual and moral condition of his fellows.

As soon as the demands for subsistence were met, the settlers addressed themselves to providing the means of education for the young. The spirit of inquiry and desire for knowledge which the excitement and discussion of the Revolution produced, followed them to their western homes and stimulated them to make provision to the extent of their ability for the education of their children, and it is a remarkable fact that in a few years after the first settlement was made, while the country was for the most part unbroken forest, with little means but with great faith, a charter was procured for an institution of higher education, and the buildings which look down upon us from the hill tell the story of that enterprise and the result of that faith.

Beneficent, however, as have been the results of those early efforts for the diffusion of knowledge, that to which we owe most for our growth and prosperity and happiness, is the religious influence which came with the settlers and gave tone and color to all their intercourse.

The Christian religion was, in the colonial days, as it is now, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania. The people then were strangely imbued with religious sentiments, and all their thoughts of liberty were associated with their sense of dependence upon a Supreme Being. This law and these ideas they brought with them to their western home. One of their first concerns was the providing means of worship, and that aspiration which guided them in all their experiences, which modulated their triumphs, mitigated their defeats, has been to thousands who succeeded them a consolation and a joy. The great principles of our government are founded upon religion. It is our strong wall of defense, the cable which holds society at her moorings. They builded wisely, therefore, who made religion the corner stone of their social fabric. Political equality, exact justice, organized public charity, and general education have nowhere been attempted except in a Christian country.

The monument we have erected looks two ways; it not only calls to our attention those who laid the first stones in that mighty structure of which we form a part, but it also faces the future. To the present and oncoming generations it stands not only as a memorial, but as a monitor. It represents the courage—hardy as its own granite—and the faith, immovable as its own foundation—of our ancestors, and tells of their effort for civilization. It also reminds us that the second century brings greater opportunities than the first. It suggests to us the value of liberty and law, of order and peace, of home and country, and bids us guard our priceless heritage with the utmost fidelity.

In entering on the second century of our history let us, therefore, cheerfully and hopefully contribute our share toward the further elevation of mankind.

President Reynolds, at the conclusion of Judge Henderson's address arose and said:

"*Fellow citizens:*—Sixty-eight years ago our fathers laid the corner-stone of Allegheny College, and when they did so they placed therein a history of the constitution and other articles, to be opened only when the building is destroyed. We now propose to send the history of what has taken place to-day and during this celebration to future generations. It shall contain the full history of this occasion; of the pioneers of our city and county and of what has been in the past century. After this is done I wish to introduce to you one who has come here to visit us, and who used to live here forty years ago."

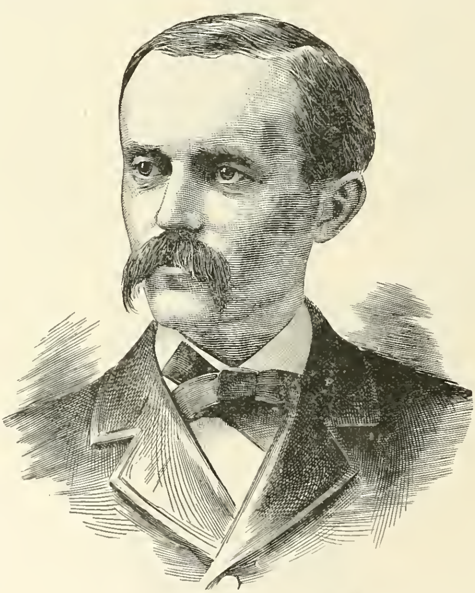
At the conclusion of the remarks of President Reynolds the articles alluded to, which had been previously placed in an air-tight copper box and this box in a larger box made of granite, were placed in a receptacle prepared in the base of the monument. This box, it is but just to say, was the gift of Messrs. A. Grindrod and J. P. Hailwood, who built the monument foundation. It is made of granite slabs, dovetailed together and sealed. It will last for countless ages.

After the placing of the historical box in the base of the monument, President Reynolds introduced Judge Samuel Woods, of West Virginia, whose remarks undulated from the extreme of pathetic eloquence to mirth provoking wit. Judge Woods is a grand looking man and an able speaker. The following was in substance, what he said:

"*My fellow citizens:* In looking over this vast sea of upturned, happy faces, full of hope and life, I recognize not a single one of all the loved ones I knew here forty years ago. Time rolls on its ceaseless course and all is changed. You will not expect me, under the circumstances, to present to you anything like a connected address or savoring of oratory. As I journeyed over the mountains on my way back to your city, my heart swelled as I recalled the happy days of my boyhood. I thought perhaps all those things that came so vividly before my recollection had certainly been forgotten by everybody else, but I was astonished last evening to learn that my distinguished friend, [meaning President Reynolds], had transferred the greater portion to history, and this morning the speaker, [Hon. A. B. Richmond], robbed me of all I wanted to say—robbed me even of my poetry and every little thought, leaving me only a beggarly account of empty boxes."

The speaker kept the audience laughing for a few minutes and closed by saying:

"It does my heart good to look in your faces and feel that you are my countrymen. We enjoy the shade of these spreading trees, to-day, and my heart swells when I remember that I was here when they were planted; yes, when the holes were dug. I remember when the Episcopal church was built—the old one—and in it I learned the catechism. I am now a Methodist class leader, and I do thank God, my friends, that there is a wideness in God's mercy like unto the wideness of the sea."



**HON. JOHN J. HENDERSON,**

President Judge Thirtieth Judicial District.

The ceremony was closed and the thousands of people turned their attention to getting a better view of the monument, while the band delivered a closing selection. Many lingered about the park during the entire afternoon, while others dispersed about the city.

The closing ceremonies of the grand celebration were conducted in the evening, on Diamond park, where the Northwestern Band rendered one of its most delightful open air concerts before an audience of thousands of spectators. Thus closed the observance of Meadville's first hundredth anniversary, and as the curtain in the great drama of life is rung up on our city's second century it finds our people happy and prosperous, ready and willing to return to the sterner duties of life's requirements, fully satisfied with the result of their city's centennial celebration.

## WHY THEY CAME.

### How the First Pioneers Happened to Start for What is now Meadville.

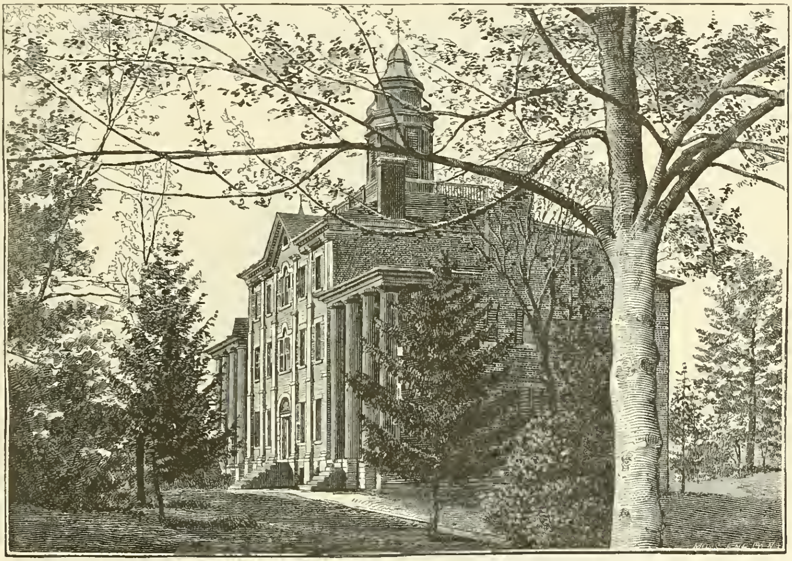
(BY HON. THOS. VAN HORNE.)

Charles II of England granted to the governor of Connecticut all the land of the width of the state, from the western boundary thereof through to the Pacific ocean. A grant was also made by the same monarch to the Penns for the land within the boundaries of this State. Penn afterwards acquired the title from the Indians.

Cornelius Van Horne, David, John and Joseph Mead, Christopher Snyder, James Fitz Randolph, Thomas Grant, John Watson and Thomas Martin were among those who had acquired title from the Penns to lands in the Wyoming valley. During their occupancy the Connecticut claimants came in and seemed determined to oust the Penn claimants from their possession. This proceeding gave rise to much trouble and some bloodshed. While this conflict was in progress, the Revolutionary war broke out, and this great and important event, in a measure, swallowed up the minor difficulties of the Connecticut and Penn claimants.

The result of the conflict between these adverse claimants was that the Penn parties were driven out and they were obliged to look elsewhere for homes. Some of the number had seen, or heard of, the report of Colonel Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, in which mention was made of the flat lands along the banks of French creek in this vicinity. At that time French creek was known as Venango river. The nine pioneers above referred to joined company at Sunbury, Westmoreland county, and journeyed through the wilderness until they reached the Allegheny river about opposite where Oil City now stands. They followed down the river to a point opposite Fort Franklin where they crossed, and after a short rest started up French creek in canoes. They landed near the mouth of Mill run on the east bank of the creek, and slept the first night under a large wild cherry tree. So much has been said about the movements of the early settlers after their arrival on May 12, 1788 that it would be mere repetition on my part to say anything about it here. Years after the settlement had been made at Meadville, the title to the lands in dispute in the Wyoming valley was settled in the courts in an ejectment between Cornelius Van Horne and John Dorrance—and the case is reported at length in 2 Dallas page 304.

It was determined in the action above referred to that the Penn claimants had the better title, but the commonwealth of Pennsylvania did not enforce the decree of the court and put the Penn claimants into the possession of the lands which rightfully belonged to them, and from which they had been so unceremoniously driven. Instead of performing this act of justice, the authorities of the State caused the lands to be appraised, and many years afterwards, when most of the actual owners were old men, paid the amount of the appraisement over to the Penn claimants in lieu of lands.



BENTLEY HALL, ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

## REV. TIMOTHY ALDEN, D. D.

### The Story of the Labors of Dr. Alden and His Associates in the Founding of Allegheny College.

(BY J. C. HAYES.)

The subject of this article made his appearance amongst the people of Meadville in the early part of the present century, and at once embarked in an enterprise which many thought was a visionary project. But the movement stamped upon that generation an evidence of zeal in education that stands unparalleled in the history of colleges. That an institution of the magnitude of Allegheny College should grow up amidst such discouraging circumstances and become the outgrowth of such small beginnings, is astonishing to all conversant with its surroundings. Its growth and progress shows what indomitable zeal and effort will accomplish. This success was all owing to the vigor infused by the man whose name stands at the head of this article, a name that should be prominent in this the first year of Meadville's Centennial.

Genealogical history makes him to be a lineal descendant of John Alden, who landed on Plymouth Rock, November 15th, 1620. Timothy was born August 28th, 1771, his father being Rev. Timothy Alden, who was a graduate of Harvard and the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Yarmouth, Mass., and whose mother was Sarah Weld, a lineal descendant of John Fox, the martyr. The subject of this sketch was also a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1794, and was ordained a colleague with Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., in the South Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, N. H., November 20, 1799. He was honorably discharged from his pastorate July 15th, 1805, was afterwards principal of an academy for both sexes in Portsmouth; of a young ladies' academy in Boston, and of the young ladies' boarding academy in Newark, N. J. From there it would appear he removed to Meadville in the year 1815.

The population of the town at that time amounted to but 666, a very small number to start, build and sustain a college. But notwithstanding the paucity of the numbers that could be expected to take part in an enterprise so gigantic as the founding of a college, it had no discouraging effect on Mr. Alden. The outlook did not appear to dampen his ardor. Noteworthy as to his zeal and ability in infusing encouragement into all around him, is the fact that a meeting was at once called for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of the undertaking. He had interested in the project John Reynolds, Esq., the father of Rev. J. V. Reynolds, D. D., a man of ability and character, who was always known to be ready and willing to enter upon and assist in any good work. His counsel and aid was always invoked and heartily given to every project having for its object the advancement of learning or religion. The meeting was held on the evening of June 20th, 1815. Major Alden, a distant relative of Timothy Alden, was called to the chair, and John Reynolds chosen secretary. Rev. Alden addressed the meeting, and so ably did he set forth the feasibility and advantages of the enterprise that he induced the handful of men present to zealously enter upon its prosecution. A preamble, set of resolutions and plan of operations were at once adopted, an outline was drafted of the institution, and it was baptized "Allegheny College," when in fact there was nothing of it but the conception of it in the brain of its projector.

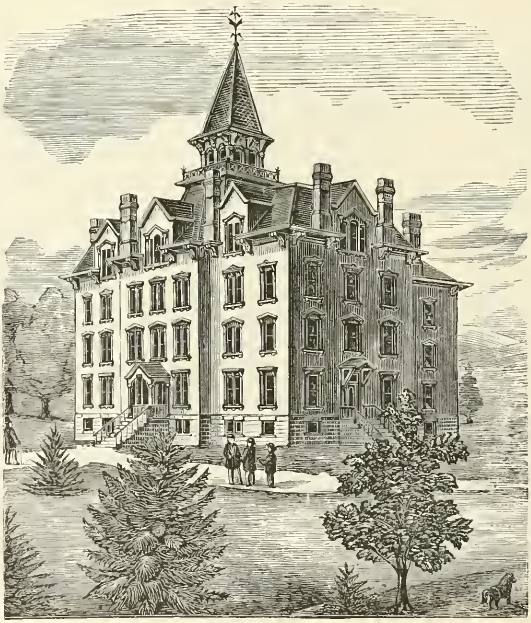
The meeting was not blind to the fact that means were necessary to carry their plans to a successful issue. A committee was appointed, therefore, to procure a charter and open a subscription book. The latter was placed in the hands of the John Reynolds, who was appointed treasurer. Dr. Alden was to visit the eastern and middle States to solicit money and donations of books for the embryo college, a task which required much self denial and labor at a time when railroads, steamboats, and all modes of fast locomotion, were unknown. But he accepted the duty and performed it in a spirit of vigorous alacrity. On the 2d of March following he wrote the trustees that he had collected $461 in money, $1,642.30 in books, and $2,000 in land. He had also secured amongst friends many promises to donate books which were fully realized in good time, giving to this college the most valuable college library probably then existing in the Unitted States.

The college edifice was to be called "Bentley Hall," in gratitude due to Rev. Wm. Bentley for a munificent bequest of books made at his demise, said to be the most rare theological works in this country and valued at $3000. Mr. Bentley was a divine of Salem, Mass., born in Boston and ordained over the Second Presbyterian church in 1786, and died suddenly in 1819, leaving his cabinet and library to Allegheny College.

Many other valuable donations were made the college, purely out of the regard of the donors for Dr. Alden. The most munificent of these was that of Hon. James Winthrop, LL. D., of Cambridge, Mass., who gave his library, consisting of 3,150 volumes, valued at $3,000. Rev. Winthrop was born at Cambridge, Mass., April 8, 1752; graduated at Harvard 1769, and possessed a high reputation for scholastic attainments. He devoted most of his time to literary pursuits, and particularly to ancient and modern languages. It will be readily observed that Dr. Alden's friends were among the most scholarly men of his day; hence the pride he always took in pursuing similar studies.

The history of Mr. Alden is so intimately blended and united with Allegheny College that for all those years they are one and inseparable. Of necessity the history of one is the history of the other.

After procuring a library such as had been obtained, the erection of suitable buildings was the next thing in order. For several years the students were taught in various places, sometimes in the old frame court house, under which prisoners were kept in jail, and to which old Mr. Throop carried the keys as jailer. That stood on the Diamond, on the corner of the alley which Judge Derickson occupied for so many years, next to his residence. At other times the classes were called together at Dr. Alden's residence, which stands on East Pine street, upon the west side of St. Joseph's Hospital.


HULINGS HALL, ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

The committe appointed at the first meeting held, in 1815 had, by dint of much labor and persuasion, procured a subscription of $5,685, which, together with $2,000 granted by the State, encouraged the trustees to erect suitable buildings, and in 1820 the first step was taken in this work.

I must be allowed to place on record the names, with the amount given by each of these generous men, and, be it remembered, that no rich men had as yet come out to speculate and grow richer by investments in "corner lots" and coveted tracts of land. Having probably acquired a home here in what was then called the backwoods, they desired to build up an institution for the benefit of their children and their posterity. They were as follows: Major Roger Alden, Hon. John B. Wallace, Hon. Wm. Griffith, each gave $500; Samuel Lord and Daniel Lefevre gave 225 acres of land, valued at $450; Dr. Daniel Bemus, H. J. Huidekoper, Daniel Lefevre, General David Mead, Hon. Jesse Moore, John Reynolds and Jared Shattuck, each $300; Hon. Patrick Farrelly, Samuel B. Magaw, Col. Ralph Marlin and James White each gave $200; Samuel Torbet, $150; Rev. Timothy Alden, $120, in books; James T. Cummings & Co, $110; Thos. Atkinson and Henry Hurst, each $100; Eliphalet Betts, $75; James Foster, $60; Daniel Perkins, $55; Moses Allen, James Hamilton, Rev. Robert Johnston, Alex. McDowell, Jos. Morrison, Alex. Power and Wm. W. White, each $50; John Cotton, $40; Lewis Weill, $35; David Compton, $30; John Johnston and Noah Wade, each $20; Hugh Cotton and Hugh Cotton, Jr., each $10.

"When we consider," says the historian of that day, "that Crawford county was but sparsely settled at this time, and had not recovered from the effects of the war of 1812, we must confess this subscription exhibited a spirit of very generous and rare liberality."

On the 5th of July, 1820, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of "Bentley Hall" took place, in which Dr. Alden took a very conspicuous part as a Master Mason, for it was laid under strict masonic rules and regulations. It is said to have taken place in the presence of a large concourse of people from Crawford as well as the adjoining counties. A procession had been formed, headed by Marshals and the committee who had selected the site for the building, who, on reaching the ground, found it handsomely decorated, and Samuel Lord, Esq., the donor, handed over the deed for the premises to the trustees. After much formality in properly disposing of many articles, which will be great curiosities when that corner stone is opened, the ceremonies were concluded by speeches and orations by the students: 1st, Hebrew Oration, T. J. Fox Alden, son of the President; 2d, Greek Oration, A. M. White; 3d, Latin Oration, R. W. Alden; 4th, German Oration, David Derickson; 5th, Poem on the Occasion, O. Taylor; 6th, Oration on American Independence, T. J. Fox Alden; 7th, Address on War, J. W. Farrelly; 8th, Speech on the Fall of Cæsar, David Mc Farrelly; and, finally, an address on the occasion by David Derickson, Esq. The only survivor who took part in these exercises is the Hon. David M. Farrelly, whose venerable form is frequently seen amongst the members of the bar in the court room, where he participates with as keen a relish and as clear a perception of law as any that take part in the cases before the court. Of the vast number who listened on that occasion, a very few remain, and of the active participants, I know of none but Mr. Farrelly.

During a considerable portion of the time Dr. Alden had remained in Meadville, he preached very frequently in the old Presbyterian church, that stood, up to 1875, on the ground on Liberty street, corner of Centre, now occupied by the stately First Presbyterian church. Always active in everything that pertained to its interests and the good of the community—the advancement of the young and rising generation lay next his heart. In 1826, from a lengthy article in the *Crawford Messenger* of the 19th of October, we find him at the head of a scheme for establishing a "Sunday School Union" of all the schools in Crawford, and the surrounding counties. As usual, he was surrounded by such men as John Reynolds, Esq., Rev. Wells Bushnell, Alex. Johnston, Stephen Allen, Richard Custard, Wm. Cook and David Brackenridge, who all took an active interest in this organization. It was to be composed of all officers and teachers of schools within its bounds, and conducted by a board of twenty managers, elected annually, and a prudential committee, whose duties were fully set forth. Among the most important, and, in the opinion of Dr. Alden, the most essential matter, was the formation of a select library for the scholars. The regulations for procuring books therefrom were somewhat stringent—scholars who should distinguish themselves in memorizing 5,000 verses of scripture were only to be entitled to receive one volume each week; those having repeated 10,000 verses, should have the privilege of taking out two books per week, and those memorizing 15,000, three books per week. A list of names entitled, under this rule, to take books from the library were published at that time, and the only persons thus privileged, known to the writer of this article, were Hiram Johnson, of Beaver, Jefferson Lowry, of Conneautville, Harriet Cornelia Cooper, *nee* Cotton, of Hayfield, Andrew Smith Cotton, now of this city, and Col. Alexander Power.

No society was ever so methodically organized as this one. The chronological organization of each school was given from 1819 to 1826, and the names of all who received certificates to take books from the library are also stated. The constitution prescribes rules for conducting schools which would be considered peculiarly unnecessary in these days. For instance, it was ordered that officers and teachers "must perform their duties gratuitously," and that the schools should be opened with prayer, the reading of the scriptures, and, "when convenient, with singing." Such rules will scarely be necessary in these days. Teachers never expect pay, and singing forms the largest part of the exercises!

Notwithstanding the high hopes entertained in regard to the college, it did not prove a success. It was expected, on account of its location and the impetus given to it through Dr. Alden's influence, that it would be taken under the charge of the Pittsburg Presbyterian synod. But western Pennsylvania had already two colleges—one at Jefferson, the other at Washington. They were antagonistic in their location, and eventually had to be united But at the time referred to, they each had friends who were working against the other. Allegheny college was not received with favor by either party. The friends of this college were anxious to make it a success, and therefore made a proposition to the Methodist Episcopal church conference in 1832, to give it to that body in charge. In 1833 that body met in Meadville, and accepted the proposition, and the college, its magnificent library, laboratory and mineralogical collection, which had been principally collected by the assiduity of Dr. Alden, was transferred to the care of the M. E. church. Prior to this transaction for two years the college had been closed. But the final transfer seemed to break the spirit of its founder, and he retired for a time to East Liberty, near Pittsburg, and had charge of a seminary there for both sexes. Returning to Pittsburg, he died in 1839. But Rev. Timothy Alden must, as long as Allegheny college has a history, be honored as its founder. Meadville, the country at large, and the world are this day reaping untold benefits and blessings flowing from the founding of this institution. Although Dr. Alden did not see the college arrive at the distinction he may have anticipated, nor participated in making it what it is, it has risen under more favorable circumstances to a position beyond his reasonable expectations, and to him belongs the honor of being its founder. And, on this, the anniversary of the hundredth year of our city's existence, we turn our thoughts to him, who, under God, was the originator of the greatest blessing bestowed upon our community. From this college has gone forth a host of worthy, intelligent, well educated men, who are spreading science and religion in almost every land and clime; whose influence no man can compute, and will not be understood until the final consummation of all things.

The Major Roger Alden above spoken of made himself somewhat famous by being one of the principals in the first if not the only duel ever fought in Crawford county. It took place in the summer of 1800, in this way. The major had a difficulty with Alexander W. Foster, Esq., it is said, about a young lady named Carver, and they met in the parlor of Gibson's old hotel which stood on part of the ground now occupied by the Delamater block. The major had with him a pair of duelling pistols which he laid upon the table, demanding that Foster should take his choice, and then and there across the table settle their difficulties. Friends, however, interfered and a future meeting was arranged. On the day appointed, Mr. Foster, accompanied by his second, Dr. Wallace, of Erie, rode down the east side of the creek to a cluster of thorn bushes a mile and a half below Meadville, and Maj. Alden and Dr. Kennedy, his second, rode down on the opposite side and swam their horses across the stream. The ground was measured off and word given to fire, when Major Alden fell, wounded just below the knee, the bone being broken. He insisted on being propped up for the exchange of another shot. The seconds would not consent, and he was conveyed back to town in a canoe. He was lame ever after but he gained the lady in question.

Although he showed much liberality to the college he appears to have become poor in his later years, for we find in a sheriff's sale, published in the year 1826, that even his pew in the Presbyterian church was levied on by the sheriff to satisfy a debt of his, due the old Northwestern bank of Pennsylvania, an institution then existing in Meadville.

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### A Brief Sketch of the Present Status of the Institution.

Allegheny College is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, on the north side of the city of Meadville. The college campus embraces thirteen acres, having an elevation of two hundred feet above the river. It is well shaded with trees, and has a beautiful outlook upon the town and the adjacent hills and valleys.

#### BUILDINGS.

There are three large buildings belonging to and used by the college, as follows: Bentley Hall bears the name of Rev. William Bentley, D. D., of Massachusetts, who gave his valuable library to the college. The corner-stone was laid July 5, 1820. It combines a central building, which is three stories high above the basement, with two wings, each of two stories. The basement rooms are used for laboratories and shops. The stories above are used as recitation rooms, society halls, and the office of the president of the college.

Ruter Hall, named after Rev. Martin Ruter, the second president of the college, is a substantial brick building, erected chiefly by the citizens of Meadville in 1855. This building contains the museums of the college, the library and chapel.

Hulings Hall is a large brick edifice erected in 1881 by Marcus Hulings, Esq., of Oil City, and the citizens of Meadville. It is used as a home for lady students, and has rooms for eighty persons. It is about one hundred by eighty feet on the ground, and four stories in height, including the mansard roof, and is supplied with gas and water, and heated by steam.

The college possesses a well equipped chemical laboratory and extensive cabinets of mineralogy and conchology, and a complete chemical and philosophical apparatus of the most improved form.

The museum embraces several valuable and costly collections of minerals, shells, fossils, etc.

The college library contains about 12,500 volumes, many of them rare and valuable works, which are accessible to all students. The library and reading rooms now occupy the whole third floor of Ruter Hall. Foreign and domestic periodicals are found in the reading room.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The college offers three courses of study, the classical, the scientific, and the course in Latin and modern languages. The degree of bachelor of arts is conferred upon those who complete either of these courses. The college also confers the degree of civil engineer, master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

A military department affording the advantages of tactical instruction is also maintained.

Candidates for the ministry find in the college the means of the theological training. The cost of living is moderate.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are four literary societies: the Allegheny, Philo-Franklin, Ossoli (the ladies' society) and the Athenian. These societies have their respective halls and libraries, the latter aggregating 3,000 volumes. The members hold public exercises and prize contests. The societies render efficient service in the literary and forensic training of the students.

A post graduate course has been recently introduced.

The Meadville Conservatory of Music and the College of Business are connected with Allegheny College.

According to the last annual catalogue, the number of students in attendance was 425.

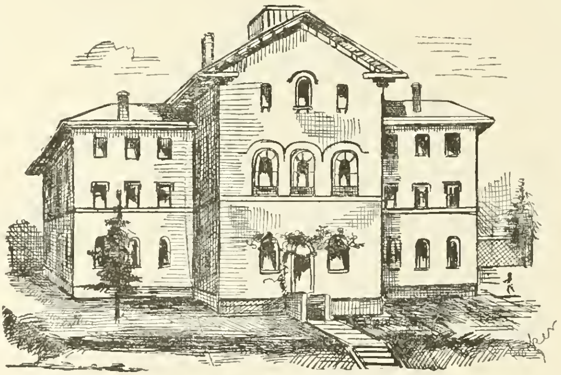
The Board of Instruction consists of Rev. W. G. Williams, D. D., president; Rev. Jonathan Hamnett, D. D., librarian; D. H. Wheeler, D. D., LL. D., James H. Montgomery, A. M., Samuel E. Stilwell, A. M., Ph. D., Second Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, William S. Twining, C. E., Albert E. Colegrove, Prof. John A. Miller, Miss M. Broas and Miss S. D. Rouse.

## The Meadville Theological School.

(BY PROF. GEORGE L. CARY.)

The history of this institution covers a period of something less than fifty years. Prior to 1843 several plans had been suggested for the establishment of a Unitarian Theological School in some part of the west. None of these projects, however, assumed definite shape; and even when, towards the close of the year, Rev. Frederick Huidekoper decided to invite to Meadville young men desirous of preparing for the Christian ministry, and undertook, with slight help from others, to furnish the necessary training and instruction, he entered upon this work with no expectation that the issue would be the development, within his own lifetime, of a flourishing institution supplying to the Unitarian denomination no small proportion of its active and successful clergymen east as well as west, besides sending out many efficient workers into other fields.

The Meadville Theological School held its first session on the first day of October, 1844, five students being in attendance. From that time to this there has been a gradual increase in numbers (though with many fluctuations), until the roll of the present academic year shows an attendance of thirty-seven.



THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Some months before the opening of the first session it became apparent that there would be need of more than a single instructor, and Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, of Leominster, Mass., was invited to become a professor in the school and to assume its presidency. The American Unitarian Association co operated with its Meadville friends in securing Mr. Stebbins' acceptance of the offer, and he at once entered upon the work, presiding over the new institution with marked efficiency for a period of twelve years. He was succeeded by Rev. Oliver Stearns, and he, seven years later, by Rev. A. A. Livermore, who this year completes his quarter centenary of honorable service. Prof. Huidekoper retained his connection with the Board of Instruction until 1855, and thereafter, for several years, continued to give instruction in the school, whenever circumstances made it necessary and the state of his health allowed. To this chosen work he has given the loving and gratuitous service of the most vigorous portion of his life.

To the inhabitants of Meadville it may be interesting to know that, at its opening, the school met in the office of Alfred Huidekoper, in the basement of his present residence on Chestnut street, but that it soon removed to a building which had been erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians for church purposes, and which, when sold at auction, had been purchased by H. J. Huidekoper and presented to the school. This building stood east of Diamond Park, not far from the court house, and is no longer in existence. The corner stone of the present school building was laid on the first day of July, 1852, and its dedication as "Divinity Hall" took place on the 28th day of June, 1854. Its present accommodations are taxed to nearly their full capacity, and it is hoped that a separate building for the reception of the library, which consists of some 18,000 volumes, may be erected at no distant day.

The charter of the school is altogether unsectarian, and forbids the application of any denominational test to candidates for admission. The result of this freedom has been that students have come to the institution from many different branches of the Christian church, although the great majority of its graduates have found their way into the Unitarian ministry. In the early years of the school many students came from the "Christian Connexion," but the supply from this source has nearly ceased since the establishment of the "Christian Biblical Institute" at Stanfordville, N. Y.

The course of instruction is not limited to the study of the tenets and usages of the denomination with which the institution is especially affiliated, but an effort is made to give a broad and comprehensive theological education, while not forgetting that training for the practical work of the ministry with a view to which the school was originally established.

## Meadville Conservatory of Music.

This is the youngest of our city's educational institutions. It is by no means, however, the least, having been of good size from its birth. It was organized in the summer of 1886, and opened its doors to students in September of that year. As the result has shown, the place for such a school was already here waiting to be occupied. For many years our city had been noted for the musical taste of its people, and for the culture and ability of its musicians. A Philharmonic society, rivaling similar organizations in the large cities, had been long maintained. Then came, in the order of progress, the admission of young women to Allegheny College, and the demand for thorough instruction in music from that source. This, united with the same demand from the Meadville Business College, from the citizens of Meadville, and from the region patronizing her various schools, was the reason of the Conservatory's existence.

Accordingly, in the summer of 1886, citizens of the city pledged a guarantee fund for the establishment and support of such an institution, until such time as it was believed it could be self-sustaining. A broad and liberal charter, embracing the several fine arts, was obtained, and the school was organized by the election of a board of trustees, consisting of the following persons: John W. Babcock, David Emery, A. M. Fuller, George P. Hukill, L. C. Magaw, John Dick, T. L. Flood, E. A. Hempstead, T. B. Lashells, Lewis Walker and W. G. Williams. This board organized by the election of T. L. Flood, president; T. B. Lashells, vice president; E A. Hempstead, secretary, and Lewis Walker, treasurer. The same trustees and officers continue at this date. The trustees had the fortune to secure at the start a faculty of instruction of such repute and ability as to be at once a pledge of the high grade and thorough work of the institution. Prof. F. A. Reynolds was chosen director, and by his musical culture, skill as a teacher and untiring industry has demonstrated his notable fitness for the position he occupies. Mrs. Juvia C. Hull was elected to the department of voice culture, and her reputation, both as a singer and a teacher, has greatly aided in giving the conservatory the high character it possesses. The other departments were filled by Professors F. B. Nichols, L. W. Sabin, Fred P. Boynton and W. B. Van Valkenburg, each of them eminently qualified for his special work.

At the beginning of the second year Prof. Van Valkenberg was succeeded by Prof. Geo. W. Dixson, a teacher of much ability and experience. At the same time the trustees saw fit to introduce the new department of art, which was placed in charge of Mrs. A. D. Sturdevant, a lady of rare qualifications as an art teacher. This department possesses a thoroughly equipped studio, and offers facilities for art study equalled only by those found in the great cities and art centers of the country.

By reference to the catalogue published last June it will be seen that nearly one hundred and fifty students were enrolled the first year. These represented several states. The current year will show a gratifying increase upon this number.

The school is modeled upon the most successful schools of music in Europe and America. It aims to make thoroughly cultured musicians as well as competent teachers. The course of study for graduation embraces four years, but students may enter and pursue any particular branch they desire. Instruction is provided in every branch of music, as indicated in the following list of schools into which the instruction given is classified: A school for the piano, a school for the organ, a school for singing, formation and cultivation of the voice, concert singing, etc.; a school for the violin, orchestra, quartet and ensemble playing; a school for all orchestral and band instruments, and the art of conducting; a school for harmony, composition, theory and orchestration; a school for church music, oratorio and chorus practice; a school for training music teachers for public schools, conventions, etc.; a school for the Italian, French and German languages.

By its affiliation with Allegheny college, work done in the Conservatory of Music is accepted as an elective study in the former institution. This provides for the many cases where collegiate and musical education are desired by the same person. Our city is to be congratulated on the presence of this the youngest of the institutions of learning which have contributed so much to the history and prosperity of its first hundred years. Already the Meadville Conservatory of Music has shown sufficient proof of its mission to warrant it in asking that a permanent building be provided for its occupancy. It has brought many young people to our city, and families are moving hither on account of its advantages. Our people should see to it that it lack nothing needed for the best accomplishment of its work.

## BUSINESS COLLEGE.

### A Sketch of the Bryant, Stratton & Smith Business College, of Meadville.

The Business College is an American institution. In the summer of 1886 the National Business College Association, which met in New York, sent one of its representatives to Europe to visit the institutions of learning, and more especially that class of schools that fitted young men and women for the business pursuits of life. He visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy and Germany, and found only two institutions of learning in all of these countries that approached the business colleges of America. These institutions, like all other American enterprises, had their small beginnings, but their growth has been rapid and permanent.

The first business college was established in Boston about the year 1845, and in 1850 there were but three of these institutions west of the Allegheny mountains, and one of these was Bryant, Stratton, Lusk & Spencer's Mercantile College at Cleveland, Ohio. This institution soon became so popular that the proprietors were solicited by the citizens of Buffalo, Detroit and other cities to establish branches in their respective cities. These branches formed what is known as the "International Chain of Business Colleges," several of which, long established in Canada, gave the name "International."

The Meadville branch was the last link, the 53d, in this chain; for within thirty days after this institution was opened, Mr. Stratton died, when the different resident principals met in convention at Cleveland on July 6, 1866, and organized the present International Business College Association. In the United States there are now about 230 Business Colleges, 2500 teachers and an annual attendance of about 75,000 students. This number does not include commercial departments of classical colleges, academies or high schools. In Canada there are now from 10 to 20 business colleges, but nearly all are branches of institutions located in the United States, and the teachers are largely from this side of the line.

The Meadville College was opened on the 25th of January, 1866, at which time Judge Clinton, of Buffalo, and the "learned blacksmith," Elihu Burritt, of New York, made addresses.

The founders were H. B. Bryant, of Chicago; H. D. Stratton, of New York; J. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, and A. W. Smith as resident principal, under whose charge the institution has been for nearly a quarter of a century.

The branches taught are those that are calculated to fit young men and women for business, among which are bookkeeping, penmanship, mathematics, telegraphy, stenography, commercial law, political economy, type writing, and English branches.

The number of students who have attended the different departments up to the present time is about 3,150, or an average attendance of nearly 150 per year, although for the last few years the average attendance is fully twice that amount. Nearly every State and Territory in the Union, as well as a large number of foreign countries, have been represented among its attendants, and its graduates are found filling responsible positions all over this country.

In 1886 reciprocal relations were formed with Allegheny College, which makes it the commercial department of that institution, thereby giving the patrons of both institutions advantages not to be found in any similar institution of learning in this country.

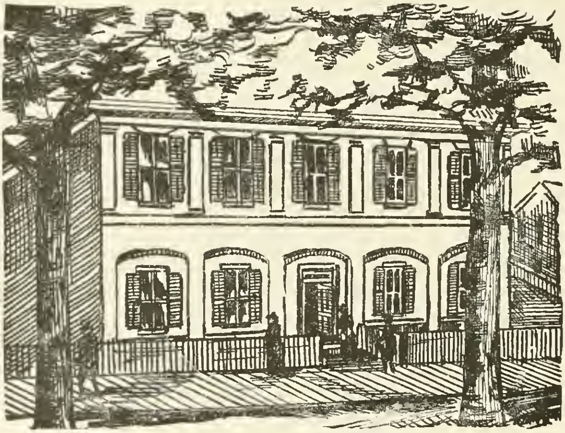
## OUR SCHOOLS.

### A Historical Sketch of the Schools of Crawford County.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

One of the questions that early pressed itself upon the attention of the pioneers of Crawford county was the education of their children. The settlers naturally did, in a somewhat modified way, what they had seen done or participated in doing at their farmer homes. Many had come from New England, New York, and the older settlements of Pennsylvania. In these colonies schools had existed for fifty years, and in some instances for a hundred years. In the Southern and Western portion of the county the intellectual Scotch-Irish predominated—many of whom became teachers. Besides there were scattered throughout the county sturdy Germans with traditions of education brought from the Fatherland. Nor should the student of the history of our county forget that its earliest settlements were made in the very year—counting forward in months from the date we to-day celebrate that the new nation, with its new constitution, its first president, its bright hopes, and its increased responsibilities began.

At no previous time in any nation had the common people had so great an incentive to educate. Moreover, this county was a part of that good Province of which William Penn became proprietor more than one hundred years before, and whose second Assembly, in 1783, enacted a wise and comprehensive law in regard to the education of children. It reads: "To the end that the poor as well as the rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, all persons in this Province having children shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scripture, and to write by the time they attain the age of twelve years, and that they be taught some useful trade or skill that ye poor may work to live, and ye rich, if they become poor, may not want, of which every county court shall take care." There is a provision that the parent or guardian shall pay five pounds fine for each violation of this law unless "there should appear incapacitie of body or understanding to hinder it." The teaching at this time was done in the family or by private teaching.



OLD ACADEMY BUILDING.

Erected in 1826. Torn down in 1888.

### THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Crawford county was established by Gen. Mead, at his own expense, in the famous Block-House on Water street, Meadville, in the winter of 1798 9. The teacher was an Irishman named Kelley.

From the most authentic sources at our command, we learn that schools were established in the various townships as follows: Hayfield, about 1800; East Fairfield, 1802; Mead and Sadsbury, 1805; Cussewago and North Shenango, 1804; Greenwood, 1807; Cambridge, 1808; East Fallowfield, 1809; West Fairfield and Venango, 1810; Spring, 1811; Summerhill and Woodcock, 1812; Randolph, 1813; Rockdale, 1816; Oil Creek (now Titusville), 1817; Conneaut, 1818; Troy, 1819; Bloomfield, 1820; Pine, 1824; Athens, Beaver and Richmond, 1826.

### LOG SCHOOL HOUSES.

The early schools were held in log school houses and abandoned cabins. The first school houses are described as being of log, usually about 12x16; floor of puncheon, that is, logs split in halves with flat side for floor; roof of shakes; door on wooden hinges; chimney of sticks or stones and mud. The window or windows were made by cutting out a part of one or two logs and putting in panes of greased paper. Near this the writing desk, usually composed of a slab held up by pins or legs, was placed. The seats were of puncheon and faced the window. Sometimes when the settlers decided to have a school, they would make a "bee" and construct the entire building and outfit in one day. The first school house in Troy township, for instance, was built in this manner, in one day. The teacher was paid a certain sum per pupil by those patronizing the school, usually from 75 cents to $1.50 for term of three months. Sometimes the teacher was engaged by the month, the wages being from $5.00 to $10.00, the latter being considered high. Very often the teacher received his wages in produce.

The branches taught were few. Such school books as Webster's spelling book, the English reader and Daboll's arithmetic were common. Great stress was placed on writing and spelling, but none at all apparently on grammar and correct English—except the spelling. In some schools the Bible and the catechism were included. It is said that one school cautiously introduced Kirkham's grammar in 1836, but it was rarely that a grammar was seen in a school up to 1854. Quill pens were used in writing and it was a part of the teacher's duty to make pens and to keep them in repair. It was not an uncommon thing for pupils to have to travel three or four miles to reach school.

The instruction was mostly individual, no classes or few classes being possible. The chief faculty that the teacher tried to cultivate seems to have been the memory. The district school gave the bright pupil education enough to read and write, and occasionally produced a fair mathematician. The beginner was kept for months on the letters; but had to do them in the end unconsciously, before he could read with ease what the pupils now do from the start—learn the *powers* of the letters.

Great stress was placed on learning to spell, but the purpose for which one learns to spell, namely, to write correctly, seems to have been entirely lost sight of. It is stated by some of the earliest publishers of newspapers that it was rare to receive even tolerable manuscript from any but collegians. There was enough time spent on memorizing columns of words never required by the learner in practical life, and in getting rules and pages verbatim, to have given the pupil a fair knowledge of correct English and wider general information, if the time had only been used for that purpose.

### DISCIPLINE.

The most reprehensible thing we meet in glancing down the century of school life is the severity and cruelty of the discipline. Any teacher who did not wield the birch freely was considered incompetent to teach. To toughen juvenile skins rather than to penetrate juvenile brains, was the foundation of many pedagogues' reputations Much of this cruelty came, no doubt, from the severe rule of parents both in the old world and in the colonies. But the early teachers sowed the wind and reaped the cyclone. For with the increased attendance and the changed relation of teacher and pupil, following the free school law of 1834, the teacher usually had a struggle with his pupils to hold his position. The large country boy went to school with a primary purpose of "putting the teacher out" and a secondary purpose of learning something of the three R's, if he failed in his main object. Sometimes the struggle was ended quickly—often against the teacher—and sometimes it was prolonged throughout the entire term—to the great detriment of scholarship and "sweetness and light." In many an instance it is a sad story of cruelty, wasted opportunity and life-long regret; and not a few of our citizens, above middle age, know the story well. It is indeed but a short time since our schools became entirely free from this spirit of conflict; and even to day some of our older people are still looking for teachers to govern instead of teachers to teach.

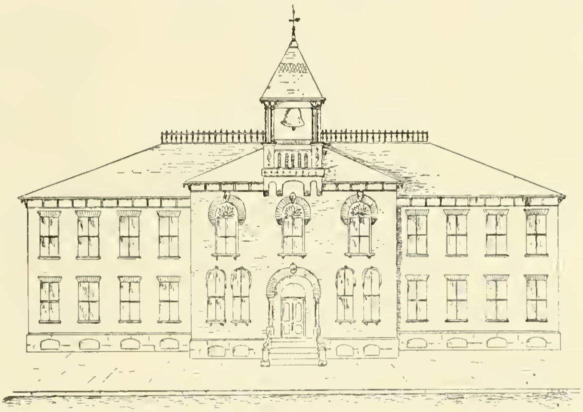
There were, however, a few teachers who were in advance of their times, and whose methods were good and whose schools were attractive. These are entitled to all honor among the men and women who have borne a brave part in promoting our civilization.

The two most important eras in the schools of this county, as well as of the entire State, were, first, when the free school act of 1834 was passed, and second, when the law creating the county superintendency, in 1854, was passed. The history of the struggle for the free school law would form a chapter in itself. Suffice it to say that in 1809 a law was passed providing for the education of the poor gratis. It had not proved successful. Some children were educated at the county's expense, but few parents were willing to be advertised as paupers. Thaddeus Stevens in his powerful speech in favor of free schools declared that the law of 1809, instead of being termed a public school law, ought to be termed "an act for branding and marking the poor so that they may be known from the rich and proud." The free school law was passed with a condition that it was optional for each district to accept or reject its provisions. A main feature of the law was its provisions for laying and collecting taxes for public schools. And in passing it should be observed levying and collecting taxes always lies at the foundation of public schools. The liberality or parsimony with which this is done will largely determine the quality of the schools. Many districts of the State, fully one-fourth out of the 987 had not accepted its provisions up to 1837, as is shown by the reports. But to the great credit of Crawford, be it said that each of her twenty-seven districts accepted the free school law when it was offered.

With the county superintendency came closer school supervision, the licensing of teachers, school visitation, and reports upon the condition of the schools, more attention to the institutes—in a word, better organization. Our first county superintendent was S. S. Sears, who served from 1854 to 1856, resigning on account of insufficiency of salary, it being but $400. He was followed by J. Clifton Marcy. He was succeeded by S. P. Bates, and he in turn was followed by S. R. Thompson, who served from 1860 to 1864. Hugh R. Stewart served from 1864 to 1865, and Daniel R. Coder from 1865 to 1866. The eighteen years from 1866 to 1884 were filled by H. D. Persons, James C. Graham and Charles F. Chamberlain, respectively, who served two terms each. In 1884 James W. Sturdevant was elected and is now filling his second term. One is impressed in looking over the reports and addresses of State and county superintendents and leading teachers, at seeing with what zeal they have carried on their work—a work that was more than perfunctory.

### FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Crawford Country may glory in having held the first teachers' institute in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. This institute convened at Meadville, March 25, 1850. It was a voluntary organization of teachers, which continued its semi-annual meetings until the annual institute was provided for by law in 1867. The annual institutes were held in the various boroughs of the county, and were migratory until 1879, since which time they have, by the appointments of the County Superintendents, been held in Meadville. The county institute has from the first been a strong feature in our educational work. The awakening that comes from its yearly meetings has well been compared to the benefits from the annual overflowing of the Nile. It is now on a better foundation than ever before, for by the act of 1887 teachers receive liberal compensation for the time devoted to the institute.



CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Erected in 1888 on the site of the Old Academy.

### MEADVILLE AND TITUSVILLE SCHOOLS.

The schools of Meadville and of Titusville in time became separate from those of the county. By the act creating Crawford County in 1800, a condition was attached constituting Meadville the county seat, if the inhabitants would contribute $4,000.00 in money or land to found a seminary of learning. Out of this grew the Meadville Academy. In this the ancient languages, etc., were taught, and pupils of all grades applied, but many parents who had contributed to establish it could not obtain for their children what was more needed than classical studies, namely, instruction in the primary and common branches. This led to the establishment of a separate school. The academy was formally incorporated in 1807. The academy existed with varying prosperity, a matter of some interest and pride to the people of the town, apparently enjoying its palmiest days from 1852 until 1860, the attendance reaching nearly 400, the number of each being about equal. Many of its students became teachers. In 1861 it passed into the hands of the board of control of the city.

In 1838 Meadville is reported as having seven free schools, kept open 7½ months, with two male and five female teachers, receiving respectively $24.16 and 14.50, and attended by 118 male pupils and 113 females; total, 231. In 1861 the board of control for the city was formed, and all the schools of Meadvillle (only ten in number) organized under it. In 1868 the South Ward school building was erected, and in 1869 that of the North Ward. From 231 pupils in the year 1838 the number increased to 615 in 1855, to 1,278 in 1875, and to over 1,800 in 1888. In the meantime the number of teachers has increased from 7 to 41. No one fact speaks more for the growth of Meadville than the increase in number of pupils and teachers in its school (in the 27 years) since 1861, the number of teachers then being but ten and the number of pupils 300. The first city superintendent, Geo. W. Haskins, was appointed in 1867. He was succeeded in 1869 by W. C. J. Hall. He was succeeded in 1872 by his predecessor, who was followed in 1875 by S. P. Bates. H. R. Roth served from 1881 to 1886 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, H. V. Hotchkiss.

Titusville did not become a city until 1866. In 1861 there were but three schools and 140 pupils. It now has twenty-eight schools and about 1,650 pupils. Its first superintendent was H. C. Bosley, who served nearly ten years. R. M. Streeter has filled the position since 1879.

### GROWTH OF THE SCHOOLS.

As showing something of the growth of the free school system in the entire county we find that in 1836 there were but few more than 100 schools in the county, with an estimated attendance of 4,200 pupils. In 1861 there were 335 schools with an enrollment of 13,873 pupils. In 1888 there are 574 schools (405 outside of the two cities) and nearly 16000 pupils.

## OUR OLD CITIZENS.

### Residents of Crawford County Born Prior to 1820.

The following is a partial list of people at present residing in Crawford county who were born prior to the year 1820. The list is doubtless incomplete, but it numbers sufficient to assure the world that Crawford county is a healthy as well as a pleasant and desirable place to live:

E. P. Slocum, Cochranton, born November, 1812, in Susquehanna county, Pa.

Abraham Brink, Cochranton, born June, 1792, in New Jersey.

John F. Hogue, Cochranton, born November, 1806, in Ohio.

Lydia Bell, Cochranton, born in 1813, in Crawford county, Pa.

Henry Whitling, Cochranton, born December, 1807, in France.

John McClintock, Cochranton, born in 1813, in Centre county, Pa.

Samuel Birnes, Cochranton, born in 1800, in Ireland.

Elizabeth McQuiston, West Greenwood, born October, 1802, in Cumberland county, Pa.

Philip Shafer, Custard, born December, 1804, in Europe.

Joseph Evans, Cochranton, born February, 1814, in Crawford county.

Philip Karnes, Cochranton, born August, 1801, in Huntingdon county, Pa.

Robert Norton, Cochranton, born July, 1813, in York State.

Robert McFate, Cochranton, born February, 1816, in Venango county, Pa.

Katherine Kelly, Pettis, born in 1803, in Ireland.

Nancy Burns, Franklin, born in 1808, in the United States.

James Brawley, Shaw's Landing, born in 1808, in Crawford county, Pa.

German Roche, Cochranton, born August, 1819, in France.

Peter Roche, Cochranton, born October, 1817, in France.

George Klinger, Cochranton, born April, 1808, in Dauphin county, Pa.

David Gourley, Cochranton, born November, 1819, in Ireland.

Sebastian Leitz, born June 26, 1811, in Wurtemburg, Germany, came to Meadville in May, 1839.

Casper Beiersmitt, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, February 28, 1810, emigrated to this country in 1847, and has since lived in this county, now resides in Woodcock township.

Mrs. Levi Peters was born in York county, Pa., August 23, 1814, has been a resident of this county since 1824.

Mrs. Susan Dewey, born in Massachusetts, April 26, 1812, came to Crawford county in 1825.

Francis Brunot, born in France, October 25, 1816; came to Randolph township in 1847.

Mrs. Laura Walton, of Mead township, born in Chester, Hamden county, Mass., December 11, 1811; came to this county October 11, 1828.

Mrs. Isabel Marshall, of Fairfield township, born in Chester, Hampden county, Mass., March 9, 1816; came to this county October 18, 1828.

Mrs. Maria Lord, born in Chester, Hamden county, Mass., February 13, 1818; came to this county October 18, 1828.

Mrs. Susan A. De Hass, this city, was born prior to 1820 and has been a resident of Meadville since its very early settlement.

James Campbell, born in Venango township, June 13, 1806; residence in Woodcock township.

Reuben L. Patterson was born in Gainesville, N. Y., February 28, 1816; has been a resident of Crawford county since 1837.

Simeon Odell, Tryonville, born in Grawton, Geuga county, N. Y., March 10, 1815; came to this county in November, 1838.

James Andrews, Tryonville, born in Warren county, Pa., December 16, 1816; came to this county in 1861.

D. E. Castle, Tryonville, born in Litchfield, Conn., August 28, 1818; came to this county in 1839.

Hollis Kellogg, Tryonville, born in Dumerson, Vermont, November 28, 1793; came to this county in 1836; was in the war of 1812.

John R. Titus, Tryonville, born September 10, 1816, in this county.

Nathan P. Trude, Tryonville, born in Saratoga county, N. Y., August 28, 1818; came to this county in 1860.

Marvin Hartwell, Tryonville, born in Ellery, N. Y., in 1807; came to this place in November, 1846.

John Waid, Tryonville, born in this county, near Guy's Mills, December 15, 1820.

Merret Post, Tryonville, born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 31, 1804; came to this county in 1843.

James Tryon, born in Connecticut June 24, 1799; moved to Tryonville in 1821.

David Tryon, Tryonville, born in Litchfield, Conn., August 4, 1804; came to this county in 1821.

Sherman E. Cook, Tryonville, born in Winchester, Conn., March 22, 1813; came to this county in 1866.

Mrs. Nellie Odell, Tryonville, born in New York State in 1795; came to this county April 13, 1839

Mrs. John Mallery, born in Greenwood township, August 20, 1817, now resides in Fairfield township.

Silas C. Bishop was born in Pine township, where he still resides, April 3, 1819.

E. G. Stackpole, Venango township, was born in Maine. July 12, 1812; came to Crawford county in 1841.

Luther Marsh, Townville, was born in Franklin county, Mass., in 1809, and became a resident of this county in 1833.

Elizabeth Marsh, Townville, was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1811, and became a resident of this county in 1847.

Mrs. Catherine Lammel was born in Northhamshire in 1810, came here in 1839, lives in Woodcock township.

Leonard Irwin, Cussewago, born in Cussewago township, January 30, 1803.

Mrs. Leonard Irwin, Cussewago, born in Hayfield township, January 6, 1818.

Minor Walton, born May 1, 1815, in Summerhill.

Benjamin Minium was born February 6, 1810, in Saegertown, now of Erie

Henry Minium, Woodcock township, was born April 19, 1819, in Woodcock.

John Clark, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock, March 11, 1814.

Thomas Clark, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock, in 1816.

George Shearer, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock, August 16, 1816.

Mary M. Shearer, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock, April 8, 1816.

Mary Long, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock July 7, 1816.

Mrs. Francis Seavy, born in Hayfield in 1809.

Samuel Peters, now of Union, born in Hayfield July 4, 1811.

Mrs. Saloma Smith, Saegertown, was born in Hayfield April 25, 1818.

Abram Isaac Flaugh, of Cambridge, was born in Sadsbury township, April 30, 1818.

Mrs. Henry B. Beatty, Saegertown, born in Greenwood township, (now Union) July 22, 1819.

Mrs. Charles Martin, Hayfield, born on the place where she now resides, March 14, 1811.

John J. Long, Woodcock township, born in Woodcock township December 30, 1816.

Samuel B. Long, born in Woodcock township in 1806.

William B. Long, born in Woodcock township in 1819.

James Campbell, Woodcock township, resides one mile north of Saegertown; was born early in 1800, the precise date not known.

Mrs. Jacob Brookhouser, Hayfield, born in Saegertown 1819.

Mrs. Joseph Fox, Hayfield, born in Hayfield township 1819.

Henry Rick, Saegertown, born in Crawford county 1812.

Mrs. Henry Rick, Saegertown, born in Saegertown, 1819.

D. O. Wing, born October, 1816, in Albany, N. Y.

Robert Quay, born September 14, 1813, in Crawford county.

William McArthur, born October 14, 1814, in Meadville, Pa.

Rebecca McArthur, born in 1810, in Meadville, Pa.

Moses McArthur, born May, 1812, in Meadville.

D. P. Smith, born May, 1812, in Massachusetts.

Rachel Clemson, born June, 1809, in Meadville.

Clara S. Minniss, born December, 1817, in Crawford county.

Jane McCoy, born May, 1813, in Crawford county.

B. Brown Williams, born May 1, 1815, in North Carolina.

A. Blum, born October 9, 1814, in France.

James E. McFarland, born at Chambersburg, Pa., January 4, 1817; came to Meadville in 1835.

Barbara Houser, Meadville, born in Bavaria in December, 1805.

Mary M. Beerbowe, Meadville, born in Bavaria in June, 1819.

Mary Smith, Kerrtown, born in Ireland in 1813.

Mary Batmen, Meadville, born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in April, 1803.

Margaret Pentz, Meadville, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in July, 1818.

Elizabeth Krieter, Meadville, born in Bavaria in February, 1817.

John Barrett, Meadville, born in Ireland in June, 1811

Hon. Jesse Smith, Titusville, was born October 7. 1817.

Mrs. Mary Ann Henlan, born in Meadville, September 9, 1812, and has lived here nearly all her life.

John Braymer, Blooming Valley, born January 30, 1818.

Joseph Keycensider, born November 14, 1803, in a log house near Cussewago Mills, between the two creeks, lives in Kerrtown.

Mrs. Priscilla Woodruff, widow of Dr. William Woodruff, formerly well known in this city, was born in Binghampton, N. Y., on April 19, 1802. Removed to Meadside in 1824, where she has since resided. She is to-day in excellent health and has apparently many years before her.

Richard Hanna, born in Wayne county, N. Y., December 26, 1797, settled in Steuben township, this county, in 1838.

Weld Noble Alden, born in Yarmouth, Mass., January 16, 1811; came to Meadville in 1817.

Robert Allen was born in Lancaster City, Pa., September 7, 1818, came with his parents to Crawford county in 1819, and has resided in Wayne township ever since. His wife, Rebecca McKnight Allen, was born in Randolph township, August 26, 1815. They were married November 20, 1851.

Ethan Allen, of Mead township, was born in Meadville in 1805. Has lived on the farm where he now resides for fifty years

Deacon George Anderson, born in Virginia, March 4, 1799; moved to Crawford county with his parents in 1801; lives in Kerrtown.

Wm. Armstrong was born in York county, Pa., February 19, 1814, came to Crawford county, Hayfield township, March 1, 1834, where he now resides.

Hugh Arters, born in New Castle, Pa., March 21, 1808; came to Meadville April 6, 1886.

B. G. Baird was born in Mead township, July 5, 1815.

William M. Baird, born November, 1812, in Crawford county.

John Barrett, born in Ireland, June 15, 1811, came to Meadville in 1840.

Casper Baldwin, of near Steamburg, was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1810.

William Baker was born in Northumberland county, Shamokin township, Pa., August 27, 1811, came to Meadville, August 29, 1829.

Worthy Birchard, Woodcock township, was born in Becket, Mass., in 1800, and has lived in this county since 1813.

A. Blum, born near Strausburg, France, October 27, 1814; came to the United States about 1846 and to Meadville about 1862.

Isaac Blystone, born in Venango, Crawford county, Pa., January 3, 1802: came to Meadville between 1840 and 1845.

David Boyles, Vernon township, was born in North Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., September 21, 1808.

Sarah Hamilton Boyles, Meadville, was born in Mead township March 27, 1814.

Mrs. Rebecca Bowen, born in Vernon township, July 28, 1808. Lives in Meadville.

D. W. Braymer was born in Washington county, York State, 1815; came to Crawford county at the age of 1 year.

John B. Brown, Frenchtown, born in France, January 15, 1804, moved to Mead township, Crawford county, in 1843.

John Brown, born December 19, 1812, in Vernon township, Crawford county.

George W. Brown was born in Whitingham, Windham county, Vt., March 18, 1810, became a resident of Crawford county in 1841.

Jacob T. Brown, born in Vernon township, April 1, 1807; lives on the farm on which he was born.

J. F. Breed, born February 5, 1811, in Massachusetts.

James Brawley, born in Randolph township, October 16, 1808; now living in East Fairfield.

Jane M. Burchfield, born May, 1818, in Crawford county.

Katy Butler, born near Harmonsburg, this county, in 1806.

O. F. Bush, of near Conneautville, was born in New York in 1810.

Daniel Bunting was born in LeBeouff, Erie county, October 15, 1808: moved to Rockdale township in 1837; resided here ever since. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Bunting, was born March 21, 1813. They were married December 19, 1833, and now live near Miller's Station.

J. S. Byham, born in New York state while his parents were en route to Crawford county, June 15, 1816.

Mary M. Byham was born in Massachusetts, August 14, 1817, and came to Crawford county in 1838.

Miss Margaret Cotton was born in 1801, in Vernon township.

Robert Cochran, born February, 1809, in Crawford.

James Clark, born at McGriffin's Falls, this county, April 15, 1815.

W. A. Carpenter, Guy's Mills, born in Vermont, February, 1814.

William Curry, Sr., born in County Antrim, Ireland, December 11, 1811; came to this city June 16, 1830.

William Chase, born in Mead township, November 1806, and has been living in Meadville for the past twenty years.

James Campbell, Woodcock township, was born in 1806.

Thomas S. and John S. Cole were born in N. Y. State, April 13, 1813, and moved to Hayfield township, this county, in 1836.

Mrs. Morina Coon, Hayfield township, was borne in Locke, N. Y., in 1818.

Peter Cares was born July 27, 1800, in Northumberland county, Pa., has been a resident of this county for the past four years.

Abram Cartright was born in Delaware in 1802, and has been a resident of this county 65 years.

W. S. Crozier, born in Venango, Pa., August 1, 1807, moved early to Conneautville, which he has since made his home.

Mrs. David Campfield was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., April 25, 1803; came to Meadville, March 12, 1828, has resided in Meadville over sixty years. Still in good health.

O. M. Cain, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., December 4. 1819, resided in Crawford county since May 9, 1851, and is now a resident of Meadville.

Andrew Smith Cotton, born in Vernon township, March 21, 1814; came to Meadville October 6, 1874.

Orlando Coburn, born in Rutland county, Vt., November 17, 1811; came to Meadville in July, 1847.

George W. Clark, born in Stark county, O., July 11, 1810; came to Meadville in 1835.

John Carr, born in Lock Haven, Pa., November 30, 1810; came to Meadville in the fall of 1816.

David Compton, now of Mead township, born March 14, 1810, in the city of Meadville, in the house now called the "Barr" house, on Water-street. He has always resided in this county. His wife, Eliza N. Compton, was born April 11, 1813, and was the daughter of Judge John Brooks, one of the early settlers of Meadville.

Thomas D. Durant, born in Palmer, Hamden county, Mass., May 22, 1808; moved to Crawford county in 1834, and to this city in 1857.

J. H. Dungan, born April, 1817, in Beaver county.

I. S. Doane, born in Brookfield, Mass, April 30, 1818; moved to Meadville in 1854.

James W. Douglas, born in Meadville September 20, 1818.

D. V. Derickson, born in Meadville, April 9, 1818.

Peter Doty, born June 20, 1800, in the town of Elmira, Chemung county, New York, moved to Turnersville, Crawford county, Pa., 15th of February, 1837.

Eliza Compton Dunn was born October 12, 1800, in Mead township.

Dr. Christopher Dart, Conneaut township, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1806, and has been a resident of this county since 1835.

Cyrenius Davenport, born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 1, 1810; has resided in Meadville since 1850.

James Dickson, born in Hayfield township, March 11, 1815, came to Meadville in 1831.

Joseph Derickson, born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 5, 1801; came to Meadville in September, 1824.

James H. Davis, born in Union township, September 25, 1815, and removed to Mead township, where he has since resided, about 1821. His general health is very fair.

Mrs. Martha E. David, widow of the late B. G. David, of Saegertown, was born March 2, 1819, at Philadelphia, Pa., and removed to this county, where she has since resided.

Alexander Ewing, Meadville, born in Crawford county, March, 1808.

Margaret Ewing, Meadville, born in Crawford county, March, 1811.

Joseph Evans, of Cochranton, was born in Bemistown, Crawford county, February 24, 1814, and has always lived in this county.

F. Ellsworth, Meadville, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1809, and moved to this city in 1860.

D. M. Farelly, born March, 1807, in Meadville.

W. E. Fellows, born in Wellsboro, Essex county, N. Y., October 20, 1815; moved to Pennsylvania in 1831, and to Meadville in the fall of 1881.

Mary M. Farelly, Meadville, born in Crawford county, May, 1818.

Mr. George Fordyce, born in Eldersley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in November, 1804; came to the United States in 1835 and to Meadville in 1875.

Mrs. George Fordyce, born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in June, 1804; came to the United States in 1835 and to Meadville in 1875.

Matthias Flaugh, born in Woodcock township September 4, 1817, where he still lives.

Catherine Flaugh, born in Vernon township, January 12, 1818. Lives in Woodcock.

Albert Fish, born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., April 12, 1810, came to Crawford county with his parents, February 22, 1816, and has since lived on a farm two miles south of Conneautville.

Lydia First was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, July 14, 1810, and moved to Crawford county in October, 1823, has been a resident ever since.

William P. Floyd was born in Shephardstown, Cumberland county, Pa., October 31, 1814; came to Crawford when about 18 years of age, and has resided in the county ever since.

Hugh Graham, born in Beaver county, Pa., March 12, 1808; came to Meadville in 1884.

Mrs. Anna Graham, born in Beaver county, Pa., March 16, 1807; came to Meadville in 1884.

Bina Grover was born in Monroe county, N. Y., June 8, 1812, and moved to Conneaut township in 1837.

Wm. C. Greenfield, of near Conneaut Center, was born in New York in 1805.

Almon Greenfield was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1814, removed with his family to Conneaut township in 1840, where he has since resided.

Peter A. Gage was born June 14, 1808, at Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vermont; came to Pennsylvania February 22, 1816; has resided in Crawford ever since.

Oliver A. Gage was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pa., November 1, 1819; has lived in Crawford county since 1821.

William R. Gray was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., April 11, 1813, and moved to the farm he still occupies, in Richmond township, October 3, 1838.

Mrs. Pearlett Gaudiellot, of Frenchtown, was born in Department du Doubs, France; came to this county in 1837, and has lived on the same farm fifty one years.

W. W. Glenn, now residing at Chautauqua, N. Y., was born in this city, June 30, 1817, and spent the greater portion of his life in Meadville.

Philip Harpst, Vallonia, was born in Huntingdon county, June 15, 1813, and moved to Meadville in 1839.

Mrs. Phillip Harpst, Vallonia was born in Lancaster county September 25, 1813.

Henry Hatch, Athens township, was born at Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., April 30, 1803; came to Crawford county in 1824, and settled in the township where he still resides.

George W. Hamilton, Troy Center, was born in Mead township April 11, 1808.

Samuel Hamilton was born in Mead township May 1, 1812.

Calvin Hatch, Randolph township, was born in White Hall, Washington county, N. Y., July 7, 1803; moved to Randolph township, this county, February 13, 1821.

E. Hathaway was born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 19, 1818, and moved to this county in 1828.

A. J. Hunter, born November, 1815, in Crawford county.

Elizabeth Huidekoper, Meadville, born in Meadville, January, 1819.

Frederick Huidekoper, Meadville, born in Meadville, April 1817.

Alfred Huidekoper, Meadville, born in Meadville, March, 1810.

Henry Hemler, born in Alexandria, D. C., November 7, 1809; came to Meadville April 15, 1833.

Noah Hope, born 1819, in Gloucestershire, Old England, moved to Turnersville, Crawford county, Pa., in 1864.

Mrs. Leonard Hatton, born December 9, 1814, in Mercer county, Pa., moved to Crawford county, Pa., in 1861.

Samuel Hower, born in Union county, Pa., January 28, 1811, settled in Crawford county in December, 1834. Residence at Saegertown.

John C. Hayne, born in Wortemburg, Germany, November 24, 1810, came to Fairfield township in 1832.

J. L. Henry, Union township, born in Mercer county, Pa., January 20, 1811; came to this county in 1820. Came to Meadville six years later and took up his present residence in Union township in 1859.

Phoebe Havens, born April 18, 1814, in Albany county, N. Y.; moved to Crawford county in 1816, and is now a resident of Summerhill township.

Jonathan Hamnett, born in Pittsburg January 10, 1816; came to Meadville in 1845.

Joseph C. Hays, born in Somerset, Pa., July 4, 1810; came to Meadville in 1836.

William Hope, born in Mead township, near the five points, July 8, 1806; came to Meadville to live in 1808.

Jere Hecker, born in Lehigh county, Pa., July 29, 1800; came to Meadville in 1828.

Solomon Hilbronner wrs born in Bavaria, December 28, 1819, came to Meadville in 1847.

Hiram B. Hopkins, of Rundels, was born March 13, 1815, in Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., and came to this county, October 8, 1853.

Joseph Henry, of Cussewago township, born November 28, 1796, in Somerset county, Pa. Came to Crawford county in 1800.

R. C. Johnson, born March 4, 1805, in New York, came to Crawford in 1832.

Isaac Kiser, born February 12, 1812, in Westmoreland county, Pa.

Edward Jones, born in 1805; his wife, Eliza, was born in 1808, and they have lived in Rockdale township over forty years.

Michael Karleskind, Wayland, born in France, June, 1817.

Isaac S. Kiser, born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, February 13, 1812; emigrated to Meadville, Crawford county, in 1816.

Mrs. Ann Margaret Kepler, mother of S. W. Kepler, of this city, born in Northumberland county, Pa., January 18, 1802, and moved to Bloomfield township, this county, with her parents, in 1810.

Israel Kuder, born January 14, 1806, in Northampton county, Pa, moved to Turnersville, Crawford county, Pa., April, 1837.

Elizabeth Kuder, wife of Israel Kuder, born August 9, 1818, in Sandusky county, Ohio, moved to Crawford county, Pa., 1837.

John A. Keller, of Vernon township, born in Canton Oran, Switzerland, December 29, 1816. landed in New York in August, 1831, settled in Vernon township in May, 1832, and moved on present farm in 1835. Still strong and active.

Jacob Kightlinger, born in Mead township, Crawford county, Pa., September 25, 1812. Bought and moved on the farm on which he has since made his home in 1836.

John A. Keene was born in Crawford county, East Fallowfield, in 1819, on the farm where he now lives.

E. D. Lamb, Townville, born in Cortland county, N. Y., September 27, 1819, moved to this county in June, 1836.

J. Wesley Lang, born February 1820, in Crawford county.

Horatio P. Langworthy, was born May 3, 1809, in Addison county, Vt. He moved to Athens township in the year 1833, and has since lived on the same farm.

Jacob L. Leberman, born in Bavaria, Germany, October 8, 1819; came to Meadville in 1859.

Mrs. Mary Lewis, born in Cussewago, March 6, 1804.

Mrs. Marian Lefever was born in Locke, N. Y., in 1815; now lives in Hayfield township.

A. A. Livermore, born in Welton, Mass., October 30, 1811; came to Meadville in 1863.

Ross Lane, born in Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., March 26, 1806; came to Meadville in 1839.

Thomas Jefferson Limber, born in Woodcock township, August 16, 1807.

John McClure, Harmonsburg, was born February 21, 1811, at Conneaut Lake.

James McClure, Harmonsburg, was born April 23, 1808, at Conneaut Lake.

Thomas C. McKnight, born July 1810, in Crawford.

Mary S. McKnight, born December, 1812, in Crawford.

Robert S. McCleary, of this city, was born in Mead township in July, 1815.

Loren Marsh, Riceville, was born in Hawley, Mass., in 1803, and moved with his parents to Bloomfield township, this county, in 1832.

Mrs. Marjorie Maxwell, born in Forfetshire, Scotland, October 4, 1816; came to the United States in 1854, and to Meadville in 1866.

C. W. Morse, born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., August 8, 1812; moved to Crawford county in February, 1837, and to Meadville June 1, 1887.

Hugh McDill, born in Mead township, August 9, 1812, and still lives there.

John Mahoney, born on ship on the ocean, December 6 1810; came to Meadville August 7, 1837.

Alexander McClure, born August 17, 1815, at Lancaster, Pa., moved to Meadville in 1834, was absent in the west thirteen years, lived here since 1848.

Mrs. Jacob Moyer, born in Union county, Pa., February 4, 1818, settled in Crawford county in April, 1834. Residence, Cussewago.

John McCormic, born October 2, 1810, in Fayette county, Pa,, moved to Crawford county in 1826.

James E. McFarland, born in Chambersburg, Pa., January 4, 1817; came to Meadville in 1835.

Thomas McCune, born in Old Radford, England, September 17, 1817; came to Meadville in 1861.

A. W. Mumford, born in Fairfield township, Crawford county, September 8, 1808, and still lives in same township.

Mrs. Jane McClintock was born in Fairfield township in July, 1812.

Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, born in Fairfield township, this county, April 2, 1802, and has lived on the same farm for a period of fifty-six years.

John Maxwell was born on the farm on which he still resides, in Conneaut township, in 1818.

Sebastian Miller, professor of music, was born December 23, 1811, in Hollendroff, Germany; came to America December, 1853, to Meadville in 1854.

Josiah McNamara, born June 6, 1813, in Mead township, where he still lives.

George McNamara, born in 1806, in Mead township.

James McNamara, born in 1804 in Mead township.

Robert McDowell, born in East Fallowfield township December 16, 1817; lives in Sadsbury.

Alexander McNamara, born in Mead township, where he still lives, February 17, 1818.

Mary McConneil was born January 2, 1807, in Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., came to Randolph township in 1856, where she now resides.

David Morris, born in Hayfield township, December 12, 1816; came to Meadville in 1848.

Thomas S. Minniss, born in Venango county, November 21, 1815; came to Meadville April 1, 1825.

Benjamin McNeil, born in Genesee county, N. Y., February 5, 1809; came to Meadville July, 1828.

George McFadden, born in Meadville, March 2c, 1806.

Elizabeth McFadden, born in Connecticut, April, 1812, came to Crawford county in 1817.

James McClure, Harmonsburg, was born April 23, 1808, at Conneaut Lake (Lynce's Landing), and has always lived in this county with the exception of sixteen years in Mifflin county, Pa. His wife, Frances (Bunnell) McClure, was born in Crawford county, Pa., May 28, 1816, and this county has always been her home.

William McArthur, born in this city, where he still resides, October 19, 1814.

Alexander Mellon, born in Sadsbury, where he still lives, in June, 1819.

Henry McCoy was born in Baltimore, Md., April 17, 1819, and has been a resident of this city since the second Tuesday in May, 1839.

W. W. Nelson, born in Fairfield township, Crawford county, November, 1816.

Allen Nelson, born in Fairfield township, Crawford county, June 6, 1814, and still lives on part of the same farm on which he was born.

Daniel Nelson was born in Fairfield township, November 21, 1819, moved to this city October 25, 1847.

Jacob Nisley, born September 14, 1806, in Dauphin county, Pa., now living in Cussewago township.

Mrs. Elijah O'Daniel, born in New Haven, Conn., May 21, 1814; moved to Meadville 1820.

Augustus Person was born in Greenwood township, where he still lives, Sept. 10, 1819.

Merit Past, Tryonville, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 31, 1804; emigrated to Crawford county in June 1843.

Thomas Patterson, Troy township, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 9, 1816, and moved to Troy township, March 27, 1843.

Mrs. James R. Porter was born in Ohio, near Canton, March 30, 1817, came to Meadville in 1825.

James R. Porter was born November 22, 1813, in West Fairfield township.

C. F. Purse, born in Groton, N. Y., December 24, 1817; came to Meadville in 1835.

Henry Peterman, born in Fairfield township, Crawford county, May 16, 1819.

George Potter was born in Conneaut township, where he still resides, Sept. 12, 1812.

Augustus Peterson, born in Greenwood township September10, 1819; still lives there.

Alexander Power, born in Greenwood township, November 6, 1806; came to Meadville to live in 1858.

Nial Pease, born in Massachusetts, July 6, 1799; bought the Mead tract in 1828, and came to Meadville to live about 1849 or 1850.

James Power was born June 9, 1807, in Conneautville, and is still living in that place.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pardee, born in Randolph township, March 26, 1816. Has always lived there.

Solomon Peiffer, Mosiertown, was born in Bloomfield township, January 21, 1808; has always lived in Crawford county.

Benjamin Peiffer was born in Woodcock township, January 4, 1819; now resides in Jamestown, Mercer county.

Isaac Peiffer, of Venangoboro, was born in what is known as Peiffertown, February 23, 1818, and has always resided in the county.

Cornelius Lawson Rushmore, of Conneautville, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 20, 1817; came to Crawford county in 1824.

Jacob Glass Rupert, of Conneautville, was born in Taneytown, Maryland, April 4, 1811; came to Conneautville in 1831.

A. B. Ross, Cambridge, was born in Peru, Mass., November 26, 1810; moved to Cambridgeboro, this county, in 1837.

Mrs. A. B. Ross, Cambridgeboro, was born in Sandwitch, N. H., February 12, 1816, moved to Cambridgeboro, this county, in 1837.

Philip Regan, born March, 1810, in Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Robertson Bancroft was born in Merrimack county, N. H., May 25, 1807; moved from there to Athens, this county, in the fall of 1836, where she still resides.

Andrew Reed, born May 23, 1809, came to Fairfield township in 1840.

T. G. Richardson, born in Clarion county, Pa., April 21, 1819, came to Crawford county in 1874 and now lives at Blooming Valley.

Mrs. Polly McDowell Rupert, wife of Jacob Glass Rupert, of Conneautville, was born in Summerhill township, Crawford county, March 17, 1811. Daughter of John McDowell, a pioneer.

Mrs. Harriett W. Ross, Centerville, was born in Keen, Cheshire county, N. Y., March 20, 1804, and has been a resident of Crawford county for nineteen years.

Rev. L. L. Radcliffe, born in 1812. Has resided a great many years in this city.

John V. Reynolds, born in Meadville April 12, 1815.

Horace C. Rounds, Townville, was born in Lock, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 1, 1814.

Mrs. Oliver B. Scott, Athens township, was born in Connecticut March 7, 1815, and came to this county, with her parents, when she was about five years of age.

Rushton Skelton was born in Philadelphia, February 8, 1800. In June of the same year his parents settled on the farm where he still lives, in Venango township, this county.

Sarah Shaw, born January, 1807, in Crawford.

Oliver B. Scott was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 25, 1808; came to Crawford county April 17, 1834; now lives in Athens township.

Nelson Smith was born in New York State in 1813, and came to this county with his parents at the age of 6 months. Resides at Rundles.

Harvey Sackett, born March, 1807, in Massachusetts.

David Swift, Woodcock township, was born in Charleston, S. C., November 3, 1816, and moved to Woodcock township April 1, 1838, where he has since resided.

Frederick Smith, born at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, February 16, 1819; emigrated to the United States in December, 1849, and came to Meadville in Sept., 1863.

Chauncey S. Smith first saw the light of day in Lichfield county, Conn., in 1807, and became a resident of Crawford county in 1840.

Mrs. Julia M. Smith was born in Plymouth, Lichfield county, Connecticut, February 4, 1792; came to Crawford county Feb. 12, 1838.

Nancy J. Sanderson, of near Steamburg, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1811, and came to this county about 1854.

Mrs. Frances Shippen Huidekoper was born at Lancaster, Pa , March 23, 1818; was married to Edgar Huidekoper, June 28, 1838, at Meadville, Pa.

Jacob Sherred, born in Venango township, in 1800.

M. D. Shaw was born in Duchess county, N. Y., in 1811. Came to this State in 1836.

Isaac Sperry was born in Connecticut in 1804, and has been a resident of this county 64 years.

James M. Snodgrass was born in South Shenango, Crawford county, Pa., June 29, 1815, and has always resided in the township where born.

Thomas Stimpson was born in Sussex, England, in 1805, came to Conneaut township in 1835, where he has since resided.

Oliver Perry Saeger, Conneaut township, was born in New York, September 8, 1812, and has been a resident of this county since 1824.

Nathan Southwick was born May 22, 1806, in Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., came to Meadville February 12, 1821, and has lived in Crawford county ever since.

Margaret K. Smith, daughter of William McKnight, Esq., born in Wayne township, Crawford county, Pa., January 10, 1815.

Daniel P. Smith, born in Clinton, Mass., May 24, 1812; came to Meadville in June, 1821.

William Godfrey Smith was born in Bedfordshire, England, July 24, 1812, landed in New York, July 28, 1843, and has resided in Crawford county over thirty years.

Joseph Sayre, Richmond township, was born in New Jersey in 1819 and came to this county, at which time his parents settled in Richmond township in 1822.

Mrs. Mary Schenberg, born in France July 20, 1817; came to Meadville in 1828.

O. H. P. Shreve, Riceville, was born in Oil Creek township, October 27, 1814.

E. B. R. Sackett, born in Massachusetts, July 6, 1816, came to Crawford county in 1824, lived here ever since.

Joseph Taylor, born October, 1819, in Northumberland.

B. F. Taylor, Riceville, was born in Ellicott, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 29, 1818; came to Crawford county April 3, 1846.

Samuel Trace, born April, 1814, in Crawford county.

S. H. Thompson, born in Pittsburg, October, 1817; came to this county in 1835, and to Meadville in 1863.

Gilbert Thomas, born December 11, 1809, in Millville, Mass., moved to Turnersville, Crawford county, Pa., in 1849.

Mrs. Catharine Tyson, born in Westport, Fairfield county, Conn., November 2, 1808; arrived in Meadville October, 1862.

Miss Nancy Thickston, born in Cussewago, January 10, 1812.

Robert W. Tower, born October 29, 1804, moved to Crawford county in April, 1849.

Sophia R. Tower, wife of the above, was born June 8, 1815; came to Crawford county the same time.

John Thomas, of Conneaut township, was born in Utica, N. Y., December 27, 1811, came to Crawford county with his parents in January, 1818, and has resided there ever since.

Thomas Thomas, of Conneautville, was born in Utica, N. Y., February 14, 1808, came to Crawford county with his parents in January, 1818, has remained here since.

E. A. Tenny was born in Cussewago township, where he still resides, July 7, 1813.

R. C. Thomas, of Oil Creek township, was born in Woodcock township, in April, 1818.

John Trace was born on the farm on which he still lives, in Vernon township (then Sadsbury), February 24, 1812.

John VanHorn was born in Union township, Crawford county, November 19, 1809, and still resides in the same township.

Thomas VanHorne, born in Vernon township, July 26, 1809.

John Williams, Greenwood township, was born in the township in which he now lives (then East Fallowfield), in February, 1816.

Ephraim B. Williams, born April, 1809, in Crawford county.

J. B. Walker, Riceville, born in Lawrence county, Pa., in 1819, and moved to Crawford county in 1850.

James Williams, born in Hamdero, Delaware county, N. Y., July 4, 1819; moved to Meadville in 1877.

H. B. Wadsworth, Randolph township, was born in Farmington, Conn., February 15, 1815, came to Crawford county in 1830.

Hudson J. West, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., December 13, 1815; came to Meadville in 1827.

William Warner, Meadville, born in Massachusetts, September, 1815.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walp, born in Rhembaum, Germany, September 24, 1819, came to Meadville in August, 1833.

Amasa Walton, born October 2, 1818, in Summerhill.

Benj. P. Wheeler was born in Lower Canada and came to Conneaut township in 1836, and settled on the farm where he now resides.

Mrs. Peggy Warren was born in Conneaut township, where she still resides, in 1809.

Byron Webster, Fairfield township, was born in Courtland county, N. Y., August 2, 1802, and has been a resident of this county since 1851.

Mrs. Nancy McLean White, widow of the late Dr. James White, was born in South Shenango township, Crawford county, July 9, 1805, and now lives near Hartstown. She was the eldest of Rev. Daniel McLean's children.

John H. Wintermuth, born fn Sussex county, N. J., February 9, 1819; came to Crawford county in the summer of 1829, and now resides near Linesville.

R. B. Welton, born 1809, in Litchfield county, Conn; for many years a resident of this city.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN.

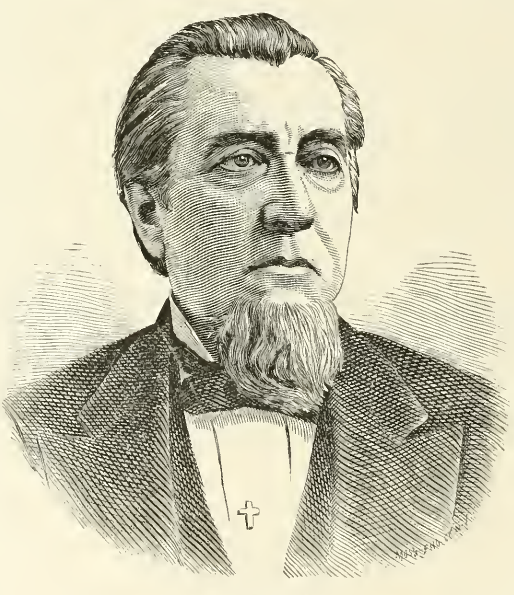
### Crawford County Soldiers on Duty at the White House—Reminiscences.

(BY MAJOR D. V. DERICKSON.)

When the President made his call, on the 1st of July, 1862, for more troops, I concluded to again enter the service, and soon made arrangements to recruit a company for the new "Buck-tail" regiment then being formed by Colonel Wister. On the 28th day of August, 1862, we started with the company for the seat of war. On the same day I received the appointment of U. S. assessor, which I had applied for in June, but it came too late. I had put my hand to the plow, and could not look back. After some delay in Harrisburg we proceeded to Washington. On our arrival I called at the office of Governor Boutwell, commissioner of internal revenue, and tendered my resignation, requesting the appointment of my friend, J. H. Lenhart. The appointment was immediately made out and forwarded to him. As I left the Treasury Building I met an old friend, a former State Senator from our district, who was early very radical on the abolition question I asked him what he thought of the situation. His reply was, "It looks dark, dark! Would to God that we had a President with a heart and determination to put down and crush out this wicked rebellion!" I was much surprised, and inquired what was wrong. He replied that the President did not move as fast as the loyal people of the country desired, and expected him to; that he should immediately emancipate and arm the slaves, and put them into the service. On the 5th day of September I was mustered into the service as Captain of Co. K, 150 P. V., commanded by Colonel Langhorn Wister.

It is not for man to direct his steps; and little did I think that I would soon be so pleasantly associated with the President, and find him the most anxious and determined person that I had met, on the question of putting down the rebellion, and preserving the Union. He soon after said to me that the whole aim and object of his administration was to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union, and that, having accomplished that, he would willingly lay down his life on the altar of his country (words almost prophetic); that if he could preserve the Union and free the slaves, he would free the slaves, but, if it became necessary to perpetuate slavery in order to preserve the Union, he would say let it be perpetuated; but that the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Lincoln was raised up by Providence from among the common people of the country, to be the instrument for carrying out the great work of emancipating four million slaves. He stood between the radical anti-slavery advocates of the north on the one hand, and the conservative pro-slavery elements of the border states on the other; and waited, watched, and acted just as fast as public opinion would allow. If he had issued his emancipation proclamation when he did his "hundred day's notice," September 22, 1862, most, if not all, of the border states would, doubtless, have gone into the rebellion. The people of these states did not at first realize that the rebellion was the death warrant of American slavery.



HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD.

On the morning of the 6th of September my company was detailed as permanent guard for the President of the United States, and stationed at the Soldiers' Retreat, three miles north of the city, to replace two companies of regulars who were that day to rejoin their regiment, as it marched through the city on its way to Maryland.

The next morning the President sent a messenger with a note to my quarters, stating that he would like to see the captain of he guard at his residence. I immediately reported. After an informal introduction and hand-shaking, he asked me if I would have any objection to riding with him to the city. I replied that it would give me much pleasure to do so, when he invited me to take a seat in the carriage. On our way to the city he made numerous inquiries, as to my name, where I came from, what regiment I belonged to, etc. I told him my name and place of residence He replied, "Oh, I know all about you. We appointed you as one of the internal revenue assessors a few days ago." He inquired how I got into the military service, and I explained the situation to him. He told me how it came that my appointment as assessor was so long delayed.

When we entered the city Mr. Lincoln said he would call at General Halleck's headquarters and get what news had been received from the army during the night. I informed him that General Cullum, chief aid to General Halleck, was raised in Meadville, and that I knew him when I was a boy. He replied, "Then we must see both the gentlemen." When the carriage stopped, he requested me to remain seated, and he would bring the gentlemen down to see me, the office being on the second floor. In a short time the President came down, followed by the other gentlemen. When he introduced them to me General Cullum recognized and seemed pleased to see me. In General Halleck I thought I discovered a kind of quizzical look, as much as to say, "isn't this rather a big joke to ask the Commander-in-chief of the army down to the street to be introduced to a country captain?"

On arriving at the White House the President invited me into the executive chamber, where I spent a half hour very pleasantly. During that time he explained to me all about the situation of both armies, and read the official telegrams that had been received during the night from the different headquarters of the army. I was much pleased with my interview with the President. I returned in the carriage to my camp quarters.

Supposing that the invitation to ride to the city with the President was as much to give him an opportunity to look over and interview the new captain as for any other purpose, I did not report the next morning. During the day I was informed that, if agreeable to me, it was the desire of the President that I should breakfast with him and accompany him to the White house every morning, and return with him in the evening. This duty I entered upon with much pleasure, and was on hand in good time next morning; and I continued to perform said duty until we moved to the White House in November. It was Mr. Lincoln's custom, on account of the pressure of business, to breakfast before the other members of the family were up; and I usually entered his room at half past six or seven o'clock in the morning, where I often found him reading the Bible or some work on the art of war. On my entering he would read aloud and offer comments of his own as he read.

I usually went down to the city at 4 o'clock and returned with the President at 5. He often carried a small portfolio, containing papers relating to the business of the day, and spent many hours on them in the evening. Frequently, on our way home, he discussed points that seemed to trouble him.

I found Mr. Lincoln to be one of the most kind hearted and pleasant gentlemen that I had ever met. He never spoke unkindly of anyone, and always spoke of the rebels as "those Southern gentlemen." He was not a member of any church, but usually attended Dr. Paxton's (Presbyterian) church, where I frequently accompanied him. He was, I believe, a Christian, and acted as one in all his intercourse with his fellowmen. He was no respector of persons, but acted upon the principle that all persons of respectable appearance were entitled to respect, no matter what their station in life. He would give respectful audience to the most humble citizen, as soon as to those in the higher stations of life.

THE CABINET.

The President frequently requested me to remain in the executive chamber on the mornings of cabinet meeting, to be introduced to the members of his cabinet, as they usually dropped in one by one half an hour or so before the hour of meeting. I found them to be very pleasant gentlemen. All parties entered into conversation on general topics. I could not help but observe that Mr. Lincoln was the leading spirit among them and all appeared to recognize the fact. He towered up in intellect as he did in physical stature. I was never introduced to Secretary Stanton. He never came to the cabinet meetings until the last moment, and his entrance was the signal to proceed to business, when I withdrew. Not one of these gentlemen is now living.

A short time after the battle of Antietam, the President visited the battle fields of Harper's Ferry, Antietam and South Mountain, and invited me to accompany him, which I was pleased to do. President Garrett, of the B. & O. R. R., kindly furnished his official car for the excursion. The party consisted of President Lincoln, Mr. Garrett, Hon. Hatch, Secretary of State of Illinois, Mr. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, General McClernand and staff, and myself. The first night we quartered with General Sumner, at Harper's Ferry, in a small white cottage on the hilltop on the west side of the town.

After breakfast we visited the ruins of build-

ing our stay we visited the hospitals and saw ings and fortifications which General Miles had been obliged to surrender a few days before. We also visited the ground on Louden and Maryland heights, which the rebels occupied during the battle or seige of Harper's Ferry. In the afternoon we went to the headquarters of General McClellan at Antietam The next two days were spent in reviewing the different army corps. In moving from one town or battle field to another, we all rode in carriages or ambulances; but when we went to review the soldiers, all took to horse and remained in the saddle most of the day, Mr. Lincoln side by side with General McClellan at the head of the reviewing officers, consisting of the president's escort and the different corps and brigade commanders. Dur

W. R. BOLE, Esq.

many of those wounded in the recent battles. The president took the lead with General McClellan, and made many kind and pleasant remarks to the wounded soldiers. During our stay at Antietam we made our home at the headquarters of General McClellan. On our return we went in carriages to Frederick via South Mountain, where all took to horse again. We rode all over the battle field, visited the spot where General Reno fell, and returned to the road near the white house which General McClellan used as headquarters during the battle of South Mountain.

While at Frederick we called to see General Hooker, who had been wounded in the late battle. We then took the cars via Monococy Junction and arrived in Washington about 12 at night, having had a very pleasant trip.

On our trip our larder was well supplied with wine and other liquors, but Mr. Lincoln refused them on all occasions, saying that the never drank anything stronger than tea or coffee.

In two or three days after our return Mr. Lincoln asked me if I had heard any improper remarks or suggestions made by him when visiting the hospitals at Antietam. I replied that I had not, and inquired why. He said that a correspondent in a Baltimore paper had stated that he had made very improper remarks to a wounded rebel soldier, asking him if he could sing a song, and suggesting that he sing "Jim Crow," or "Dandy Jim," or something of that kind. He felt very much hurt over the thing, and said it was positively untrue.

I can truly say that all the singing I heard or that was suggested on that (to me) memorable trip was while we were riding in the cars or in the ambulances going from one town or headquarters to another. Mr. Ward Lamon sang several sentimental songs, one of which, I remember well, was a great favorite of the President. It was entitled "Some Twenty Years Ago."

On one of these ambulance trips Mr. Lincoln said, "Ward, this is a very rough and tedious road, can't you give us something lively?" Mr. Lamon struck up some popular negro melody. Mr. Lincoln on the same trip repeated a favorite poem, the authorship of which is, I believe, in dispute, entitled, "Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" It made quite an impression on me, as he was a very good reader and the sentiment very sublime.

On Christmas, 1862, the President and Mrs. Lincoln visited our company while we were on dress parade. We saluted them, and the company was brought to parade rest. After shaking hands with the officers, and passing the compliments of the season, the President made a few remarks complimenting the men upon their fine soldierly bearing. He referred to the rapidity with which time was passing, and to the great events transpiring, and said that he had come to regard us as a part of his family, and more than this, that we had never had any family jars.

With a very few exceptions, Co. K was recruited from among the sons of farmers, young mechanics, and school boys of the county, including five graduates of Allegheny College, who had graduated at the former commencement. Their discipline and deportment were such as to entitle them to the confidence and respect of the President, and they maintained their position until alter his death.

### LINCOLN'S FEARLESSNESS.

There was no fear or timidity in Mr. Lincoln's make up. In fact I thought him rather careless or thoughtless as to his personal safety. He frequently walked to the theater with no escort but myself and his little son, and it was not at his suggestion that a guard was stationed at his residence. In fact, he said so to the military authorities. But future events proved the wisdom of this action.

During the fall of '62 several efforts were made to supersede our company, by parties wanting the position, which became so annoying to the president that he issued the following order, which placed the matter at rest:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 1, 1862.
Whom it may concern.

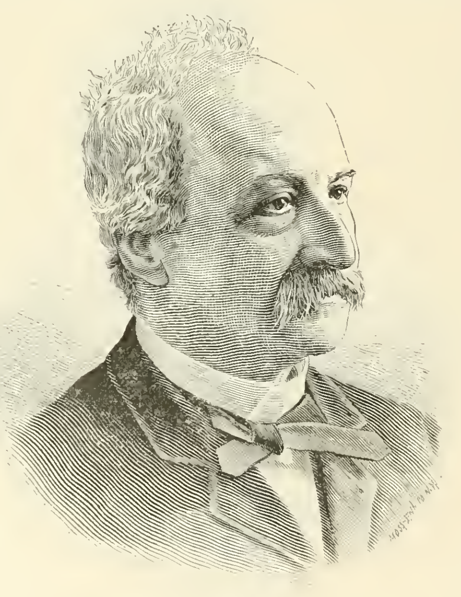
Captain Derickson, with his company, has been for some time keeping guard at my residence, now at the soldiers' retreat. He and his company are very agreeable to me, and while it is deemed proper for any guard to remain, none would be more satisfactory to me than Captain Derickson and his company.

A. LINCOLN.

### MR. LINCOLN'S CALLERS.

Some time in April, '63, I noticed rather a plain looking lady, on several occasions, in earnest conversation with the doorkeeper at the White House. I learned afterward that she was seeking an interview with the President, but not succeeding she approached me one day as I entered the door and made known her wishes. After hearing and becoming interested in her case, I told her I would see that she had an interview with the President. I went to his room and told him there was a lady from the State of Indiana waiting in the east room, whose husband was sick in one of the hospitals somewhere in the front; that he had not been paid for nine months, and that she was poor and had a family to support. She had managed in some way to get money enough to come to Washington, to see if she could not get him paid off and discharged. Mr. Lincoln told me to invite the lady up, and, after hearing her story, said he would do what he could for her. He gave her a small card on which was written, as nearly as I can remember, the following: "Mr. Stanton, please see the bearer of this card, and assist her so far as you can consistently with your duty." He requested me to direct her to Secretary Stanton's office, which I did with pleasure. On her return from the front she informed me that she had accomplished the object of her mission; that her husband had been paid off, and that he would be discharged as soon as he was able to travel.

On another occasion Mr. Jesse Winans, of this county, called on me at my camp, and informed me that he had six sons in the army that averaged six feet in height, and that he had been at the front to visit them. He had a great desire to see Mr. Lincoln before his return home. I requested him to wait until I could see whether Mr. Lincoln was at leisure. When I entered the executive chamber I found him alone. I told him a gentleman from Crawford county was visiting me, who had *thirty-six feet of sons* in the army, and that he had just made them a visit at the front, and would like to see the President before returning home. His reply was: "Invite him up, Captain, I want to see him just as much as he wants to see me." They spent half an hour very pleasantly together.



**F. L. SEELEY.**

Again, a gentleman from Erie county was visiting me, who had been frequently told, and was rather proud of the fact, that he looked like the President. At his request I went with him to the White House and introduced him. During the conversation I said, "Mr. President, my friend has often been told that he resembles you very much." Mr. Lincoln looked at him for a moment, and said: "I don't see just where that compliment comes in, as either of us would make a good subject for a comic almanac."

The Marine Band, of Washington, frequently serenaded the president in the evening in front of the White House. On one of these occasions, the band having played several tunes, the president, who stood in an upper window, requested them to play "Dixie," when some one below said, "No, no! that is a rebel tune." Mr. Lincoln replied, "That tune fairly belongs to us. We captured it at the battle of Antietam." The band at once struck up "Dixie" in fine style, when a shout went up from below, giving three cheers for President Lincoln.

### LINCOLN AS A RAIL-SPLITTER.

I said to him one day, "Mr. Lincoln, when you were a candidate for President in 1860, your friends made much of the fact that you were a rail-splitter. How many rails did you ever split in a day?" His reply was, that when he was a lad about twelve years old, his step-father moved the family from Kentucky to the state of Indiana, where he bought a farm of fifty acres. On it there was a field of five acres cleared and partly fenced, and enough rail timber cut to enclose the lot. He said that he and his step-father had split rails enough to complete the fence, and that this was all the rail-splitting he had ever done.

Mr. Lincoln made no effort to conceal his humble origin, but rather delighted to dwell upon the incidents and trials of his early life. He often interested me by rehearsing many of the stories and incidents of his youth, most of which have been published time and again, so I will not repeat them. But I will give one as he related it to me, that I have never seen in print.

### LINCOLN AS A CAPTAIN.

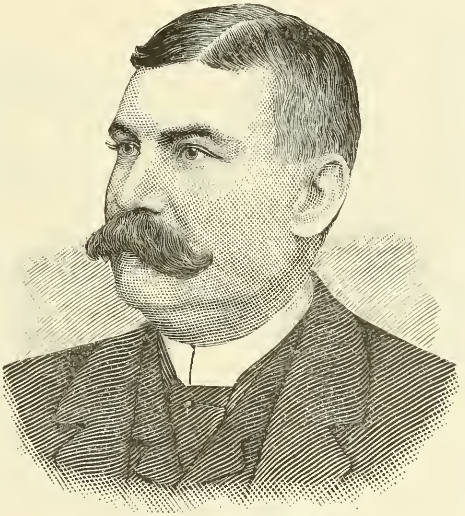
At the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1837, he was clerking in a store in a small village or settlement in Sangamon county, Illinois. A call was made on their county for volunteers, when he and forty others from his neighborhood enlisted. Another neighborhood ten or twelve miles distant raised forty four. When they came together there was one of the other party dressed in full uniform, who, Mr. Lincoln supposed, was to be their captain. But, when the mustering officer came to muster them into the service, he formed them into line and said that if there were any candidates for the captaincy they would station themselves twenty paces in front of the line. The man in uniform stepped promptly to the front. "Our men," said Mr. Lincoln, "knowing that I could read and write, urged me to stand a poll to be their captain, and I reluctantly stepped to the front. At the word, 'forward, march,' all my men, and four from the other squad, marched to my rear, and I was elected and duly mustered as captain." He said that he always regarded this as the turning point in the history of his life. Having no military knowledge, he was thrown upon his own resources. He undertook to do the best he could; with what success he would leave others to tell. On his return home at the end of his service, he was met by a gentleman, whose name I cannot now recall, who inquired of him what he was going to do. He said he did not know, but rather thought he would go into the store again. This friend told him that he had better study law, and that if he would come into his office he would give him a good chance, which offer he accepted. And we all know the sequel.

### A WORD FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Before going to Washington I had seen many newspaper articles stating that some one was improperly giving out cabinet secrets, and that it was likely to do great injury to the Union cause. It was more than hinted that Mrs. Lincoln was the party, the writers even going so far as to state that she had brothers in the rebel army, and was in sympathy with the South. I know this charge against Mrs. Lincoln to have been a very great mistake. Although she had two brothers in the rebel army, Mrs. Lincoln was a hearty loyal woman, and one of the best rebel haters that I met during my stay in Washington. She appealed to me, on more than one occasion, to urge the President to arrest and confine a certain official connected with a government institution in Washington, whom she believed to be a rebel sympathizer. I spoke to Mr. Lincoln about it one day, when he replied that Mrs. Lincoln had mentioned the matter to him several times, but that if he were to arrest and imprison all within our lines known to be in sympathy with the rebel cause, to say nothing about those who were suspected, it would keep the quartermaster's department employed most of the time in building new prisons.

In the spring of 1863, Congress passed what was known as the Enrollment Act, establishing the Provost Marshal's Bureau. Finding my duties very light, I told the President that I thought my lieutanants could take care of him and the company and suggested that he appoint me provost marshal of our district. His reply was that if he had the appointment he would give it to me at once; "but," said he, "the members of Congress think these appointments all belong to them." He asked me if I knew our member of congress and whether he was my friend. I replied that I knew him very well, but that he was not a citizen of our county, and I had not spoken to him on the subject. He said, "Well, you had better write him, anyway." I did so, and in a short time received a reply, stating that before receiving my letter, he had received fifteen other applications; and that among so many good men, it was hard for him to make a choice I handed the reply to the president, who, after reading it, said, "Very well; if he cannot make a choice, we will have to make one for him."

On the 17th of April the president sent me a note saying that Secretary Seward and himself would be pleased to inspect my company at 3 o'clock p. m. At the hour appointed Mr. Lincoln's son, Tad, then about 12 years old, came to where I had the company in charge and informed me that the president and the governor were in waiting at the lawn on the south-side of the White House I immediately marched up and saluted the inspecting officers, and after maneuvering the company for a short time, I put it in charge of Lieutenant Getchel, who marched the company to their quarters. After a handshaking and a few words complimentary to the company, Mr. Lincoln said to me quietly, "Captain, I was over at the war department, yesterday, and that little matter of ours is all right." I thanked him for his kindness, when we separated. The next day, I received my appointment, and made my arrangements to leave for home. I bid a final farewell to the president and his family, feeling conscious and proud of the fact that I had for a friend and acquaintance one of the kindest and greatest men this country has ever produced.



**WILLIAM H. ANDREWS.**
Chairman-elect Republican State Committee.

* * *

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR.—Previous to July 6, 1785, the English system of money was in use in the States. On that date the Congress established the dollar, although the exact weight was not fixed until July 8, 1786, when it was made to about equal that of the old Spanish dollar.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ORDER.

### A Measure Which Resulted in Enlisting 1,800 Rebel Prisoners into the Union Service.

(BY HON. S. NEWTON PETTIS.)

In the summer of 1864, under the order of the War Department, J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General of the United States, directed Captain D. V. Derickson, at the time Provost Marshal of this District, to make a draft of about two thousand men in this district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Venango, Mercer and Crawford, which Captain Derickson promptly executed, whereupon the substitute business in this city, the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, became very brisk, drafted persons and their localities paying all the way from five hundred to a thousand dollars for substitutes.

While the drafted men were reporting to Captain Derickson, Chas. Wilson, a son of F. F. A. Wilson, came into my office and informed me that among the ten thousand rebel soldiers that had been captured by the Union army, and who were confined in the government prison at Rock Island, Illinois, there were three classes who would gladly enlist in the Union service of the United States for a bounty of one hundred dollars a year: first, some that were *impressed* into the rebel service; second, those who enlisted thinking the conflict would not amount to anything more than a holiday contest, and in that having been disappointed, desired to resume allegiance to the Union; third, a class that entered the rebel army honestly believing in the doctrine of secession, but had become satisfied that the cause of the South was a lost cause, and for that reason desired to again rally around and under the old flag of the Union;—and if I could procure an order from the President authorizing the enlistment of these men, and have them credited to this district, a million of dollars could be made by the operation, as all local authorities would willingly pay two or three hundred dollars more than that asked by the recruits, in order to save their citizens from being dragged to the front.

I left the next day for Washington, after telegraphing Col. H. S. Huidekoper at Philadelphia to meet me there. Our conference with President Lincoln resulted in the following executive order:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

"It is represented to me that there are at Rock Island, Ill., as rebel prisoners of war, many persons of northern and foreign birth, who are willing to be exchanged and sent

South, but who wish to take the oath of allegiance and enter the military service of the Union.

"Col. Huidekoper, on behalf of the people of some parts of Pennsylvania, wishes to pay the bounties the government would have to pay to proper persons of this class, have them enter the service of the United States, and be credited to the localities furnishing the bounty money.

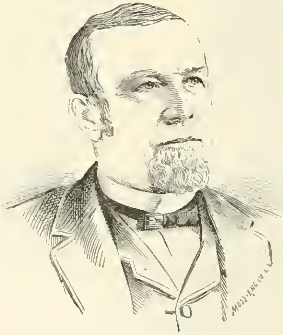
"He will, therefore, proceed to Rock Island, ascertain the names of such persons (not including any who have attractions southward) and telegraph them to the Provost Marshal General here, whereupon direction will be given to discharge the persons named upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and then, upon official evidence being furnished that they shall have been duly received and mustered into the service of the United States, their number will be credited as may be directed by Col. Huidekoper.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The above is endorsed in Mr. Lincoln's own hand as follows: "A correct copy. A. Lincoln, September 23, 1864." On the back is noted the following direction:

"The bearer will present the list of names contemplated within. The Provost Marshal General will please take the proper steps to have them examined, mustered in and discharged from prison, so as to be properly credited, all according to the within.

"A. LINCOLN."



**WILLIAM THOMAS,**
Cashier People's Savings Bank.

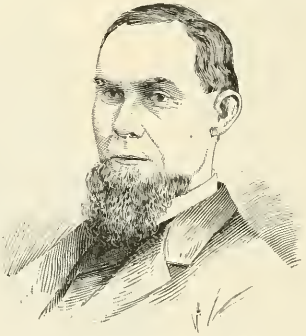
September 20, 1864.

To the above is added in Mr. Lincoln's own hand: "Also correct copy. A. Lincoln, September 23, 1864."

Col. Huidekoper, still suffering physically from the shock of battle at Gettysburg, and not feeling able to carry out the order, authorized me to repair to Rock Island and superintend the execution of the President's order, which I did, enlisting and mustering into the service two regiments of rebel soldiers, which were, and are still known as two regiments of *United States Volunteers*, being aided by Col. Johnson of New Jersey, commanding the post, Rev. S. L. Gracey, the Chaplain, and Lieut. Col. Andrew P. Caraher, the Provost Marshal of prisoners there.

The sub-districts of the counties of Clarion, Venango, Mercer, and Crawford furnished me with one hundred dollars for each man drafted from their sub district, which I paid to a rebel soldier for his one year bounty, and took his receipt therefor, and that being done, Captain Derickson, by direction of the government authorities, released the drafted men, which resulted in the release of about 1,800 drafted men in this (then) congressional district, inasmuch as when mustering the men in at Rock Island I had the men enrolled as substitutes for those drafted here, and properly credited to this district. At the same rate I gave some more to the counties of Butler, Erie, Warren, and at the earnest request of ex-Governor Bigler, of Clearfield county, as well as some to Ashtabula county, Ohio, in order to help the Provost Marshal there out of a difficulty, his request for such relief coming through, and at the earnest solicitation of, M. S. Cotton, Esq., now of Linesville, in this county.

I gave no receipt for the nearly two hundred thousand dollars given me here to pay these men at Rock Island, which I there paid over to them, individually, when they were mustered in. While there at Rock Island, I was offered by Baltimore authorities, as well as those from Boston, the sum of two hundred dollars a man for my soldiers, and in addition thereto, to pay the interest upon the money while in my hands, and the express charges returning the same to the persons here that had furnished me the money, which would have netted me $180,000—which offer is a matter of record, verified under oath.



**HON. JOHN C. STURTEVANT,**
President First National Bank, Conneautville.

At the request of these enlisted men, I asked President Lincoln to appoint Lieut.-Col. A. P. Caraher, the Provost Marshal of prisoners at the Rock Island Post, a Colonel of one of the regiments, which he did. Col. Caraher afterwards married a sister of Mrs. Pettis. The regiments both served out their term of enlistment with credit to their country and themselves.

The manner of the execution of the trust confided to me is best attested by a letter afterward addressed to the President by Col. Huidekoper, a copy of which in conclusion of this communication is given below:

MEADVILLE, PA., Sept. 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT,

*Sir:*—I found upon reaching home that it it was impossible for me to go to Rock Island for some time. I gave Judge Pettis authority to act for me in enlisting such men as were affected by your order of 1st inst. He will explain all to you and inform you of his success.

Everything has been done with the utmost fidelity on the part of Judge Pettis, and to the entire satisfaction of our people, who will be saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. The effect has been to strengthen the arm of the government and inspire anew the hopes of our people, and to renew their energies in the great struggle in which we are engaged. I remain very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER.

### A Snow Ball 100 Years Old.

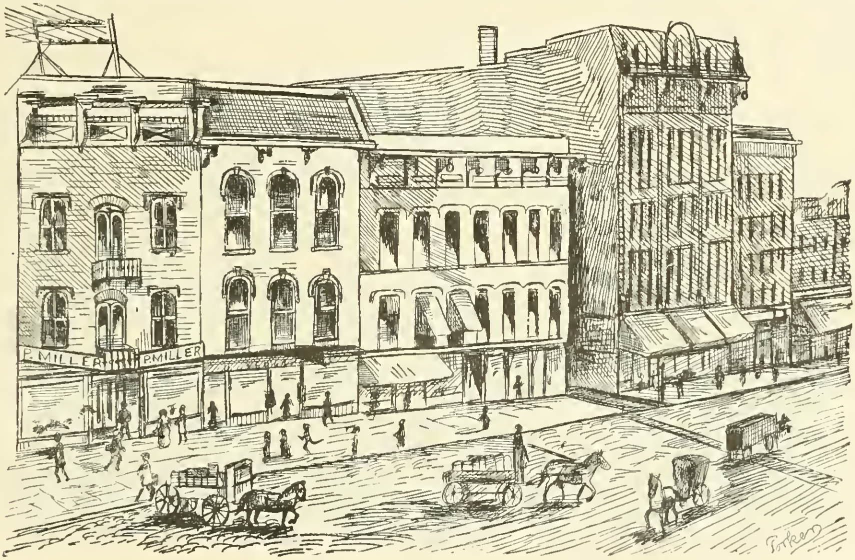
(BY FANNIE E. COMPTON.)

Thinking the following item might be of interest to some of the readers of the Centennial Number, I briefly state the history of what I believe to be the oldest ornamental flowering bush in the county.

In the year 1789, Robert F. Randolph, with his family, settled in what is now Mead township, his son, James F. Randolph, having been one of the nine persons who first came to this county in 1788. Mr. Randolph and his family remained here until 1791, when on account of the warlike attitude of the Indians, they, with other settlers, left this region and returned to their former homes. In 1792 or 1793 they came back, and Mr. Randolph settled upon a farm one mile south of Meadville. At this time the Randolph family brought with them a flowering bush commonly called a "snow ball," and planted it near their home. When, years later, Taylor F. Randolph, son of Robert F. Randolph, sold the farm (now known as the Church farm) to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, he reserved a few acres of land upon which he built a house, and there lived until his death. The snow ball bush was replanted near this new home. In the spring of 1867 Mr. John B. Compton purchased the house and lot from Miss Maria F. Randolph, daughter of Mr. Taylor F. Randolph. Miss Randolph went West to live, and after two years' absence had a strong desire to see the old home once more. She arrived in Meadville and went at once to Mr. Compton's, and while making general inquiries about the home, where, with her father, she had spent so many years, asked if there was a snow ball bush in the yard. Upon being told there was, and that the previous year it had bloomed profusely, Miss Randolph, with tears of joy, replied: "I am so glad; my father brought that bush here and planted it, and I know it is nearly one hundred years old." Nineteen years have passed since then, and still the bush grows, and every summer is completely covered with its great white balls of bloom. I believe it has fully reached its centennial year, and with Meadville should celebrate that event. It is pleasant to think that the early settlers brought their love of flowers into this wilderness in those days, to remind them of the homes they had left; and to cheer and brighten their new heritage, they planted these emblems of the beautiful in nature; and now, as we look over the broad and fertile valley lying around us, and think of our aged bush blooming these hundred years, we are reminded that —

> "God might have made the earth bring forth
>   Enough for great and small;
> The oak tree and the cedar tree,
>   Without a flower at all."

Yet He has also given us beautiful flowers, emblems of purity, which point us to the world where flowers "perennial bloom."



SCENE ON SOUTH WATER STREET, 1888.

## OLD JOHN BROWN.

### Outline of the Development of His Sentiments and Purpose—His Main Object Accomplished—A Sketch of the Hero of Kansas.

(BY HON. G. B. DELAMATER.)

John Brown, who became distinguished for radical sentiments, firm will, brave actions and his tragic end on a Virginia scaffold, was a pioneer citizen of Crawford county, and for many years aided in its settlement and improvement during an important period of its history. Although at his death he was only 59 years of age, he had for several years been known as "Old John Brown," a prominent friend of freedom, an efficient antagonist of slavery in the United States and its aggressions in the Territories.

Whether controlled by intelligence or impulse, sanity or insanity, wisdom and prudence, or folly and imprudence, his character and conduct have given him prominence in the recent history of his country. His name has been spoken in every mansion and cottage in the land, in legislative halls, by the orator in the popular assemblage, the citizen in the crowd and at home, by the slaveholder and the slave. It has been an inspiration to the soldier in the camp, on the march, and

"On the perilous edge of battle."

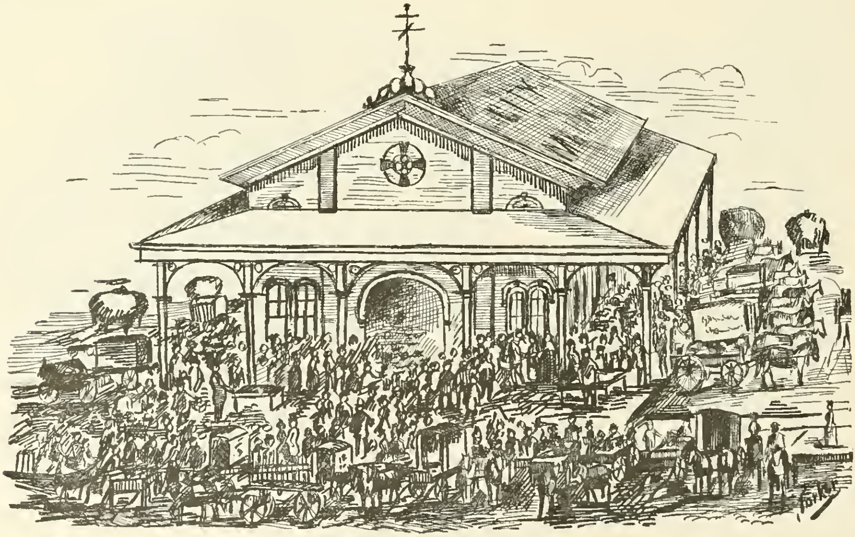
After his execution, in 1859, a gold medal was presented to his widow and family by Victor Hugo and other eminent savants and patriots of France. His statue has been ordered by Kansas at her Capitol; and art has finished it in granite and marble in some of our eastern cities. His name is on the page of history and in volumes of biography.

#### VALUE OF BIOGRAPHY.

The memory of persons greatly distinguished, especially if it is for good, brave or generous conduct, or for suffering in a good cause, should be cherished and made to illustrate our history. The limited space in the CENTENNIAL-TRIBUNE admits of only a brief outline of our subject. The great events at the commencement of the era we celebrate shaped the institutions of our country, giving it power as a Nation. They were the foundation of its future growth in population and wealth. Provision was made against the extension in the territories of slavery, a system inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our government, equal rights to all men.

Let us premise, that the vast wilderness of country, north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, held by the French from 1749 till 1763, had passed to the English. It is a peculiarly interesting fact that our city of Meadville and the valley of French Creek was on the line which the French had attempted to hold, and on which they had erected and held, in our vicinity, three forts—Presque Isle at Erie, LeBoeuff at Waterford, and Macault at Franklin. These were held by the English in 1762, but the Indians, at the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, in 1763, burned these forts and destroyed the garrisons. They were, however, soon rebuilt and held by the English again. From 1776, during the war of the Revolution, a scrambling possession of them was taken and held by the United States, continuing until 1787.

The war of the revolution being ended in 1781, Congressional and State action followed. The Northwest territory was erected and an ordinance was adopted restricting slavery. The gradual overthrow of this policy in more recent times, for the purpose of perpetuating and extending American slavery, developed the John Brown of history. In 1787, six years after the close of the war, a convention from the several original States, at Philadelphia, framed the present Constitution of the United States. The same year, 1787, Congress at New York passed an ordinance for the government of the Northwest territory. The east line of this territory bounded that part of Pennsylvania from which in 1800, our county of Crawford was formed. The ordinance of 1787, provided among other things, in what was termed a perpetual compact, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory."



THE CITY MARKET HOUSE.

The same year, 1787, General David Mead visited our French Creek Valley, accompanied by several others, and they selected this place for a colony. The next year, 1788, he came on with this colony and took actual possession, which has since been held, with only short interruptions from Indian hostilities. This was a most important era for the county generally, and this section particularly. If, as has been said, there are no great things, but many combinations of small things, what an aggregation of small things occurred in 1787! If the Constitution had not been framed at this period, would it ever have been framed? If the ordinance of 1787 had not then been adopted, what would have been the destiny of this country? But the Constitution was framed and adopted, the ordinance was enacted, the settlement of Mead was made. Slavery had been previously abolished in Pennsylvania and other States.

Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and other leading men had denounced it as unjust and perilous to the country. Jefferson had written in view of it that he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just and that his justice would not sleep forever.

### MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But between 1787 and 1821 a change had occurred in the policy of many leading politicians of the south. In admitting Missouri into the Union in 1821, as a slave State, a compromise was adopted, which departed from the absolute restriction of 1787. The discussion on the subject had continued from 1818 to 1821, three years, and was attended with great excitement among the people. John Brown, born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800, resided at this time (1821) at Hudson, O., where he married Diantha Lusk, June 21, 1820. Being about 21 years of age, he took deep interest in the very able and heated discussions, and final action on the question of restricting slavery in the admission of Missouri. This congressional departure from the policy of 1787 aroused deep feeling throughout the country, and when Brown, five years later, came a pioneer to this county he had a deep and intelligent conviction that slavery was not only "the sum of all villainies," but an institution that would, unless promptly checked, become so powerful that trouble would come and the nation be involved in bloody results. He came in 1826 and remained about ten years, a pioneer settler, at a time when the wilderness spread out sixty miles eastward from Meadville to the New York line, while only an occasional cabin, erected by some similar settler, could be found in that direction by the hunter or traveler.

### JOHN BROWN'S TANNERY.

At this period ten years was an age in the changes they wrought. Many of the men who made them were giants in industry, enterprise and achievement. The state road, laid out by commissioners, from Meadville to the New York line, in 1817, had been with difficulty opened and made passable. Mr. Brown purchased land on this road, twelve miles east of Meadville, and cleared the dense forest from five acres, which afterwards expanded into a farm. He erected thereon a double log house, built and put in operation a tannery, and aided generally in the improvement of the country. He chose this place for a tannery because of the facility with which he could obtain oak and hemlock bark for tanning purposes He intended to obtain hides from the Western Reserve, in Ohio, for a while, and at no distant period from the developing country in his vicinity.

As there was then neither railroad nor canal, some hides were drawn from Ohio over the state road at this time, not only to Brown but in some cases to Jamestown, N. Y. Whether profitable or not, these operations gave a stimulus to the settlement of the country.

The writer remembers seeing loads of hides on wagons standing over night in a shed near his father's old Richmond home, and hearing the howling of the wolves in the forest around them, attracted by the scent. This is a memory of boyhood, and it is believed it occurred in 1828

My father, the late Thomas Delamater, also a pioneer in Richmond, had erected a double log house eight miles east of Meadville, on the state road, four miles from Brown's. They became friends, and co-operated in various enterprises. Each had a small family of from three to six sons and daughters. They arranged that Brown should, during the winter and colder months, employ a school teacher and board, lodge and make a home for the children of Delamater; and in the summer and warmer weather Delamater should furnish similar accommodations for those of Brown. This was done for a few years, and a few scholars were admitted to such school from other pioneer families.

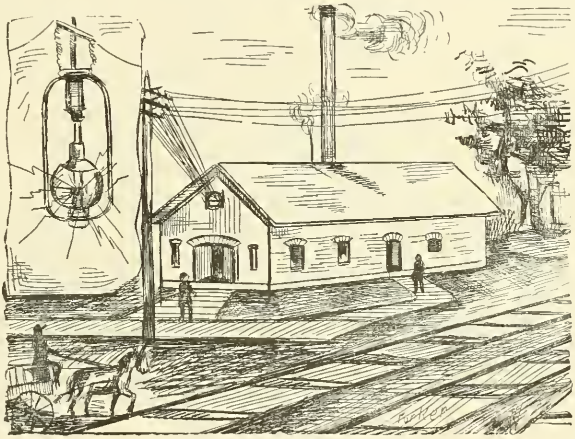
This method of maintaining schools suggests the difficulties of pioneer life. It furnished a peculiar discipline, and, did your limits permit a picture of the domestic life, as I remember, it would probably have some interest. From this beginning an acquaintance continued until long after Mr. Brown removed to Ohio. This gives me a knowledge of many facts and a foundation for estimating his character.

Notwithstanding its privations, this period is remembered as a golden age in that vicinity. Game, such as deer, turkeys, quail, partridge, woodcock and snipe were plentiful.

A good hunter, the late Thomas McFadden, within the recollection of the writer, killed eight deer in one day. The dense forest prevented the rapid evaporation of the water from rainfall and the streams were much larger then than now. In these streams were large numbers of speckled trout, some of which were much larger than can be found in them now. Bears, wolves, panthers and wildcats were occasionally found in that section. A few Indians were to be seen in small parties, with their peculiar costumes, guns, tomahawks, knives, pipes, etc. The variety of game and wild animals furnished some excitement to the settler, and though John Brown gave them little attention, the adventures and experiences of the pioneer would have its value even to him. Among his neighbors latterly within a radius of a few miles were Lyon, Hunt, Hatch, Delamater, Culbertson, Townley, Town, Hall, Britain, Clark, Sayer, Gilbert, Guy, Brawley, Wilder, Wright, Hunt, and Dr. Taylor. Our subject, Brown, was recognized by them as a man of integrity and force—a leading citizen.

### CHARACTER OF JOHN BROWN.

Shall I mention something of his character and conduct as estimated from my observation and association with his familiar friends? His ancestry was good. Both paternal and maternal ancestors did service in the war of the Revolution. He had a good practical education, from schools, private instructors and books. He was a practical surveyor, also a tanner, and gave at times attention to farming, stock raising, and dealing in wool. Believing in God, the Supreme Being, and Christ, the Savior, reconciling men to God and His government, he was very devout. Calvanistic in his theology, he laid great stress on the purpose of the Deity, and ultimately became convinced that it was his special mission to strike an effective blow at American slavery. He was firm as Cromwell or Mahomet in the belief that such was his destiny. Ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, said, in a recent public address, that Brown so impressed his associates and others that they believed that if he had been asked for his authority to act, he would have pulled from his pocket a commission from God Almighty. This, though perhaps extravagant, illustrates his character.



**ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.**

While residing in Richmond he lead in the organization of a small Congregational church, of which he was elected clerk. This church was dissolved by the removal of its members, and the original papers, in the hand-writing of Mr. Brown, are deposited with the Historical Society of Crawford county.

His religion was practical, and he denounced on proper occasion, such as paid tithes of mint, anise and cummin, but neglected the weightier matters, judgment and mercy. His part was to undo heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free—to remember those in bonds as bound with them.

His library, though not large, was well selected, and generally of practical value. Besides the works of Edwards, Witherspoon, Bible commentaries, histories, etc., I remember the Maxims of Franklin and Æsop's Fables as often read and much quoted.

Several newspapers were furnished his family and hired men, who were expected to read up the events of the day.

While in Richmond he encouraged and aided in the introduction of fine blooded horses, cattle, sheep and swine to the neighborhood.

The formation of Richmond from Randolph, and the establishment of New Richmond postoffice were moved by him. He became the first postmaster under the administration of President Adams, but upon the election of Jackson, resigned, in view of Jackson's maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils."

He usually had many men in his employ, whose home was with him, and insisted on early rising, and family worship, in which the men, with his family, joined in reading from the Bible. Discouraging the use of tobacco, alcoholic drinks and the indulgence of profanity, he encouraged athletic exercises, such as wrestling, leaping, contests in pulling, running, etc., as promotive of strength and skill. He also encouraged mental exercises, by securing the formation of his men into a sort of domestic debating club, which held its meetings at his house in the long winter evenings. I was present at some of these debates, in which John Brown took part. His knowledge and power to present an argument skillfully was probably exercised with delicacy, not to mortify, but to encourage his opponents and develop his powers. He always seemed to speak anywhere, to any one or more, without embarrassment, and with the ease of a professional speaker. Years after this, my observations furnished evidence that he was quite able in argument, in a Socratic way, by asking questions and using answers to the discomfiture of his opponents. He had a sly humor, which was quite refreshing on such occasions.

Being a man of integrity, and decided in his conviction and manners, though modest and unassuming, he abhorred all shams or pretense in others; cant in religious matters was peculiarly offensive. He frequently reminded the youthful circle, of which I was one, of Zeno's, saying that boys have two ears and but one tongue, therefore, they should hear much and talk little. We sometimes heard such sentences as these.

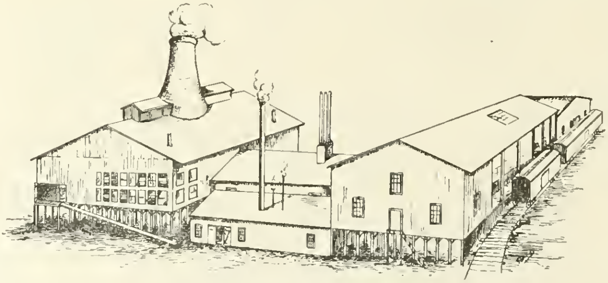
"A continual dropping will wear a stone."

"Lost time never returns."

"God helps those who help themselves."

"A small leak will sink a ship."

He informed us of his early experience, saying that he had been treated with neglect by certain snobbish young men when he was young, in whose "set" he had not been included; but later in life, their insignificance, the outgrowth of their indolence and folly, made them silent in his presence. While his self-reliance may have led him to undervalue or under-estimate, sometimes, those who differed from him in principles or measures, it is certain that he admired brave, intelligent and skillful men and women with more than ordinary warmth, while he had for the empty-headed fop, or devotee of fashion, without aim or other object, mingled pity and contempt.



PENNSYLVANIA GLASS WORKS.

He seemed to practice his theory, that everyone should have an object in life, and sometimes in death. When presenting to certain persons his scheme for operating against slavery, he said life was short at the longest; it was more important how one died, than when; that they should consider whether an early death, in a good cause, was not better than to rust out life in inaction for a longer period to no purpose. Was it not better to wear out than rust out? Death, he claimed, was not the worst of evils. As to death, it was only a question of time—of a very short time. His friends, however, must "count the cost," and should act according to their estimate.

While John Brown was a man of generous emotions, he used intellectual methods to determine his course of conduct. The logic of things—the idea of right and wrong, justice and injustice—he used in disposing of questions. In a given case he would say, "What is duty?"

He believed in strategy, if necessary, to accomplish his purpose, and would appeal to one man's ambition, to another's self-esteem, to the pity of another, to the pecuniary interest of another, or to the love of ease or desire for fame, or the elevation of man, or the glory of God, or all these, as in the particular circumstances might seem to be best.

### HIS PLANS.

But our subject must be considered at a later period. Before Senator Seward had uttered the sentiment that there was an "irrepressible conflict" in the country between opposing and enduring forces, and that the United States must become either an entirely slave holding nation, or a free labor nation; and further, that there was a higher law which controlled forces that would in the nature of things be utilized in this conflict, Brown held the same, and the impression grew on him that he had or would have serious duties to perform in the matter, and he was inclined to accept the responsibility cheerfully.

I had long interviews with him in Ohio, and other places, in 1842 and earlier, in which he explained the purpose he was cherishing under circumstances which sealed my lips for over fifteen years.

I had faith in moral suasion and political and legislative action against the inter-state slave trade, slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories. He had none, or very little. He further claimed that arms put in the hands of slaves would inspire them with manhood, and soon fit them for defensive work—for they could be made to feel that "who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

He then reminded me of his old plan. The purpose he then cherished was, if circumstances favored, to strike a blow against slavery, to weaken it, prevent its extension and ultimately destroy it, whatever might be the cost to him and his associates. He claimed that in remote mountain fastnesses in counties where the slaves greatly outnumbered the whites, with defensive weapons and skilful strategy, large numbers could be freed, and property in men be made insecure. Then results would follow which would secure legislation favorable to freedom.

He and others associated with him would be prepared for emergencies, having counted the cost and "taken their lives in their hands," and they might die violent deaths in self-defense or pass through a trial in court to the scaffold. In such an event their voices and blood should testify to their abhorrence of slavery and kindle sentiments as to its moral and political character, which would ultimately destroy the institution. He would have heroic, firm men as leaders, and he illustrated the power of such men by citing the case in Roman history when Caius Mucius before Porsena thrust his right hand into the flame burning on the altar, and held it there till it was consumed, which so affected Porsena that he released him. The action of the Spartan soldiers at Thermopylae to impress the Persians with the nature of their warfare was another illustration. He proposed a case of victory or death, or victory and death. In either event, victory.

But his schemes were necessarily provisional, and we must refer to certain events which paved the way for what followed. In 1846 David Wilmot, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, moved a proviso in Congress declaring that in all territories acquired from Mexico slavery be forever prohibited—thus proposing the same policy as the ordinance of 1787. Though largely supported by the people led by Chase, Van Buren, Adams, Giddings and others, it failed. This was followed in 1850 by the compromise measures admitting California as a State and establishing territories, all without restriction as to slavery, resolving against the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the inter-state slave trade, and providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Thus the policy of 1787 was abandoned, and Brown, like the citizens of the North generally, felt indignant and grieved.

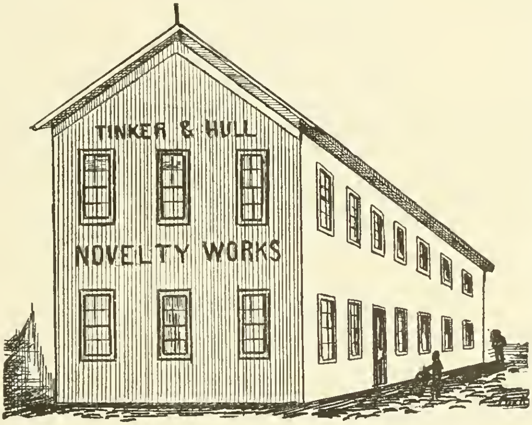
In 1854 came the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which introduced what was called squatter sovereignty, and allowed the people of a territory to introduce or exclude slavery as they might determine. There was now no escape from the contest predicted. The actual settlers soon included John Brown, Jr., and his brothers—all sons of Old John Brown. They were all fine specimens of manhood, deserving more notice than can be given here. When the time for holding elections for territorial officers came, large bodies of men from Missouri, with flags flying and drums beating, invaded every voting precinct except some two or three, and they thus voted the ballots which they claimed elected a legislature, which enacted most barbarous laws, and attempted to force them on the people.

### GOES TO KANSAS.

Old Brown, who did not reside there, was appealed to in writing by his sons and others for aid, and went forward. His hour had come. An invading force on August 30, 1856, shot and killed his son Frederick, who was a native of this county, born at Richmond, December 21, 1830. The house and library of John Brown, Jr., who had been elected a member of the free state legislature, were burned, and his cattle driven off. The thrilling history of the part taken by Brown in the defense of Kansas must be omitted, but a few incidents may be given illustrative of his peculiar methods. It is said that he managed to get forward to the settlers some good arms and ammunition; that he, as a surveyor, obtained information as to the force and plans of the invaders, by running lines through their camp; that he arranged to give the enemy at least shot for shot, and to make it understood that it was no holiday task to establish slavery in border ruffian style in Kansas.

PRAYERS AND PISTOLS.

Though armed to resist force with force he adhered when circumstances permitted to his old method of recognizing the Deity by asking a blessing at the table, and having daily prayers in his family or party morning and evening. This, under the circumstances, with armed men friends and foes, occasioned some curious scenes. At the battle of the Spurs, in Kansas, he captured four out of forty-two mounted men from an attacking party, and causing them to dismount, put negroes on their horses. They swore. He ordered them to be silent, as he would have no profanity in his presence. They repeated the offense. "Kneel!" said Brown sternly, drawing his pistols. They knelt, and he ordered them to pray, and it is said he compelled them to pray night and morning till they were released. On one occasion a certain judge and others were present while he was engaged in prayer, as was his custom. The judge was amused at this, to him, unusual exercise, and made some demonstration which disturbed Captain Brown. He suspended his prayer and said: "Judge C, if this annoyance is repeated I will attend to your case on my own responsibility without consulting the Deity." He then finished his prayer without further disturbance. I cannot vouch for the truth of this story, but it would have been much like John Brown.



TINKER & HULL'S NOVELTY WORKS.

Mr. Steans, of Boston, rallying him on one occasion, said: "I suppose that if Judge LeCompte had fallen into your hands he would have fared rather hard." "If," said Brown, "the Lord had delivered Judge LeCompte into my hands I think it would have required the Lord to take him out again."

In 1859 he transferred his operations to Virginia to divert attention from Kansas, and carry out his old plan. He said to friends in his secret as he left Brooklyn for Harper's Ferry, "I may be hung but I will not be shot. But what I will do is this: I will raise a storm in the country that will not be stayed so long as there is a slave on its soil."

He had passed through showers of bullets so often he thought himself destined to be safe from them; but this statement sustains my interpretation of his plan. He went forward to Virginia to prepare fully for his movement, but soon found evidence that a person who had been employed to drill some of his men had betrayed the project. Rather than abandon it he entered upon it prematurely, and Robert E. Lee, who surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, led a military force which killed two of Brown's sons, Oliver and Watson, and others, and severely wounded and captured him. His son Owen, with a companion, Charles P. Tidd, after the tragic scenes at Harper's Ferry, started northward with Stevens and the survivors of the party. Stevens and others, to relieve their hunger, exposed themselves to capture and were taken back to Virginia and lost their lives. Owen Brown and Tidd came along mountain ranges and through forests, avoiding recognition, to Townville, where they found a temporary home and protection in the fall of 1859 at my house. Then followed the peculiar trial and the execution of our pioneer, Old John Brown, December 2, 1859. He died in a large field, about 4,000 troops, artillery and infantry around him. Even then his enemies trembled at his presence. American slavery was doomed. "A fire unblown consumed it." The slave-holder could not rest. His dreams were of trouble. A mania spread through the South. Slavery gathered its forces and in its madness attacked the Government, whose constitution and early traditions it feared. The spirit of Old John Brown was abroad, though his body rested at North Elba. The end came. Slavery perished. A cross or a scaffold may be glorious as a throne or a crown.

Good men have been executed in other countries at other times—Socrates drank the poison hemlock by order of court—Wallace, of Scotland, perished barbarously in the same way—yet their names are immortal, and their fame the pride of their respective countries.

Let it be remembered that Old John Brown here long cherished the inspiration as to his destiny. The ashes of his first wife repose in our soil at Richmond. Here he married his second wife, Mary A. Day, daughter of Chas. Day, another pioneer. His son, Frederick Brown, born here, was one of the first victims of the slave-holding invaders in Kansas. Relatives of his sons, Watson and Oliver, slain at Harper's Ferry, are here. Is it not proper for our citizens to recognize these among the other reminiscences of the century?

While we honor his heroism, we also honor the brave sons of other pioneers, whose valor aided in crushing the slave-holders' rebellion and sustaining our country's flag. Welcome the new Centennial of Freedom!

◆

## A REMINISCENCE.

### The Great Naturalist, Audubon, Visits Meadville in 1824 in an Impecunious Condition.

In the summer of 1824 a gentleman arrived at the Lion tavern, kept by John E. Smith, on Water street, in a frame building, where is now the Gable House. He had been on an extended excursion in Upper Canada in search of birds and to study their habits.

He had been robbed of his money and found himself without resources. He was some 44 years of age, tall and slender, but of strong, wiry frame, with long dark hair reaching to his shoulders, keen eye and pleasant countenance. He was dressed in a long gray hunting coat, and brought with him a collection of his sketches of birds found in his Canadian tour. With his portfolio he walked up the street, and at the door of a frame store building on the corner opposite the Corinthian block he accosted its proprietor, Mr. Colson, exhibited his drawings and, explainining his condition, proposed to make a crayon portrait to replenish his purse.

Mr. C. was interested, and collected some of his friends, Dr. A. E. Kennedy, Sebastian Chappotin, Colonel Blossom and John McFarland.

A studio was improvised in an oat bin up stairs, the likenesses of the young men transmitted to posterity, the purse filled, and the great naturalist, Audubon, well satisfied with his new friends, enabled to continue his journey.

## Our One Hundredth Anniversary, in One Hundred Lines.

(BY JOHN B. COMPTON.)

One hundred years have passed away,
Since first on Meadville dawned the day
Our fathers came to seek a home
Upon our soil, no more to roam;
To work and toil for daily fare,
To hunt the deer and chase the bear,
To build their huts in forests deep,
To dig and plant, to sow and reap.
Their western exodus begun
Towards regions of the setting sun,
With blessings from the parent hearth
Upon these manly sons of earth.
They toiled along the dangerous way
Where savage men and beasts of prey
Beset their pathway here and there,
From wooded copse and secret lair.
Still on they came through forests vast,
And many a hill and river past,
Till on Venango's bank they stand,
That hardy, brave, heroic band,
That day in lovely charming May,
One hundred years ago to-day.
Here, came to join from year to year
The brave and hardy pioneer;
Still others, true in head and heart,
To do and dare, in manly part,
Their duty in the coming strife,
In toils and cares of rugged life,
The land to bless, in years to come,
In works and deeds so nobly done.

Oh, noble band, we sing thy praise,
In grateful songs and cheerful lays;
And with thy sons we all conspire
To magnify each worthy sire.

### RETROSPECTIVE.

How distant seems the century past,
When o'er its days we look at last,
Back through the vista of the years,
While here the mile stone now appears.
What progress made on every hand
In all the arts throughout the land,
What changes mark the hundredth year
Since first our heroes tented here.

In days of yore the stage is seen,
With tow-boat next upon the scene.
Then came the steam and iron horse,
With puff of smoke and whistle hoarse
Along the track and winding path.
Then soon appears the telegraph,
And next we hear within our home
The wonder-working telephone.

In the blest days of long ago,
(Well, our good fathers told us so,)
They used the hoe, the earth to tame,
And swung the flail in threshing grain,
While plow and harrow, round and round,
They made to cultivate the ground.
Then came the time to sow and reap,
And gather in the hay and wheat;
With scythe and fork the work was done,
From early morn to set of sun;
They stored the crops so nice and fine,
Through the long days of harvest time,
Till out from fields, in grateful tone,
Came the glad song of "harvest home."

Look now on many a fertile field,
By skill of man increased in yield
In all the products of the soil,
By implements for saving toil
The husbandman to bless and cheer,
In all his work from year to year.
In all the arts of peace and war,
They followed still their guiding star,
And blest the land they helped to free,
With valiant deeds on land and sea.
So following down diverging lines,
Yet still in their descendants shines,
Full many a brave, heroic name,
Enrolled upon the scroll of fame.
Still looking back o'er days now past,
We count our five-score years at last,
And in this passing swift review
We bid our heroes now adieu.

### PROSPECTIVE.

In faith we turn another page,
Beyond this grand heroic age,
And view the wonders yet to come,
In every land beneath the sun,
And see the ages yet beyond,
With gentle peace and light adorned.

Oh! days to come, how glad and bright!
With glories meet our onward sight!
While here the past and present greet,
In union now no more to meet;
And when another mile stone's raised,
Be its more perfect glories praised,
In nobler songs along the way,
Upon that happy day in May.

### INVOCATION.

God of our fathers! we come to bless,
And all Thy goodness here confess;
"To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one."

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## A CENTENNIAL BALLAD.

(BY INEZ HALL, MEADVILLE.)

Come with me to realms of fancy,
Now behold a country new,
With its many mighty changes
Passing us in grand review.

Come—behold a lonely valley,
Through which silvery waters glide,
Imaging the grand old forest,
Turning on each grassy side,

Stretching in unbroken beauty,
Over valley, plain and hill,
And the wild birds from the branches
The soft air with music fill.

'T was evening—away in the west
The sun was sinking low,
Filling the grand old forest
With a glorious sunset glow,

Till the whole world seemed enchanted,
Like some fairy scene of old,
O'er which an unseen hand had flung
Garlands of glittering gold.

When suddenly, deep in the wood,
But plainly to our view,
Came, slowly plodding onward,
Two creatures strangely new.

On, on they came, but halted where
Two silvery waters meet,
And builded there a small camp fire
And cooked that they might eat,

And drank of the crystal waters,
Which, unused to this strange sight,
Crept softly by, then leaped and laughed
In frolicsome delight.

The strangers cared not, heeded not,
But joyfully looked around,
And thought an earthly paradise
By them had just been found.

The red man, who, until that day,
Reigned lord of the wood and waves,
Stood sullenly by, with strong arms crossed,
As he gazed on his father's grave.

Sadly he watched the great sun roll
Till the morn and the noon were passed,
And sighed, for he knew each day must bring
Less joy for him than the last.

Scarce had a twelvemonth rolled
O'er this, our valley fair,
Till the merry ring of the woodsman's axe
Fell on the slumbering air.

The low of kine, the plowman's call,
Sounding till set of sun—
These, and the upturned soil, proclaimed
A settlement begun.

Ah! what fond hopes must then have cheered
Each manly heart and brain,
As with a careful hand they sowed
The beauteous yellow grain.

They dreamed of a golden harvest
And, when their toils were o'er,
A glorious home of plenty
On French creek's verdant shore.

Then Progress took her golden wand,
And a deft touch here and there
Soon changed those grand old forest lands
To homesteads sweet and fair.

She changed the log house for the frame,
The frame for brick and stone,
With mansard roofs, and marble front,
And columns grand and lone.

She banished all real home-made goods,
The old-style swifts and reel;
No more is heard the busy loom
Nor buzzing spinning wheel.

The poor old scythe's of little use,
The mower just the thing;
The sower, reaper, thresher, too—
Who heavy flails would fling?

Then came the oxen, cart, stage coach,
Canalboat, too, and sail,
Before the steamboats were the rage,
And traveling by rail.

And O, the mails! how slow they were;
What agony to wait
For tidings of one dearly loved
Who lingered near death's gate.

But now, ah, me! a message flies
Away on lightning's wings,
And telephone to listening ears
A loved one's voice oft brings.

In those old days few could afford
Portrait of child or wife;
Now, by new processes, we have
Them cheap and true to life.

Then the home-made tallow candle
Illumined parlor and banquet hall,
Casting its feeble, flickering rays—
And tallow—over all.

And when the great Rebellion came,
Our city took her part;
Her bravest gave, and many slept,
Still lone, how many a heart!

Then came days of wild excitement,
When from fountains in the earth
Oil in tremendous quantities
Came madly pouring forth.

Some men were crazed, and lost their wealth;
Some grew rich in a day.
But the sperm and tallow candles
Were doomed to pass away.

Then lamps and gaslight filled our homes
And hearths with joy and mirth,
And we dreamed not that a brighter light
Could come to sons of earth.

We gazed at the flashing lightning,
Nor wished for aught so bright,
Until was introduced to us
Modern electric light.

And now our great Centennial
Doth occupy the floor.
I note the fact, and bid adieu
To a century, and more.

## GIRLHOOD MEMORIES.

### Recollections of Early Life in Meadville by Mrs. Jane Bemus.

While collecting material for the centennial number, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mrs. Jane Bemus. of this city, who gave him many interesting reminiscences of her early days. The vivacity of the genial old lady's conversation cannot be reproduced, but the following is, in substance, the result of the interview:

"I believe I am the oldest citizen of Meadville now living, having been born in 1802, and remaining a resident ever since that time. I was married when I was sixteen to Conner Clark, one of the first merchants in the town. Our bridal trip was taken to Franklin on horseback, my wardrobe being carried in saddle bags and that of my husband in a valise strapped to the saddle. My traveling dress was a riding habit of plum colored broadcloth, with a square crowned hat of the same color; and my wedding dress was white silk, made in a style that is fashionable now, I hear, for evening dresses; it was short in the skirt and very scant, very short in the waist and low in the neck, with deep lace falling over the waist, and forming the short sleeves; I wore long kid gloves that came above the elbows. My bridesmaid, Miss Eliza Alden, wore a thin, white muslin, made as mine was. Mr Samuel Witherow was groomsman. After the wedding ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Timothy Alden, the company all sat down to a hot supper, served on a long table.

There were no vehicles that I remember, except those having two wheels, called gigs, and two carriages (painted yellow) which belonged, one to Judge Mead, the other to Mr. Huidekoper. When we went to housekeeping we did not have the conveniences that make domestic duties so much lighter in these modern days. Instead of a stove, we had a large open fire-place, with a crane from which our few cooking vessels were suspended. Our bread baking was done in a large iron kettle, which we set in a bed of coals, also covering the lid with them. But the bread was just as good as that from the best modern oven, and there was less dyspepsia in the country.

#### SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS.

The young people in those days had various forms of social amusement. They had to work more than the young ladies and gentlemen of to-day, and had less time for pleasure; but we had social parties at which, in many simple ways, we found recreation and amusement The ladies used to give parties for the children, who enjoyed them hugely, in ways less detrimental to health than the pleasures of children to day.

In Mr. H. J. Huidekoper's yard there was a large frame swing that used to be a source of great pleasure to the children. It had a seat large enough for two, and was free to all. Mr. Huidekoper was a very kind man, and took pleasure in furnishing amusements to the children.

We had frequent dancing parties at the hotels, which were attended by old and young, fathers, mothers and children. The gentlemen who didn't care to dance played whist, but almost everybody danced. The church people in those days were rather strict about amusements, and all did not sanction dancing. But, as a general thing, that innocent amusement was indulged in by the majority. Major Alden, who was at one time one of General Washington's aides, often presided at the supper, although he did not participate in the dance.

#### GENERAL TRAINING DAY.

The great time for amusement was the "general training day" of the militia, in May, which lasted three days. Whole families would come from the surrounding country, with provisions, and stay through the entire time. The "diamond" was cleared up, and benches placed along the west side. Hemlocks were placed behind the seats to furnish shade, and there the people assembled to witness what to them was a grand display. General Mead was the major-general. Judge Clark was one of his aides and Mr. Patrick Farrelly another. Dr. Daniel Bemus, my second husband, was surgeon of the staff, and in the war of 1812 hospital surgeon under General Mead. General Mead wore knee breeches and buckle shoes. He was quite a striking figure, for he was a large, fine looking man, and bore himself with great dignity. He rode a fine, large black horse called Bonaparte. General Mead's voice could be heard from one end of the diamond to the other, when giving his commands. At about 10 o'clock a. m., the patriotic and martial strains of the fife and drum corps were heard and the parade began, and ended about 3 or 4 in the afternoon. It was an affair of great importance and unusual interest in our quiet little village, and would engage the thoughts and conversation of the people for weeks before and after it took place.

In the days of Indian hostility the settlers had to be constantly on their guard. When a field was to be planted a body of armed men would go to the place, and while some planted the rest stood guard, with arms in hand for instant use. The women and children would frequently be sent to General Mead's blockhouse at night for safety. General Mead was one of the kindest and most considerate of men. When he took a company of soldiers to Erie during the war of 1812, he provided out of his own means for the support of the families of such as were needy.

#### THE SINGING SCHOOL.

Among the features of those early times was a singing school, held where the Barr house now stands. A day school was kept in the front room, and the singing school was held in the evening. Among those who sat in the common school seats for the culture of their vocal powers were Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Huidekoper, Mrs. Mead and her daughters, Mrs. Foster and two Misses Heron. Colonel Joseph Stockton conducted the school and drilled us on the singing of old style tunes.

#### LOWRY'S ARK.

Among the eccentric characters of the time was one James Lowry. He became convinced that there was going to be a second flood, and to provide for the safety of his family he built a sort of ark. It had two rooms in it and was moored on French creek. The family lived in this about two years. No flood came except the regular spring freshets, and the ark was placed on trucks and moved by several yoke of oxen, to a place near where the court house now stands. Its owner lived there on high ground for three or four years, but as the expected flood did not come he ultimately abandoned his peculiar habitation.

#### ABDUCTED BY INDIANS.

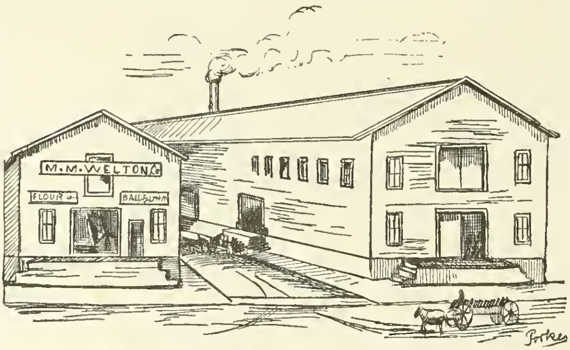
When I was about four years old I was carried off by the Indians. There was a camp near by, and the Indians were in the habit of coming to our house for milk. One Sunday morning an Indian named Simon came and procured some milk as usual. Seeing me, he told me he had something for me at the wigwam, and I, child-like, became eager to go with him. My mother reluctantly consented to my going, upon the promise of the Indian that he would bring me back soon. Late in the day my mother became anxious over my absence and called my father, who sent the bound boy after me. The boy shortly returned and reported that the Indians were all gone, and that he could not find me. My father at once secured several neighbors, and the party started with guns in pursuit of the Indians. They tracked the savages up Mill run, and after traveling about eight miles came up with them. They immediately demanded my surrender, which was reluctantly granted, and I was taken back to my home and anxious friends. I have but a dim recollection of this episode of my life, but have heard it so often repeated that it seems very real in all its particulars."

# THE ANCIENT MILITARY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.)

> "War's whole art each private soldier knows,
> And with a general's love of conquest glows."
> —*Addison.*

It is meet in this our centennial year that the glory and power of the ancient military of Crawford county should not be forgotten. Fifty years ago, when I was a boy, the great day of the year, the day that in my youthful opinion was that for which all others were made, was general "training day." It was usually appointed the last of June, at which time it was supposed the farmers would have their corn hoed and could well afford to spend one day for their country's glory. At that time the military of the commonwealth was divided into volunteers and militia. There were a number of uniformed volunteer companies in our county, but the great mass of the bone and sinew—male—were mustered under the militia law, and were compelled to practice the art of war two days in each year. This was for the purpose of educating the yeomanry in the science of military tactics; so that, if called out to defend our country from a sudden invasion of a foreign foe, they might be termed veterans in the science of war. Of course it was not expected to give the average farmer a West Point education in two days' time, yet it was expected that they could be taught to execute the complicated military maneuvers of "right and left wheel," "shoulder arms," "stand at ease" and "break ranks," in a manner that would strike terror to any invading foe that might land from foreign ships into the "back woods" of Pennsylvania.



M. M. WELTON & CO., FLOUR AND FEED.

I have said that there were a number of uniformed companies in the Volunteer Regiment, and these were marshalled in battle array the day before the "general militia training day." The uniforms usually varied according to the taste of the soldiers. Many of the companies, however, preserved their characteristic style and color to such an extent that a naturalist would have been able to determine their genus, even if he failed to detect their species. He at least would know that they were uniformed volunteers, no matter what doubts he might have as to the company to which they belonged. Several of the companies were well and even handsomely uniformed. The Meadville Grays was the "crack company" of the regiment. Their uniform was white pants, gray coats, with buff crossbelts, to which were suspended a cartridge box, a priming wire, and a small brush to clean the pans of the formidable flint lock muskets that were a terror to those that held them, while *accidental* death was the *probable* fate to those at whom they were aimed. But the crowning glory of the equipment was the hats. Words fail to convey to the present denizens of earth even a faint conception of their shape or gravity. Verily, "they were fearfully and wonderfully made," bell crowned in the widest sense of the term, of the size of an ordinary camp kettle, a rigid frame covered with shining black leather, on their front a metallic shield as large as those carried by the crusaders of old and, blazoned with the form of our national bird. This shield supported a lofty plume of scarlet wool. From the projecting eaves of the crown were suspended festoons of white cotton cord, curiously braided, and from these white tassels depended in tasteful profusion. A metal clasp passed from the sides of the crown under the chin. This was of sufficient size and strength to ensure the artilleryman on a battle-field that if he could only hit a hat the soldier would be decapitated.

### THE MILITARY BAND.

The military band of this company consisted of a fife, tenor and bass drum; and its inspiring strains, even at this distant day, echo through the recesses of my memory with painful distinctness, while Yankee Doodle has become an important factor in the formation of my now educated musical taste. Many of our old citizens will remember little Jesse Baldwin, whose distinguishing uniform was a scarlet coat, and who beat the tenor drum so skillfully, while grimvisaged war was delineated on his every feature. Well do I remember with what feelings of mingled awe and admiration I gazed upon him as he marched along in all the glory of his position, and how my boyish ambition coveted the attainment, in the distant future, of his fame, skill and uniform. To reach such a point in military greatness seemed to me to be the consummation of human glory, and I determined to attain it or perish in the attempt. But alas! while ambition urged me on, ability lagged behind and I never reached the goal.

### DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS COMPANIES.

The "Cussewago Rifles" wore a neat uniform consisting of a green hunting frock and leggins fringed with yellow, a light wool hat or cap with a short yellow plume, and a black leather belt in which was hung a tomhawk and scalping knife. Suspended by a strap from the shoulders was a powder horn, so thin and transparent that its contents could be distinctly seen; a bullet pouch and charger completed their equipment. Each member of the company carried a long American rifle, the pride of its owner, with which their skill was such that they could hit a squirrel's head on the top of the highest forest tree. The members of this company were farmers, well skilled in the woodcraft of those early days, and would have been formidable adversaries to the trained troops of France or England. It was such men as these that gave Lexington and Bunker Hill their renown, and wrested our forests from savagery and wild beasts. Every bullet forced by sturdy hand into those long slender iron tubes was a death warrant, and every man who carried them was skilled in its execution.

The Saegertown company presented a neat and soldier-like appearance. Their uniform consisted of white pants, black swallow-tailed coats with white cross belts sustaining cartridge box and bayonet sheath; black fur "plug" hat, on the side of which was fastened a white cockade, in the center of which was a ten-cent piece. Well do I remember how my boyish avarice coveted the wealth thus publicly displayed. They carried muskets which were supplied to the troops from the government arsenal, situated where the North Ward School House now stands.

Next in the roll of fame of the ancient military of Crawford county was the "Meadville Dragoons." Here my pen fails me in an attempt to accurately describe the gorgeous equipments of this celebrated body of warriors or their martial appearance on days of parade. Their coats and pants of steel gray, the former glittering with globular buttons of brass; their leather helmets surmounted with a crest of horse hair that hung down their backs to the crupper of the saddle, affording a complete protection against invidious sword cuts from an enemy in the rear; their ponderous swords of polished iron, like that of Sir Hudibras:

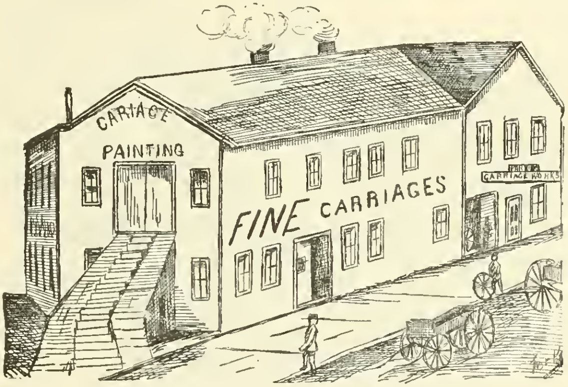
> "With basket hilts, that would hold broth
> And serve for fight and dinner both,
> In which could be melted lead for bullets
> To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets."

Holster pistols with flint locks and bores the size of small artillery; dangerous weapons to the troopers themselves, what must they have been to an advancing foe! The horses were of all colors, size and sex, from the mustang to the plow horse, or the high stepping blooded charger, to those that "were without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity." I well remember one June morning that a member of the company appeared on parade with a maternal dam and her playful offspring. The juvenile steed somewhat interfered with the military evolutions of the company and was promptly ordered under guard by the captain. The mother and son were accordingly led to the stable of the Crawford House, at that time the fashionable hotel of the place. The colt, (against loud maternal protests) was confined in a vacant stall, and the mother and rider took their place at head of the column near the *band*, a "single bugler.". The order "forward march; music," was given. The column started across the public square; the *band* blew an inspiring blast, in which the disconsolate mother thought she recognized the plaintive appeals of her imprisoned offspring and answered with an affectionate response that completely drowned the bugler's cheering notes. A halt was called, and the owner of the mother and colt was ordered out of the ranks, whereupon he refused to go, in a style of language highly ornamental. For the balance of the day the deceptive notes of the bugle continued to mislead the maternal mind, and were affectionately answered by the bereaved mother. From that time the company was known as the "Meadville Stock-raising Dragoons."

Of all the volunteer companies of those early days none were more patriotic than the Meadville Dragoons. Afterwards, in 1845, when the war cry "54—40, or fight," resounded over our land, I was orderly sergeant of the company, very young in years but aged in military ambition. Well I remember how the cry fired the hearts of the Dragoons. Our swords almost leaped from their scabbards with patriotic zeal. Our pistols rattled in their holsters with an ominous war-like sound, while every horse hair on the crests of our helmets "bristled on end like the quills of a fretful porcupine." We all regretted when the white hand of peace smoothed war's frowning face and corrugated brow, and continued to regret until the news came that war had been declared against Mexico, when the Meadville Dragoons suddenly disbanded. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

There were several fragmentary portions of other uniformed companies at that time that seemed to be fossiliferuos remains of past ages. Their uniforms were diversified and unique; but were generally composed of the ordinary holiday suits of the farmers, ornamented with white belts and colored scarfs. I remember a fragment of a company called the "Washington Guards." The only distinctive feature that remains in my recollection was a large shield of painted tin in front of their hats. These were kept in place by red cords passing through holes in the top and bottom of the shields and around the hat crown, where they were tied in a bow with pendant tassels. The front of the shields were ornamented with the letters W. G. in yellow. There was also a company called the Greenwood Rifles, with a uniform similar to the Cussewago Rifles. A company called the Liberty Guards from Blooming Valley mustered in numbers. Their members were expert with their rifles, their uniform hunting frocks and leggins well suited to the times and forest warfare.

The Meadville Artillery, commanded by Captain Samuel Doud, was a formidable array of twenty-five or more veterans, uniformed in grey coats and white pants. Their gun was a brass six-pound cannon, with a "vent" almost as capacious as the muzzle, rendering the feat of "spiking" it one of great difficulty unless a cannon ball was used. This company was very popular with young "pioneer America" of that day.



PARK AVENUE CARRIAGE WORKS.

But Oh! the gathering of the militia or "flood wood" as they were sometimes called. The "diamond" was the parade ground, and at that time it was a sea of dust whose surface was as restless under the summer's wind as the ocean's waters in a storm. Promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. the citizen soldiers were called to arms. These arms usually consisted of old shot guns, dilapidated muskets, rifles, and bean poles. The line was formed three deep and extended from end to end of the public square. After a short practice in the "manual of arms," the soldiers were put through a system of evolution that must have been copied from a western cyclone. This continued an hour or two, when the line (?) was again formed and the inspection of arms took place. While the brigade inspector passed along in front of the men, numerous bottles of liquid refreshments were surreptitiously passed from hand to hand in the rear, and when the final order, "break ranks, dismissed," was given, a more happy and "inspired" array of men never rallied under the flag of any nation.

It was a day long to be remembered, and what citizen of our county who has almost reached the alloted period of human life, does not recollect the relish with which we, boys, feasted on "general training days," on a quarter section of good old Jacob Fleury's ginger bread, washed down with that "nectar fit for the gods," a bottle of small beer; and how anxiously we longed from month to month, from week to week, and finally from day to day for a return of those, the happiest days of our boyish life; and how we sorrowed when a cruel, malicious legislature, by one fell swoop, repealed the militia law and made us miserable forever.

"Still o'er these scenes
my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with
miser's care;
Time but the impression
deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

Yes, "general training days" are no more; long, long years ago those bright green oases in the desert of life were covered with the drifting sands of passing events. Most of the men who then answered their country's call "to arms!" are no more, and it matters not how fantastic were the uniforms they wore, for "The clothes are but the guinea's stamp, the man's the goud for a' that."

They were true soldiers in the best sense of the word; inured to hardship, brave, independent and patriotic. They were ever to be relied upon when danger threatened either their neighbors or the country. Kindly to each other and hospitable to strangers, they were honest and truthful, always to be trusted as friends and to be feared as foes. They were in fact the germs of a great people sown in the virgin forests of a new world, and from which has been propagated a great nation whose institutions will eventually mould and model the future governments of the earth.

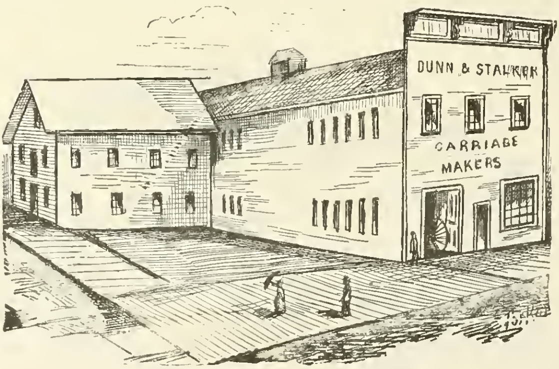
A nobler race of men than the early pioneer soldiery of America never lived. Alone with the Creator in this sublime forest temple, they were naturally reverential and religious. The evening prayer daily ascended from many a rude cabin in the wilderness, while the family Bible was read by every fireside. They prayed on the eve of battle, yet took good care to "keep their powder dry." Theirs was "faith with works," and the result is a nation of freemen, a Christian people who acknowledge no supremacy on earth; and no sovereign but Him whose throne is on high.

## THE IRISH BLOOD.

### Men from the Isle of Genius who have Helped to Mould the History of Crawford County.

(BY JOHN HULL.)

Since the day of the return of William Penn to America with his Irish Secretary, James Logan, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, the Irish have been coming to Pennsylvania. Logan was an educated linguist and a mathematician of great ability. At different periods he filled the positions of provincial secretary, commisioner of property and receiver general, Mayor of Philadelphia, recorder of the city, and president judge of Common Pleas. It was undoubtedly his acquaintance and influence with his countrymen, as well as the assurance of civil and religious liberty, which induced so many Irish, whose woolen industry had been destroyed by an alien Parliament, to seek homes in the new colony. The early Irish settlers sent for friends and relatives, and each succeeding batch of Irish emigrants followed the example until the best blood of Ireland flowed in the veins of more than one-third of the population of the Commonwealth. One historian says that "The destruction of the woolen manufactures of Ireland compelled a multitude of Episcoplian Protestants to desert the country." Large numbers of them settled in Pennsylvania, where their descendants to-day hold prominent positions in politics and all the learned professions.



DUNN & STALKER'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

"The Agrarian insurrection in part of the north of Ireland, in 1771," says another historian, "led a multitude of the people to emigrate to America. Of these the province founded by Penn received a considerable proportion."

One of the first Irishmen to come to Crawford county was William McArthur, granduncle of the present postmaster of Meadville. He was by profession a land surveyor, and was employed in the Northwest, from 1794 until 1800, surveying land for the settlers and the Holland and Population land companies. He was the first surveyor sent here by the State authorities after the formation of the county. McArthur was the opponent of the land grabbers of his time. After the passage of the Settlers' Act of 1792, the land companies began to parcel the land into four hundred acre plots and claimed it as their own. Then came the actual settlers, and the conflict between those who wanted land for homes and the land speculators. The companies wanted to compromise with the settler by giving him one hundred acres for preserving their claim to the other three hundred, but about this time McArthur, opposed by General Mead, was elected to represent in the State Senate the district composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, and through his legislative exertions the settlers to whom the land companies would only allow one hundred acres got two hundred.

Senator McArthur married Rebecca McClean in 1805. She was a daughter of Col. Moses McClean of the Revolutionary Army. Col. McClean and his brother Archibald assisted in running the now famous Mason and Dixon line. After serving two terms in the State Senate, William McArthur was appointed by Governor Snyder, prothonotary of the several courts of Crawford county, and one year after he was appointed register and recorder, positions which he held for about 12 years. He was the father of six children, three girls and three boys. His oldest son, Moses, now lives on his farm in South Shenango. William, his second son, was appointed justice of the peace for the city of Meadville by Governor Porter in 1840, and two years later was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Crawford county for a term of three years. He is now engaged in the real estate business in the city of Meadville. John, the youngest son, left the home of his childhood for California in 1855, and died in San Francisco soon after. In an early day John was captain of a militia company and was very popular with his command.

In the year of 1795, Arthur McGill, a stalwart and enterprising Irishman, found his way to the valley of French Creek and with his brother Patrick settled 800 acres of perhaps the best land in the county. The best portion of the land between Woodcock creek and Broad Ford was once the fruitful domain of the McGills. Their hands directed the first plow along the winding furrows and converted the impervious forest, which almost shut out the light of day, into broad fields laden with golden grain. The first house built by Arthur McGill was constructed of logs which he carried on his back, and before he got it completed, in the fall of the year, a friendly Indian told him that he would have to leave as the "cross Indians" were coming and would kill him. The Indians did come and slaughtered many settlers in the French creek valley. Arthur McGill, as well as his neighbors, were frequently driven from home. His house was known far and near for its hospitality and was visited by many Irishmen who came to counsel with him on the propriety of settling in the western wilderness. With pride would he in his old age narrate the fact that Commodore Perry stopped at his house all night, as he was traveling from Fort Duquesne to fight the celebrated battle on Lake Erie.

One of Arthur McGill's nearest neighbors was Henry Bole. He came to Meadville in 1795, and in 1797 he settled in Venango township on a beautiful site on the banks of French creek. He lived the alloted three score and ten years and died the owner of seven or eight farms. He had six children. His son David was the father of W. R. Bole, a member of the Meadville bar, and one of the foremost lawyers in Western Pennsylvania.

About the year 1822, a young man named John McCloskey found employment with Henry Bole. McCloskey married the youngest daughter of Arthur McGill, and they were the parents of J. N. McCloskey, now a resident of Meadville, an attorney enjoying a lucrative practice, and the grandson of Patrick McGill, is the honored governor of Minnesota.

John Brooks settled on a farm in what is now Greenwood township, in 1794. He was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, where he learned the trade of wheelwright. After remaining a few years on his farm, he came to Meadville and engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on for nearly a quarter of a century. He then retired to his farm, on the Franklin turnpike about three miles southeast of the city, where he died in 1831. He was first justice of the peace in Crawford county after its organization; was one of the State commissioners to lay out and contractthe Erie and Waterford turnpike, and was twice elected county treasurer. During the war of 1812 he organized and commanded a company. While at Erie he was appointed aide to General Mead, division commander, with the rank of major. In 1817 he was appointed, by Governor Snyder, associate judge of Crawford county, which he held until his death. He was grandfather to John Compton and the late J. B. Brawley. The biographer says: "He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a good English scholar, and well read in the literature of his day."

There was born in Ireland, near Belfast, in 1739, Archibald Humes. He came to America before the revolution, and was a teamster in the army of Washington. In after years he used to tell of Washington and Lafayette riding along one day, when the drivers stopped their teams for fear of throwing mud on the distinguished generals, and Washington said: "Drive on, boys; never mind the mud." Humes came to Crawford county in 1797, and built one of the first grist mills in the county. He had four sons and three daughters. His son James, grandfather of ex-Senator Humes, was with General Mead at Erie in 1813, when it was thought that the invasion of Pennsylvania soil by the British soldiery was imminent. For this service his widow was granted a pension in after years. Archibald Humes, the old revolutionary soldier, died at his home in this county in 1832, at the advanced age of 93 years.

Among the law makers who assembled at Washington in the first quarter of the present century, none were more popular than Patrick Farrelly. He was born in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1798. He studied law in Lancaster county, and settled in Meadville in 1807; he was the first Irish lawyer that practiced in Crawford county, and was a man of great influence and undoubted ability. He was three times (1820–22–24) elected to represent his district in congress. In those days the district comprised all Western Pennsylvania except Allegheny county. His son, David M. Farrelly, is now a member of the Crawford county bar, ripe in years, rich in legal lore, and honored by all the profession. It was mainly through the influence of Patrick Farrelly that the first appropriation was made for the improvement of a harbor by the United States Congress. He asked Congress for $5,000 for an improvement of the harbor at Erie, and although all the Southern members considered such an appropriation unconstitutional, yet, because of their esteem for the author of the measure, they refrained from voting, thus permitting it to become a law. This appropriation was the entering wedge for all subsequent ones for rivers and harbors.

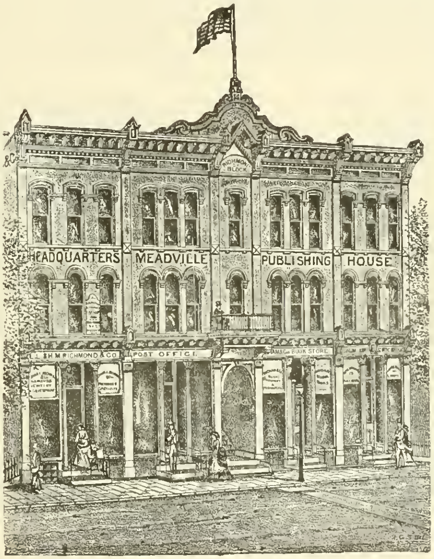
There came in the ship which brought Patrick Farrelly to this country, the grandfather and great grandfather of Judge John J. Henderson. They settled at a place in Mercer county which was subsequently called Hendersonville, after the family. Judge Henderson is known to and honored by the profession for his legal learning, and the number of votes cast for him when he was elected to his present position bears testimony to his popularity and the appreciation in which he is held by the people without regard to party.

There are more native born Irish in Crawford county to-day than there are people of any other nationality. But it is the descendents of the Irish pioneers and other able men of Irish blood who have reflected the most honor on the Irish race.

Besides the men of Irish blood already mentioned, is Thomas Roddy, the son of an Irish father, and one of the promising lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. He has a fine legal mind and a great future is expected of him by those who best know his abilities.

Frank P. Ray, who is another able lawyer, is decended from the Reas, of Ireland, a talented family, a branch of which came to America in the middle of the last century.

James D. Roberts, district attorney, is also of Irish descent. In fact, some of the brightest minds of the Crawford county bar are men of Irish blood, and the same can be truthfully said of the bar of every judicial district in Western Pennsylvania.



**RICHMOND BLOCK.**

W. R. Andrews, editor of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN, is the son of an educated Irish physician. He was born at Sugar Grove, Warren county, December 23, 1837. In early manhood he entered into mercantile business and was engaged in the wholesale trade in New York City for many years. The firm which he founded was in point of sales the third of its kind in the United States. In 1874 he entered on a literary career, which he has followed ever since. One of his publications had the largest circulation of any other of its kind in this country, and the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN is the leading newspaper in northwestern Pennsylvania.

W. H. Andrews, his brother, chairman-elect of the Republican State committee, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., January 8, 1840. At an early age he entered on a mercantile career, but is distinguished as a great organizer of both men and commercial enterprises. He is a man of even temperament, possesses great fealty to his friends and his political party, and has all the aptitude of his race for politics. He has keen discernment which enables him to understand men. This attribute, coupled with patience, energy and steadfastness to what he believed to be right, has placed him in the front rank of political organizers.

The Irish, wherever their lot may be cast, need not feel ashamed of the representatives of their race in Crawford county. Some of their forefathers came here to a wilderness, preferring the freedom of the forest to the oppression of an alien Parliament, and the companionship of the Indian and wild animal to the ruthless sway of the Irish landlord. Here in their new home, the courage, energy and industry of Irishmen, untrammeled by landlordism, have shown the possibilities and mental capacities of the Irish race in a free country.

There were other early Irish settlers in Crawford county whose names, but for lack of space, should be mentioned here, and other men of Irish blood living in our midst whose abilities entitle them to even more than a passing notice.

## First Stern Wheel Steamer on Western Waters.

On February 28th, 1828, the steamboat "Wm. Duncan, of 80 tons, ascended the Allegheny to Franklin, but with great difficulty, on account of the very rapid current and crooked channel. Robert L. Potter, Esq., one of the Meadville Bar, became interested in experiments made by Mr. Blanchard, by the substitution of stern for side wheels on the Connecticut river.

Through Mr. Potter's instrumentality Mr. Blanchard came west and examined the river. David Dick, Esq., became interested, and with other citizens of the town furnished the means for the construction of a steamboat with the newly invented wheel. The "Allegheny" was launched at Pittsburg in March, 1830, and in April made her trial trip, arriving at Franklin on the 18th and proceeding as far as Warren. She made seven trips during the year, at one time ascending to Olean. This was the introduction of the stern wheel on the western waters.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Butter and Cheese Interests of Crawford County.

(BY A. M. FULLER.)

The dairy interest in Crawford county is the leading agricultural industry of our farming population. The increase in the number of milch cows in this county in recent years has been very great, and will, in a measure, account for the prominence of this portion of northwestern Pennsylvania as one of the leading dairy sections of the country.

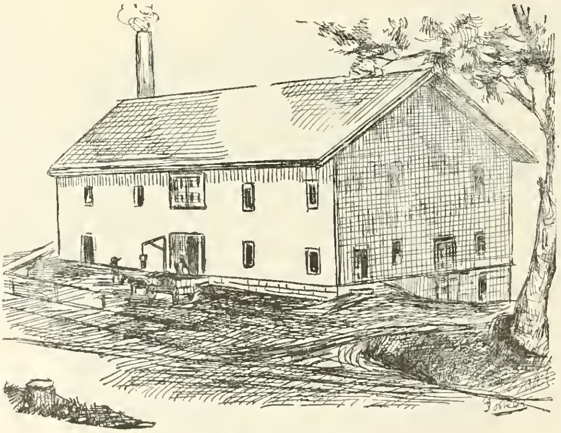
In 1850 there were 16,912 milch cows in Crawford county. in 1860, 21,509; 1870, 24,247, and in 1880, 31,479. The manufacture of cheese and butter under the factory system in cheese factories and creameries consumes one-half of the entire milk product of the county. Only a small portion of the cheese and butter made at the factories is consumed by our own people. The remainder of the milk product supplies the requirements of the home markets, and that portion which is not used in its natural state is made into butter. The first attempt at factory cheese making in Crawford county was made in the year 1849 at Mosiertown, under the superintendence of Messrs. Clark & Stebbins, they manufacturing what were called English dairy cheese, in weight about 16 pounds and selling at 3c per pound. It differed from the present system in that the patrons delivered curd at the factory instead of milk. The second factory was built also in Mosiertown in 1850 by Messrs. Mosier & McFarland and continued in operation for three years, at which time the parties having engaged in other business this system of factory cheese making came to an end. In subsequent years there existed in the eastern portion of this county many large private dairies, notably those of D. D. and Cyrus Burchard, consisting of dairies numbering from 20 to 60 cows. Cheese at this time (1850 to 1862) sold at from five to eight cents per pound, and from 1862 to 1867 at an average price of thirteen cents.

The first factory under tee present system was built by George Thomas in 1867, at Cambridge, securing the milk of 250 cows the first year, 600 the third year, and 820 the sixth. The average price of factory cheese in 1867 was twelve cents per pound, and of farm dairies nine to ten cents.

The second factory, known as the Woodcock First Premium, was built in 1868 by Messrs. D. H. Gibson & Co., manufacturing during the first year 540 boxes of cheese, the second year 1,360 boxes, and later increasing to 3,000 boxes per year.

The Morse & Root factory might also be mentioned among the first factories built in the county. In 1870 there existed in the state 27 factories, eight of which were in Crawford county. In the year 1878 it was estimated that there were in Crawford county 68 factories, producing 6,310,000 pounds of cheese. In recent years the factories have diminished in number, and more attention has been given to private dairying, stock raising, and other branches of farming.

The dairy interests, however, is regarded at the present time as the most profitable branch of farming in the county, and it is believed that the coming year will show an increased interest in dairying in this section. As the country becomes more thickly settled and competition grows keener in all branches of farming, the peculiar adaptability of this farming section for the production of the best quality of dairy goods will unquestionably result in a still larger development of the dairy business.



"CLOVER" CREAMERY.

There are at this time 43 cheese factories and creameries in Crawford county. The average number of cows supplying milk to each factory during the season of six months commencing April 15 is about 350. The product of these factories in butter and cheese at the present market rates will amount to $500,000 annually. At the present time about one fourth of the cheese marketed from this county is sold by Leon C. Magaw, of Meadville. The cheese is branded "Crawford's Favorite," is well known and eagerly sought after throughout the eastern and western states, and is favorably known in the Liverpool market. The rapid growth of the dairy interests in this county was largely due to the benefits derived from thorough organization by the farmers and dairymen. In 1871 the Crawford County Dairymen's Association was organized at Venango boro. The first officers of the association were president, Joseph Blystone; secretary, D. H. Gibson; treasurer, J. H. Marcy; vice presidents, H. C. Green, J. H. Blystone and Thomas Van Horne. In 1875 the name of the association was changed to the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association and a state appropriation of $350 per annum was secured for its maintainance. A. M. Fuller was elected president of the association in 1875 and served in that capacity for a period of six years. Subsequently, Messrs. John Cole, John Fuller, J. H. Lenhart, M. C. Oliver and J. B. Phelps have been elected to the office, and in the year 1888 Hon. J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, Venango county, was elected president.

A board of trade for the buying and selling of cheese and butter was organized in Meadville in the year 1875. Leon C. Magaw was elected president, H. C Green, secretary, and Hon. S. B. Dick, treasurer. The offering of cheese frequently amounted to ten thousand boxes per week. The A. & G. W. and Erie railroads assisted the business very materially by introducing ventilated and iced cars for the transportation of cheese and butter to the eastern markets. The first cheese fair in the United States was held at Meadville in October, 1875, and proved a great success. The cheese exhibited in Philadelphia in 1875, under the auspices of the Meadville board of trade did much to establish our reputation for the production of fine cheese. The per cent. of the perfection in the exhibits of cheese from the individual states and United States collectively and Canada collectively were as follows: Connecticut, 50.00; Ohio, 60.00; Wisconsin, 76.00; United States, 76.82; New York, 79.05; Pennsylvania, 83.22; Canada, 87.36.

Our dairymen have much to be proud of in their success in all the contests in which they have taken part. A hundred years hence we have every reason to believe that an industry which has been prominent in all countries and in all ages, will still survive in this locality, and that the farms of Crawford county will continue to yield an ever increasing quantity of the products of the dairy.

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The first steamboat was launched on the Delaware in 1788; the first steamboat plied the Hudson in1807, and the first locomotive in the United States was built in Hartford, Conn., in 1798, and was first used practically in 1829.

# ART AND LEARNING.

## A Sketch of the Meadville Library, Art and Historical Association.

(PREPARED BY J. D.)

The officers of the society for the first year were: President, Wm. Reynolds; secretary, Samuel P. Bates; treasurer, G. W. Adams. Managers, Samuel P. Bates, Geo. B. Delamater, Edgar Huidekoper, G. W. Adams, Miss E. G. Huidekoper, Thomas Roddy, Joshua Douglass, Geo. B. Sennett.

Officers for the year 1887 and 1888: Miss E. G. Huidekoper, president; Samuel P. Bates, clerk; Rufus Adams, treasurer. Managers, Miss E. G. Huidekoper, William Reynolds, Geo. L. Carey, Cyrus Kitchen, H. H. Barber, Mrs. C. P. Young, Joshua Douglass, E. H. Dewey, Samuel P. Bates. Susan McCracken, librarian.

The Meadville Library, Art and Historical Association was organized and incorporated on May 10th, 1879, with a capital of 2,000 shares of $25 each. It is a corporation of the first class, being purely for public benefit, without remuneration to its stockholders. In August a purchase was made of property, fronting on the south side of Centre street, 93 feet, and bounded on the east by Park avenue, 200 feet. Upon it was the Central Hall, erected by Alfred Huidekoper, Esq., in 1857, and several additions subsequently made for manufacturing purposes. The accessible and central location commended it for the purpose.

Many changes and extensive improvements were necessary to render it convenient for the objects contemplated. Work was commenced in September. Part of the building was removed, a considerable portion of the walls were rebuilt. and carried to a greater height, and all covered by a tin roof.

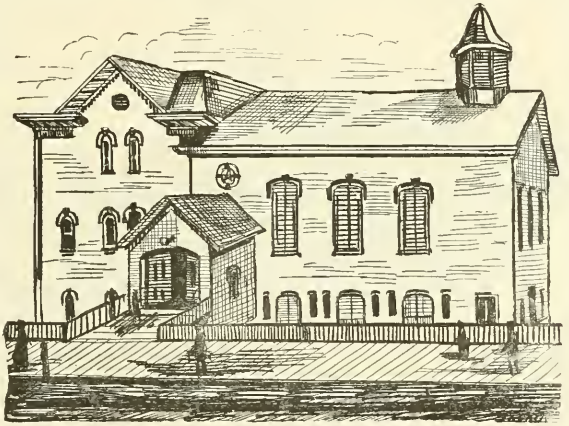
The interior has been completely remodeled. With additions, a vestibule, spacious halls and a wide stairway, it contains a lecture room of seating capacity for seven hundred, a library and reading hall of 34x51 feet, historical room, 15x34 feet; art room, 34x20 feet, and a hall of natural history, 34x15 feet, and directors' room. The basement has been neatly finished.

The primary object of the association is the maintenance of a public library of the best character, where the excellence of the books, the convenience of access, and the comfort of the surroundings shall invite the child, the youth and those of mature years to spend many pleasant hours in storing the mind with what may be useful and enjoyable, and where will be open to all, free of cost, and the reading of the periodicals and newspapers of the day. The experience of the past encourages the belief that the young will here form tastes, which by constant growth, will develop a fondness for solid and useful reading which will prove more attractive than the frivolous and vicious pursuit of pleasure in the haunts of dissipation. The city library and this association agreed upon terms of merger, by which the library was transferred to this corporation.

The books were transferred to the new hall on the 3d of March. Miss E. G. Huidekoper was appointed president of the library department, and under her supervision the books have been placed upon their shelves and catalogued and re-numbered.

### LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Officers the first year: President, Miss E. G. Huidekoper; secretary, Thomas Roddy; treasurer, G. W. Adams; managers, Miss E. G. Huidekoper, William Reynolds, G. W. Adams, Thomas Roddy. Officers for 1887–8: President, Miss E. G. Huidekoper; secretary, Mrs. C. P. Young; librarian, Miss Susan McCracken; managers, Miss E. G. Huidekoper, Mrs. C. P. Young, Wm. Reynolds, Samuel P. Bates, H. H. Barber.



LIBRARY HALL.

The number of books is 5,000.

The library and reading room was opened to the public March 31, 1880.

### THE ART DEPARTMENT.

While to the library was accorded the chief place in the plan of the association, it was deemed important that æsthetic culture should not be neglected. That in addition to the pleasure to be derived from the researches of other minds, in the realms of Philosophy, Poetry, History or Fiction, the education of taste for the beautiful in nature or in art would contribute immeasurably to the enjoyment of intellectual attainment.

To educate this taste, to promote this love for the beautiful, is the object of the Art Department. "The Meadville Art Society," was organized March 11, 1880. Officers first year: President, Samuel P. Bates; recording secretary, Mrs. L. D. Douglass; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ruth E. Tingley; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Sennett. Managers: George L. Cary, Mrs. Ruth E. Tingley, A. C. Huidekoper, Mrs. Sarah Sennett, Mrs. L. D. Douglass, William Reynolds. Officers for the year 1887–8: President, Samuel P. Bates; secretary, Mrs. C. P. Young. Managers, Samuel P. Bates, Wm. Reynolds, E. H. Dewey.

In its rooms it is intended to place casts from the most famous works of antiquity. and such works of the modern sculptor as the resources of the society will permit. Copies of noted paintings of the several schools of art, photographs and engravings of merit, illustrating art progress, and such works of modern artists as may be donated or placed on exhibition by friends. Painting and sculpture may here be studied, and much is hoped from the influence on the present and future generations.

Time and patience will be required before the art room will show its excellence, yet through the generosity of friends it has opened with credit. A colossal cast of Venus de Milo was presented by the teachers of the city schools; a cast of the head of "Moses," from the statue of Michael Angelo, was the gift of Hebrew friends; the bust of Shakespeare was the offering of the Shakespeare Club, and others donated the casts of "Venus de Medici" and "Boy extracting the thorn." George B. Sennett, Esq., has presented an old Flemish painting of a sea fight of Admiral Von Tromp. Mrs. Cortazzo has kindly loaned to the society two beautiful copies from Titian (Madonnas), copy of the Fates, by Michael Angelo, and the Visitation. Miss Sarah Clark, of Boston, has presented a beautiful charcoal "View in the Tyrol;" also ten photographic views of Egyptian scenery. Mrs. E. G. Huidekoper has loaned a painting of the Temple of ———. Prof. Bates an engraving of the battle of Gettysburg, and Mrs. James Freeman Clarke a portrait of H. W. Longfellow.

These, with loans of paintings from friends, have rendered the art room an attractive resort.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

Closely allied to the fine arts is the department of natural history. To the student of nature a new world is disclosed—a world of mystery and charm, wherein he may roam amid scenes ever new and ever more attractive. To create a desire to explore this realm of enchantment, to develop a love for the study of nature, the department of natural history was organized February 23, 1880. Officers first year: President, George B. Sennett; recording secretary, Dr. George Elliott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ruth E. Tingley; treasurer, Edward Huidekoper; curator, H. R. Lorandi; managers, Prof. Christy, Edgar Huidekoper, Prof. J. Tingley, Miss Maxwell. Officers for 1887-8: President, Rev. E. P. Sprague; secretary, Dr. Elliott; managers, Geo. L. Cary, Wm. Reynolds, Joshua Douglass.

Sections for the various branches—zoology, ornithology, entomology, paleontology, etc.—have been thoroughly organized, and from the interest manifested by its members, and the well-known enthusiasm and practical knowledge of its officers and heads of sections, we may expect a most valuable and perfect collection of all pertaining to the natural history of this part of the State. Generous donations and loan contributions by friends have already rendered the rooms of the society replete with interest. Some 260 birds and 60 mammals, comprising a large proportion of the fauna of Western Pennsylvania, have been placed in its cases. A large collection of nests and eggs, shells and insects, of agates and geodes and other minerals, insects, sea mosses, wood mosses and shells. A classified cabinet of minerals and a case of shells, from French creek and the Ohio, and other contributions, combine to form a museum of great value to the student of nature.

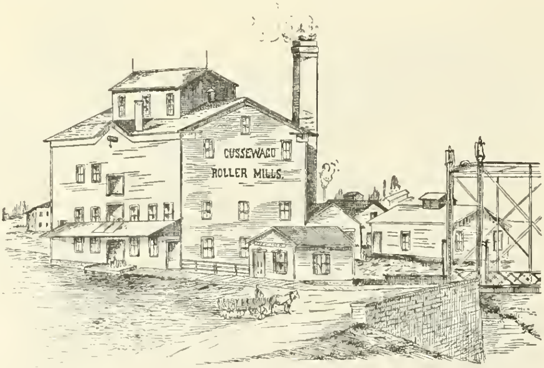
### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

While providing for the diffusion of knowledge by the library and reading room; for the culture of art and the study of nature; the preservation of the history of the past, and the perpetuation of that of the present, has not been overlooked. For these ends the Historical Society of Crawford County was organized February 16, 1880. Officers, first year: President, Joshua Douglass; first vice-president, Alfred Huidekoper; recording secretary, T. R. Kennedy; treasurer, A. M. Fuller; managers, Samuel P. Bates, William Reynolds, George B. Sennett, J. V. Reynolds, A. C. Huidekoper, G. A. Carstensen, P. A. Laffer, T. H. Delamater. Officers for 1887-8: President, G. B. Delamater; secretary, Arthur L. Bates; managers, Wm. Reynolds, Cyrus Kitchen, Joshua Douglass, Samuel P. Bates, H. H. Barber.

Corresponding members of the Historical Society are: Gen. Frederick DePeyster, LL.D., F. R. H. S., president New York Historical Society; Gen. Harry White, Indiana county, Pa.; William Reese, Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, Washington, D. C.; O. H. Marshal, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. B. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa.; T. B. Swearingen, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Rupert, Conneautville, Pa.; Col J. H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.; A. P. Whitaker, Franklin, Pa.; S. C. T. Dodd, Franklin, Pa.; W. S. Garvin, Mercer, Pa.; Col. Frank Mantor, Conneautville, Pa.; Col. P. B. Carpenter, Conneautville, Pa.; Hon. L. W. Thickstun, Mosiertown, Pa.; James D. Minnis, Athens township, Crawford county; Hon. Frederick Bates, Titusville, Pa.; A. W. Mumford, Fairfield township, Crawford county, Pa.; Col. O. O. Potter, Cussewago township, Crawford county, Pa.; Hon. John H. Gray, Cambridge, Pa.

### RECORDS OF EARLY HISTORY.

In the rooms of the society are collected and preserved the records of the early history of the county and State. Old letters, containing descriptions of this part of the State or county, reminiscences of the early settlers, their manner of living, etc. Old maps, manuscript or printed. Old newspapers and pamphlets. Autograph signatures and letters. Oil portraits of citizens and others, of life size, photographs, etc. Old account books. Trophies and mementoes of the recent war. Indian and pre historic relics. Many valuable books, letters, manuscripts, maps and archæological relics have already been contributed by those interested in its objects. Many of the relics of the stone age, from the mounds and graves in this county and from the excavations at Madisonville, O., are exhibited in its cases. From the relics of the pre-historic age the society hopes to aid in the solution of the mystery which has thus far enshrouded with impenetrable mist the races of antiquity who peopled our land. We propose to add our dim taper light for the exploration of the darkness of their history, and perchance even by its feeble glimmer some dim outline may be traced among the illusive shadows which may give the clue to more certain knowledge of this mysterious people.



**CUSSEWAGO MILLS.**

## AN OLD DOCUMENT.

### Copy of the Original Patent Granted to David Mead.

The document, of which the following is a literal copy, was given to David Mead by Governor Mifflin, January 15, 1796. Its great historic interest and value is too evident to need further comment:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A.

To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That in consideration of the *sum* of Forty-two pounds seventeen & nine pence lawful money now paid by Daniel Meade into the Receiver General's office of this Commonwealth there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said David Meade a certain tract of land called Mead Ville situate including an improvement on the West side of the River Ohio, Allegany and Connewango Creek, in Allegany County, beginning at a black oak near French creek, thence by land of Capt'n Jeffers, North seventy-five degrees, East four hundred and eight perches to a white oak, thence by land of Hugh Dupry, North one hundred and forty-four perches to a Post, thence by land of William Mead, South seventy-five degrees, West eighty-one perches to a Post, North forty-one perches to a Post, South seventy-five degrees, West two hundred and seventy-one perches to a Post at an Island, and thence down French Creek, by the several Courses thereof three hundred and twelve perches to the Beginning containing four hundred and thirty-nine Acres, one hundred fifty-six perches and allowance of six per Cent for Roads &c. Which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly passed the 3rd April 1792 for William Mead Who by Deed dated 1 January 1796 conveyed the same to the said David Meade, to whom a warrant of acceptance issued the 12, January instant with the appurtenances. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said David Meade and his Heirs to the use of him the said David his Heirs and Assigns forever, free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to Mines, Royalties, Quit rents, or otherwise excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all the Gold and Silver Ore for the use of this commonwealth to be delivered at the pitt's mouth clear of all charges.

IN WITNESS whereof Thomas Mifflin Governor of the said commonwealth hath hereto set his HAND, and caused the State Seal to be hereunto affixed the fifteenth day of January in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six and of the commonwealth the twentieth.

ATTEST. James Trimble, Deputy Sec.

## TIME AND ETERNITY.

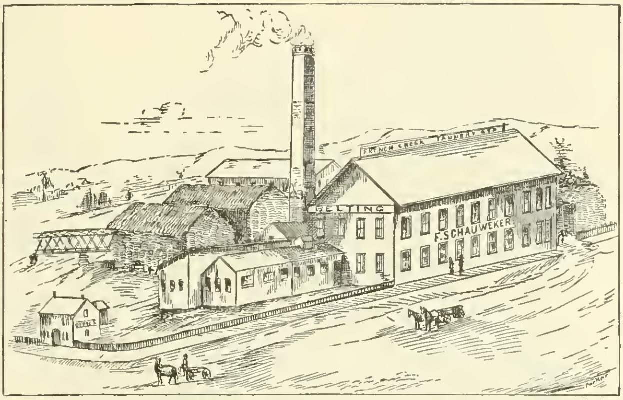
### Our Bequest to the Next Century—Material Progress the Handmaid of Spiritual Development.

(BY HON. F. H. BEMIS.)

"One hundred years! One hundred years!
How much of human power and pride,
What glorious hopes! What gloomy fears!
Have sunk beneath its sweeping tide."

Other writers in this Centennial number of the TRIBUNE REPUBLICAN will interest its readers with personal reminiscences, or with historical sketches, showing the gradual growth of Meadville, from its settlement one hundred years ago to the present time They will doubtless recite the trials, dangers and deprivations incident to pioneer life, and they will point with justifiable pride to her slow, but steady and sure, progress through all her past years. They will tell you how, under the magic influence of intelligent industry, patient perseverance and indomitable resolution, preceding generations have accomplished the remarkable achievements of to-day. They will tell you of her intellectual, social, charitable and religious enterprises; of her schools, her hospitals, her beneficiary and benevolent societies and her churches. All this is well. It is but preliminary to what I have to say, to the more presumptuous task I have assumed, to the deductions I would make, and the lesson they seem to me to teach. That lesson is, that the busy generations of Meadville during the last hundred years have been planning and working to wiser purposes and diviner ends than they knew. Every legitimate enterprise undertaken has had (perhaps unconsciously), a nobler purpose than mere selfish agrandisement Our humane societies for the care of the unprotected; our benevolent organizations for the relief of the suffering; our educational institutions for the enlightment of the mind; our churches for the cultivation of the religious sentiment, involving the sentiment of human brotherhood, all bear testimony that the toil and sweat we endure, and the self-sacrifice we make, are least of all for those things which perish with the using. These are but secondary and tributary to more imperishable results. Yes, practically our people have been saying:

"Life is real! Life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."



SCHAUWEKER'S LEATHER BELTING WORKS.

Let it once be believed that the grave is the goal of our human existence; that the soul does not survive the wreck of the clayey tenement which enshrines it; that our hopes, our affections and our aspirations perish with it; "that in this life only we have hope," then indeed the virtuous, the pure, and the loving would have reason to exclaim: "We are of all creatures most miserable." The foundations in human character of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report would forever be destroyed. If this were so, then

"'Twere best at once to sink to peace,
Like birds the charming serpent draws
To drop headforemost in the jaws
Of vacant darkness and to cease."

But it is not so. Our institutions of learning, of charity and religion were built upon no such faithless and uncertain foundation. They are based upon a belief in personal immortality. Without such basis a Christian or a religious superstructure would have been impossible. Our schools and our churches were established on the presumption that bodily necessities and comforts were to be supplied but as a means to higher ends, as incidental to continued existence.

If we but reflect for a moment upon our past history we shall see how this thought has pervaded it. Think how, during the last forty years, the people of Meadville have recognized the demands of other than mere bodily necessities. Forty years ago Bentley hall was Allegheny college. The Theological school was domiciled in an obscure building on Center street. The primary education of the children of Meadville was supplied in two small one-story brick buildings, (still standing) one on North street, the other on Chancery lane, near Pine street. We had no public library. All but three of our fourteen church edifices have been built during that period. To say nothing of sundry charitable societies we have two well equipped public hospitals.

Now, if we but consider for a moment how, with lavish expenditure of time and treasure, these school, church and hospital buildings have been erected; how, with generous and ready self-denial, the large annual expense of supplying them with teachers, nurses, ministers and so forth has been met; if we make a careful estimate of the cost of all of these schools and churches, to say nothing of the radiating charities that go out from them, we shall then begin to realize how large a proportion of the wealth of our people is devoted to other than mere bodily necessities—to permanent and abiding results. Such is the estimate the thoughtful, intelligent and cultured citizens of Meadville during the century now closing, have placed upon these great interests. Such is the practical testimony to our successors of the next century of their paramount importance to all other interests. Such the great trusts committed to their keeping. Surely in the past it has not been said, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." It has rather been:

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Our past history forcibly illustrates the admonition of the poet, "learn to labor and to wait." It took the founders of Meadville thirty-five years of labor and waiting to convert their settlers' hamlet into a borough; and it took their successors forty-three years more to convert that borough into a city. Thus we see how one generation after another labored and then patiently waited for the next to enter into its labors, and carry them forward to full fruition. And now, as I look back over forty years of Meadville's history, during which period I have been an humble participant, through personal observation and experience, I think I discover evidences of remarkable social, intellectual and religious progress. We have all been at school—a school where all have been teaching and all learning; and it has seemed to me that all classes of society, including trades, occupations, schools and churches, have constituted a common university in which Providence, through divine methods and agencies, has been educating and fitting us for a higher state of existence. The effects of this compulsory, modifying and moulding process is perhaps best exemplified and most apparent in our churches. Church members have learned to respect the opinions of others. They have more exalted and creditable views of God and human destiny. They are more courteous, more charitable to each other, and as a consequence more truly Christian. They are beginning at last to realize something of the spirit of Christ's prayer, "that they might all be *one*," by laboring together for a common end, and waiting for its fulfillment.

" Far out in the harvest field of Time
The grain for the reaper is standing ready,
And they who come to the work sublime
Must toil with a patience calm and steady.
Truth never was subject to Chance or Fate—
Its sickle, so sharp, cuts clean and even.
Then labor and wait, both early and late,
For the seed-field of Earth yields the harvest of Heaven."

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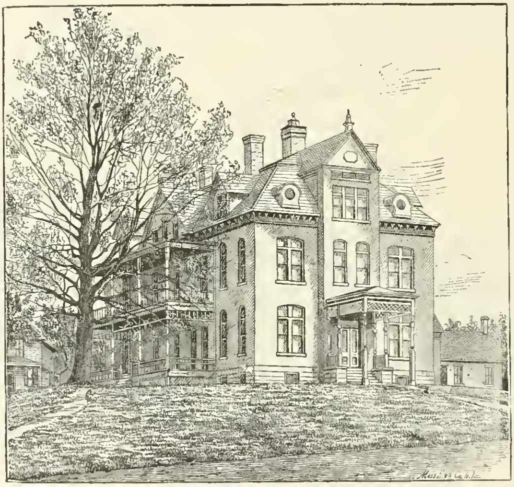
## MEADVILLE'S HOSPITALS.

### Meadville City Hospital.

The Meadville city hospital is of recent date, and its history is readily given. In the month of January, 1880, while some of our kind and humane citizens were visiting the sick and destitute, they conceived the idea of procuring a suitable place where these would receive proper care and attention. Other persons were consulted, and in due time became interested in the project, which resulted in a call for a public meeting to be held at the court house. At this meeting it was determined to organize under the provisions of the act of assembly of April 29, 1874. The following persons were selected as directors: Joshua Douglass, George W. Haskins, R. Craighead, John B. Compton, Leon C. Magaw, C. M. Boush, Henry W. Reynolds, William Roddick, William F. Dickson. The hospital was duly incorporated with the above named persons as directors, by the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pa., on the 28th day of June, 1880, under the name of " The Meadville City Hospital."



NEW CITY HOSPITAL.

" The purpose for which the corporation is formed is that of a purely public charity, in the establishment and maintenance of a public hospital in the city of Meadville and state of Pennsylvania. The term for which said corporation is to exist is perpetual. The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of five dollars, ($5.00) each, making a total of $50,000. The number of directors of this corporation is fixed at nine."

The first meeting of the directors of the Meadville City Hospital was held July 24th. 1880, at which time Joshua Douglass, esq., was elected president; C. M. Boush, clerk; and William S. McGunnegle, treasurer. A committee consisting of Joshua Douglass, R. Craighead and C. M. Boush was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the hospital. At a meeting of the board of directors held July 31st, 1880, Messrs. R. Craighead, George W. Haskins and William F. Dickson were appointed a committee " to inquire and examine into all matters and things necessary and important for the board to know in regard to purchasing or renting of real estate for the use of the corporation as a hospital."

The by-laws prepared by the committee previously appointed were read and referred to a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at the court house August 10, 1880. At this meeting the by-laws were read, corrected and adopted. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, in accordance with the by-laws, an advisory committee consisting of a number of ladies was appointed, " whose duty it shall be to call the attention of the public to the wants of this institution; to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the corporation, to procure aid and assistance, and to advise with the directions about the management of the affairs of the hospital."

The committee on real estate, after having examined a great number and variety of pieces of property, reported to the board January 3rd, 1881, that " the Walde property, situated on Randolph street, with a two-story frame house thereon, can be purchased for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, five hundred dollars in hand and the residue in thirty days."

This report was submitted to a meeting of the stockholders January 18th, 1881, and they authorized the board of directors to complete the purchase of the property and make such incumbrance on the same as might be necessary to secure the purchase money. Improvements were made on the building in the month of April to the amount of five hundred dollars. An addition was subsequently built at an expense of eighteen hundred dollars, and the lot on the west side of the building was purchased for the benefit of the hospital.

Messrs. R. Craighead and Colonel J. B. Compton were appointed to confer with Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart in regard to taking charge of the hospital. They reported favorably, whereupon she was appointed April 8th, 1881, matron and acting superintendent of the hospital. The president was requested to take possession of the property and make arrangements with Mrs. Stewart, the matron, to take immediate charge of it.

The first person received into the hospital was Mr. Joseph R. Johnson. He was a native of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; settled in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1822; became a resident of Crawford county in 1835, entered the hospital April 29th, 1881, lived a contented, happy life and died December 11, 1884, aged 91 years. In the course of some three years the building was found inadequate to accommodate the applicants for admission, at times every bed being occupied. This led to the determination on the part of the directors to erect a more commodious building. And while discussing this question, Alfred Huidekoper, Esq., with his well known generosity, informed the directors that if they would purchase the plot of ground in the Second ward known as the Anson Porter property, containing about three acres, and erect thereon a suitable building for a hospital, he would donate the land. Negotiations were at once commenced, and the purchase consummated for the sum of $2,500, which was paid over to us by Mr. Huidekoper. Thus we received the most eligible location that could be found in the city.

The contract for the erection of the building was given to Mr. James Welland of this city, January, 1887; and to Mr. William Moran, of Titusville, the contract for furnishing the steam heating apparatus. The hospital was completed and dedicated with appropriate religious services on the 15th of December, 1887. The whole cost of the building and furnishing, including the grounds, the grading, and the sewer, is about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The hospital is situated on an elevated piece of ground with nothing to intercept the free circulating of air on every side. It is 86 by 42 feet, the foundation of solid stone masonry, and the super structure of brick. It is two stories high, the first 14 feet and the second 12 feet, with mansard roof, and upper and lower porches 12 feet wide on two sides of the building, with 10 foot halls the entire length, and kitchen and laundry separate. It is heated by steam, and is supplied with abundance of water, natural and illuminating gas. The ventilation is perfect in every room, and all the modern improvements now used in the best hospitals have been introduced.

Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart, the kind and successful matron and acting superintendent, on entering the new building resigned her position on account of her age and health. Her place was supplied by Miss Emily Arthington, a lady eminently qualified, having graduated in Leed's hospital, one of the largest and best training schools in England. In addition to her training in English hospitals she has had experience in the Pennsylvania hospital at Philadelphia.

Nurses are being trained under her, and others of more extensive experience, are prepared to go out into this and neighboring cities and towns, where families may desire their services. We have an excellent staff of physicians and surgeons, and persons seeking treatment can have all the attention and skill to be found in our large city hospitals, and at a much reduced rate.

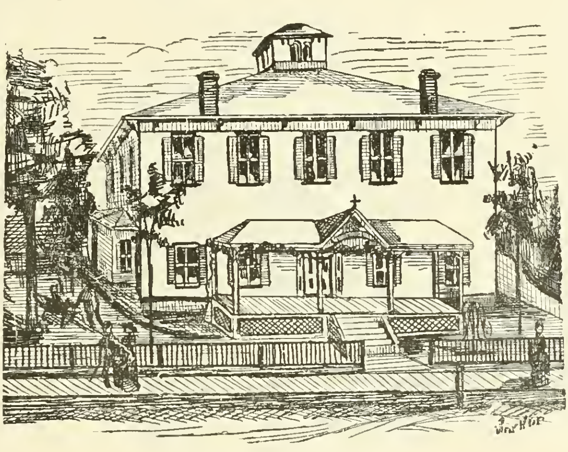
The officers at present are Rev. R. Craighead, president; C. M. Boush, clerk and treas-urer; directors, Joshua Douglas, Geo. W. Haskins, John B. Compton, A. McLean White, D. V. Derickson, G. D. Shryock, Henry W. Reynolds and Leon C. Magaw.

## St. Joseph's Hospital.

Pleasantly located just beyond the busier portions of the city, and near one of the many beautiful bits of woodland which surround Meadville, on Pine street, stands a substantial two-story frame building. Over the front door appears the modest inscription, "St. Joseph's Hospital."

In the year 1864 Mother Agnes, of the Sisters of St. Joseph, erected out of her own patrimony, aided by subscription, the main portion of the present building, and founded an orphan asylum. As such the institution was conducted for four years, but in the meantime did much for the homeless, sick and wounded. In 1868 the applications of this character became so numerous that the orphans were sent to Erie and the whole institution was devoted to hospital purposes. In 1870 it was regularly established by an act of the legislature as a hospital, and Dr. T. B. Lashells, of Meadville, was appointed surgeon in charge. In 1872 the building was enlarged to its present capacity and recent donations have extended the premises attached to the hospital southward as far as Poplar street.

The hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of whom the following are at present resident there: Sister Superior Clotilda, Sister Aloisuia, Sister Magdelina, Sister Philomena, Sister Genevieve, Sister Mary Anne and Sister Boneste. On first floor are located the reception room, music room, chapel, dining room, and kitchen. Over all three broods an atmosphere of calm comfort and an impression of solicitude pervades the halls and alcoves, which fitly finds a hallowed center in the curtained twilight of the cosy chapel in the eastern end of the building. The second floor is devoted to pleasant chambers for patients, each room being tastefully fitted, affording accommodations for about 25 persons. Bath rooms, wash rooms, etc., are on this floor. The building is heated by a furnace, supplied by the best water service, and has every convenience for hospital uses. Scrupulous cleanliness, devoted and skilled nursing, and the attendance of the best medical talent are features of St. Joseph's Hospital. As the institution now stands it is designed to be a place where any physician of repute can find accommodation for any patient who needs especially careful nursing; also if persons from abroad need treatment for chronic or lingering disorders here is where they may find skilled medical aid and suitable attendance. In no case is there any distinction to be made in the admission of patients on account of sex, race or condition, or religion. There has been no change in the physician in charge since the institution first received its charter. There have been at least 1,000 persons treated at St. Joseph's since its founding.



**ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.**

## The Meadville Board of Industry.

(BY C. E. R.)

For many years Meadville had felt the necessity of a Board of Trade to look after its interests in the manufacturing and commercial world, but never was any action taken that realized practical results, until, on the evening of March 22d 1886, some of the most pushing and energetic young business and professional men of the city met together and organized the Meadville Board of Industry. A constitution was adopted suitable to the exigencies of the case, and the following officers elected: John J. Shryock, president; Fred G. Andrews, vice president; Benjamin Blum, secretary; A. Arthur Gill, treasurer; Chas. E. Richmond, corresponding secretary. The Board undertook their self-assumed task vigorously, and after many discouragements first succeeded in locating in our city the Rockland Silk Co., formerly of Patterson, N. J., which is now running with full force, employing over 100 hands, and undoubtedly will be the nucleus for a large branch of the silk industry.

The Board spent some time considering many applications, and next located here the Meadville Wire-Nail Co., formerly of Sharon, Pa., which is now running a large plant in the southern part of the city.

The Pennsylvania Glass Bottle Co. from Rochester, Pa., was next secured, and proved to be a very large and successful plant, bringing many new citizens here and employing over 100 hands. A car of freight per day is received and shipped from this factory alone. The Board has worked constantly and patiently for the welfare of the city amid the many discouraging circumstances natural to a work of that nature, and already our city has felt the impetus given to it. A large number of new factories have been established with local capital, and all of the manufacturing interests of the city have received a decided boom. Many new commercial houses have come from abroad to share our prosperity, and to add to the general welfare.

At the annual meeting April last the Board was re-organized, many new members added to the roll, and the following officers elected: John J. Shryock, president; E. A. Hempstead, vice president; R. Ed. Ashley, secretary; M. Ohlman, treasurer; Chas E. Richmond, corresponding secretary.

Never before in the history of our city has it made more rapid advancement than in the last two years, and very much of this is due to the energetic actions of the Board of Industry, and our citizens can rest assured that with proper assistance and encouragement the new Board will look untiringly to the future prosperity of Meadville.

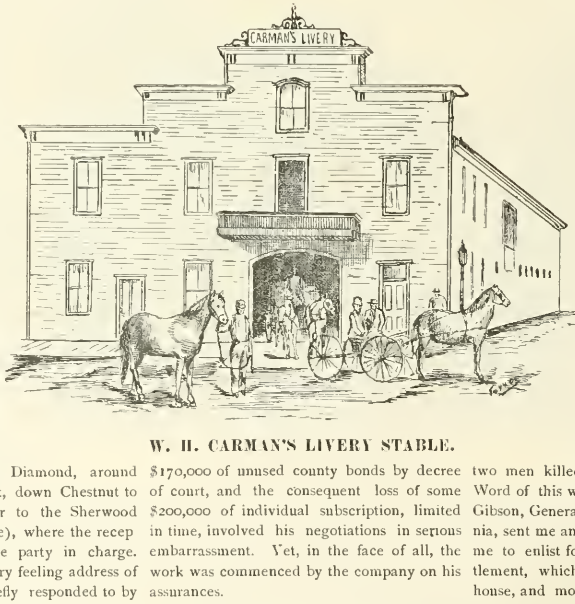
## TAYLOR'S VISIT.

### Visit of President Zachary Taylor to Meadville August 24, 1849.

When the announcement was made on the 22d of August that President Taylor and Governor William F. Johnson would visit our city on the 24th inst., an impromptu meeting of prominent citizens, irrespective of party, was held to make proper arrangements for their reception. Hon. Gaylord Church presided, when a committee of reception was appointed, consisting of Hon. J. W. Farrelly, Col. John Bliss, Hon. G. Church and Gen. John Dick. On Friday morning said committee, with many other citizens, proceeded to Sheaklyville, where they met the President's party, and escorted them to Meadville, via the Mercer turnpike, in coaches and carriages, that being our only mode of public conveyance at that time.

The road was literally lined with people all along the route. On the arrival of the party at Custard's Hotel, nine miles below Meadville, a short speech was made by Hon. J. W. Farrelly, and responded to by the President and Governor Johnson. The procession reached our city about noon, on one of the hottest days of the season, and was greeted by hundreds of cheers by a very enthusiastic crowd. Water and other principal streets being filled by all classes and parties who had turned out en masse in their gala day dress. The procession, in charge of Col. James Cochran, Chief Marshal, moved up Water to Walnut, up Walnut to the Diamond, around the Diamond to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Water, and down Water to the Sherwood Hotel (now Gable House), where the reception committee took the party in charge. Gen. Dick delivered a very feeling address of welcome, which was briefly responded to by President Taylor and Governor Johnson. President Taylor claimed not to be a public speaker, and did not make much of an effort in that direction, but what he did say was very proper to the occasion. Governor Johnson, who was a good speaker, spoke more at length. During the evening a reception was given in the parlors of the hotel, at which there was a very large attendance. The reception could not have been anything but gratifying to the President and his party, and certainly was to the people of Meadville.

The President and party left at 7 o'clock next morning for Erie, via the Waterford turnpike, accompanied as far as Waterford by the reception committee and other citizens.



W. H. CARMAN'S LIVERY STABLE.

## James McHenry and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

The Centennial TRIBUNE would be incomplete without a recognition of the most valuable services of James McHenry, Esq., of London, in the construction of the grand enterprise which has contributed so greatly to the material prosperity of our city and county, and of the three states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—"The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad."

Mr. McHenry was appointed the financial agent of the Meadville (afterward the A. & G. W.) R. R., in 1859. Messrs. Doolittle and Streator were the contractors, and Mr. McHenry undertook to negotiate the securities and furnish the money and iron necessary for the completion of the road and equipment.

Many great and unexpected obstacles embarrassed his plans. The application of the county commissioners and the cancellation of $170,000 of unused county bonds by decree of court, and the consequent loss of some $200,000 of individual subscription, limited in time, involved his negotiations in serious embarrassment. Yet, in the face of all, the work was commenced by the company on his assurances.

It became unexpectedly necessary to build a new line in the state of New York. Mr. McHenry promptly offered to negotiate for the iron and cash, and the New York company was organized. Extremely hard times in the money market for a time shortened the supplies, and then the rebellion burst upon us with threatened destruction. American enterprises were discredited in England, and on the continent, and it seemed madness to make an effort for any railway on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. McHenry was undaunted, and surrounded himself with a bulwark of financial strength. It is only necessary to add that, in the face of American discredit, monetary demoralization, with all the difficulties of labor supply by the enlistment and draft of 1,000,000 men, and the terrible depression and discouragement as to the national future, the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. was completed in the three states and the last spike driven in August 1864, and, in addition, the extensive shops commenced at Meadville.

Mr. James McHenry, its financial agent, and, after the death of Mr. Doolittle, the contractor, made the negotiations and supplied the money and iron for its completion, with exception of the work commenced in Ohio, and the part purchased from the Erie, and New York City Railway Company—an unprecedented financial success. R.

## The Dangers of Pioneer Life.

The following interesting paper by Cornelius Van Horne, was handed us by F. Huidekoper:

From the spring of the year 1791 to the fall of the year '95, there were depredations committed on the northwestern frontier of Pennsylvania in different parts; but I will commence in the summer of '93. Then 'Squire Lord came up from Franklin and warned us at Meadville to clear out or we would be scalped by the Indians. Somewent away; a few stayed. General Wilkins at Pittsburg wrote up to me to employ fifteen men as a sergeant's guard, which I did. We were continued embodied until the 31st of December, when we were disbanded. In the summer of 1794 some men were wounded near Meadville; two men killed and scalped near Franklin. Word of this went to Pittsburg, when John Gibson, General of the militia of Pennsylvania, sent me an Ensign's commission, and for me to enlist forty odd men to defend the settlement, which we did, and built a blockhouse, and mounted a cannon in the second story, with a sentry box over all. We were continued embodied until the last of December, when by the General's order we were disbanded.

In the month of June, 1795, Finly and McCormack were killed by the Indians, within a few miles of Meadville, and Powars, the surveyor's camp, was plundered, and James Thompson taken prisoner. Word of this was taken to John Gibson; he sent me a Captain's commission, and for me to enlist a Captain's company, which I did; with orders to guard the settlement of Meadville, also to guard the boats transporting provisions from Meadville to Waterford, as there had gone on to Erie commissioners and a number of men to lay out a town at Erie and another at Waterford, and also for us to open a wagon road through the woods from Meadville to Waterford; also to guard ourselves. The last of December of said year we were discharged. We have had peace with the Indians ever since. In those three years the number of men employed with me exceeded 120; now I know not of more than eight, some of them like myself, far advanced in life and needy. If Congress would grant them a pension it would be very acceptable unto the feeble few; and as I have their enlistment, with the dates when it commenced and when it ended, which I will declare under oath before a Justice of the Commonwealth, and that certified by the Prothonotary of the county court, there can be no fraud.

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## GREENDALE CEMETERY.

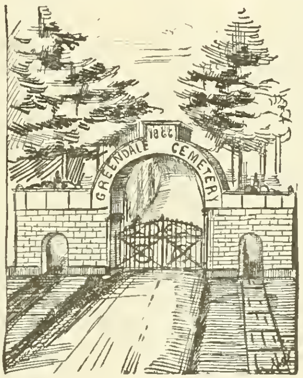
### A Historical Sketch of Meadville's Beautiful Burial Grounds.

(BY C. M. BOUSH.)

An act of the Legislature approved the 11th day of March, 1852, incorporated the following citizens of Meadville: John Dick, John Reynolds, John McFarland, Frederick Huidekoper, Darwin A. Finney, Gaylord Church, Calvin Kingler, Joseph Derickson, William Thorp, Horace Cullum, David Derickson, William Reynolds, James E. McFarland, Joseph C. Hays, Richard Craighead, James D. Gill, William McLaughlin, Arthur Cullum, D. Sexton, R. C. Boileau, Kennedy Davis and Edward Ellis, under the name and title of "The Meadville Cemetery" (which name was subsequently changed to that of "The Greendale Cemetery") and conferred upon them and their successors all the powers necessary for the proper government of the corporation, its officers and affairs.

In accordance with the provisions of this act of incorporation, an organization was effected on the 21st day of April, 1852, and the following officers were chosen: Managers, Hon. John Dick, president; Hon. Gaylord Church, Rev. Calvin Kingsler, Rev. Frederick Huidekoper and William Reynolds, Esq William McLaughlin, secretary; Joseph C. Hays, Esq., treasurer. The same year the following lands were purchased for the purposes of the cemetery: From A. Huidekoper, 20 acres; from H. Huidekoper, 14 acres; from John Reynolds, 9 acres, 12 perches; from D. Shryock, 9 acres, 82 perches; from Diller, 80 perches; total, 53 acres and 14 perches. To which was added in 1876, by purchase J. R. Dick's heirs, 28 acres, 12 perches; in 1882, by purchase from Edward Stebbins' heirs, 5 acres, 14 perches; from James McNeil, 103 perches; from Denney's heirs, 120 perches. Total amount of land contained in Greendale Cemetery, 87 acres, 103 perches.

The first 53 acres purchased were at once enclosed with a substantial fence, and about ten acres of it adjoining the eastern boundaries of the town were improved and laid out in burial lots ready for use. Mr. Herman Leo, a graduate of one of the best agricultural schools of Europe, was the engineer. On the 31st of August, 1853, the cemetery was publicly dedicated to its intended purposes. Rev. John Barker, president of Allegheny College, Hon. Gaylord Church, John Reynolds, Esq., and Rev. Alexander Varian officiated in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by a large concourse of people.



Permanent and valuable improvements were made from time to time. An arched gateway of stone was built in 1865. A receiving vault was built in 1874 A lodge or superintendent's house was erected near the entrance in 1875. Water supply was brought to the cemetery, and improvements in roadways and paths, in grading, paving and draining, etc., were continually going on. The most important and valuable improvements were made under the superintendency of Mr. Herman Munz, a thoroughly educated landscape gardener and horticulturist, who took charge of the grounds in the spring of 1875. His usefulness came to an end by his unexpected and untimely death in January 1880, at the age of 32. Mr. A. J. Hetler, the present superintendent, succeeded Mr. Munz, and he has charge of Greendale cemetery at present. The present board of managers are Rev. John Hamnet, president; James D. Gill, Esq., C. M. Boush, Esq., Hon. John Henderson, L. C. Magaw, Esq. Mr. Norman C. McLaughlin is secretary and treasurer.

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Wedding Anniversaries.—At the end of one year is the cotton wedding; two years, paper; three years, leather; five years, wooden; seven years, woolen; ten years, tin; twelve years, silk and fine linen; fifteen years, crystal; twenty years, china; twenty-five years, silver; thirty years, pearl; forty years, ruby; fifty years, golden; seventy five years, diamond.

# OUR CHURCHES.

## RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

### Early Missionaries and Preachers—Their Labors in the Wilderness—Early Religious Life of the People — Present Condition of the Churches.

## EARLY CHURCHES.

### Organization of the First Churches of the County.

(BY REV. RICHARD CRAIGHEAD.)

The first ministers who preached within the bounds of Crawford county were Rev. Elisha McCurdy and Rev. Joseph Stockton. The former was born in Carlisle, Pa., on the 15th of October, 1763. His father and family subsequently settled in Westmoreland county, Pa. Mr. Stockton was born near Chambersburg, Pa., February 25th, 1779. In the year 1784 he removed with his father's family to the vicinity of Washington, Pa. They were both licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1799, at the church of Upper Buffalo, Washington county, Pa., and were sent out on a missionary tour through what is now Mercer, Crawford and Erie counties, and among other places preached in Meadville. During the next year, 1800, Mr. Stockton received an invitation to preach statedly in Meadville. In the autumn of the same year, in company with his young wife, he left his paternal home in Washington county, Pa., on horseback, bringing some household goods with them, and in due time reached Meadville, their future residence. Over this church, in connection with that of Little Sugar Creek, now Cochranton, he was ordained as pastor on the 24th of June, 1801. He continued to perform the duties of a pastor to these churches, dividing his time equally between them, until June, 1810, when the relation was dissolved by the Presbytery of Erie.

The second pastor of the church of Meadville was Rev. Robert Johnston, who was said to be a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Bridget, the eldest daughter of the Protector. His paternal grandfather emigrated to this country early in life, and settled in New Jersey. Rev. Robert Johnston was born in Perry county, Pa., August 7th, 1774. He studied at Canonsburg Academy, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio, April, 1802, preached eight or nine years in Venango county, and on the 15th of October, 1811, was installed pastor of the churches of Meadville, Little Sugar Creek (now Cochranton), and Conneaut (now Evansburg), dividing his time equally between Meadville and the other two congregations. This relation continued until April, 1817. He was the father of the Hon. S. P. Johnston, of Warren, Pa., who for several years was the President Judge of this district.

### FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

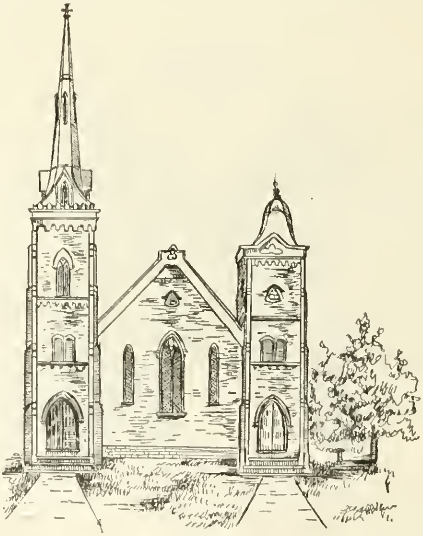
The first public religious services in Meadville were held in the old Gill House, situated on Water street and still standing. Subsequently the preaching was in the court room over the old jail, that stood on the ground now occupied by the law office of Messrs. Haskins and McClintock. In the year 1818 the old brick church on Liberty street was commenced and completed in the year 1820. All the inhabitants of the town continued to worship in it until 1825, when three other denominations effected organizations that same year.

### OIL CREEK CHURCH.

As early as 1802 a request was sent to the Presbytery of Erie from Oil Creek for "supplies." In 1803 the request for "supplies" was repeated under the name of Titus's, Mr. Jonathan Titus, from whom Titusville took its name, having settled here in the year 1798. He came first as a surveyor in 1793. The first communion was held in the barn of Mr. Titus by Messrs. Joseph Stockton and Samuel Tait, the latter having settled at Cool Spring, Mercer county, in the year 1800. The formal organization of the church of Oil Creek, or Titusville, as it was afterwards called, devolved upon Rev. Amos Chase. He was born near Boston, Mass., on the 12th day of May, 1760. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1780. He was ordained and placed over the church of Litchfield, Conn., June, 1787. He continued as pastor in this field for some twenty-six years, and at his own request was dismissed in 1814. He left Litchfield on horseback for Western Pennsylvania, and on reaching the Allegheny river at Olean, he descended by raft as far as the present town of Tionesta, in Forest county, and from thence again on horseback to Titusville. Having spent some months in missionary labor, he returned to Connecticut, and on the 15th of February, 1815, started with his family for this county to enter upon a pioneer life, known to be full of labor and of trials. He organized the churches of Oil Creek and Centreville in 1815, and continued to preach to them till 1830, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. He died at his home in Centreville, December 23d, 1849, in the 90th year of his age, and the 63d of his ministry. The following description of him is from the pen of Samuel Minor, Esq.: "In person he was tall, erect, and of full size and proportion. A determined energy of purpose and action constituted a prominent trait in his character. In his ministerial labors he was often found winding through the paths of the forest, fording and swimming streams, climbing rugged hills, and sometimes at night tying his horse under a tree, he slept on the ground with his saddle for a pillow, and pressed on to meet his appointments to preach the word of God."

### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

One of the earliest and most prominent members of this church was Robert R. Roberts, afterwards Bishop Roberts. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 2d, 1778. At the age of 7 years his father removed into the valley of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa. In the spring of 1796, when young Roberts was 18 years of age, he, in company with his brother Thomas and three other young men, started out in quest of lands for a home for themselves. They traveled on foot, carrying their provisions on their backs, and their guns on their shoulders, for the purpose of defense and securing game on their journey. Two of the young men soon became discouraged and returned home. The others kept on their way, crossed the Allegheny river near where Freeport now stands, came up to Franklin, and followed up French creek to Meadville. From this place they went out on the headwaters of Shenango creek, where they finally settled. In the year 1798 the parents of Mr. Roberts took up their residence in Shenango, near their children. In this same year a Methodist class was organized, and Robert R. Roberts was appointed their leader. This was the nucleus of Methodism in this county. Probably no man in the ministry in the Methodist church in this country has arisen in so short a time from such obscurity to occupy so prominent a position. In 1801 he was licensed as an exhorter, in 1802 licensed to preach, in 1815 was appointed a Presiding Elder, and in May, 1816, was elected and consecrated a Bishop in the church.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Methodist church of Meadville was organized with eighteen members in the year 1825, by Rev. Robert C. Hatton. The first regular place of holding meetings was in the building still standing on the southeast corner of Main and Arch streets. It was erected by Mr. John Luper, and the lower part used by him as a blacksmith shop. Over this shop was a large unfinished room, which, it is said, Mr. Luper finished and furnished at his own expense for a church. This building was occupied for this purpose for some nine years. The next place of holding public worship was in the brick building on Arch street, on the lot on which has been erected the Irish Catholic church. It was commenced in the year 1830 and finished in November, 1834. This continued to be the place of meeting for thirty-four years, until the erection in 1868 of the large, elegant, massive stone building on the corner of the Public Square.

### THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

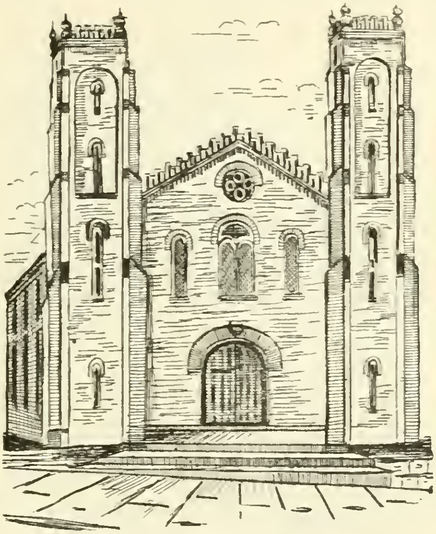
This church effected an organization in this county in 1801. Rev. Daniel McLean was the first minister of this denomination to enter this field. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., September 10, 1771. He removed with his father's family to Washington county, Pa., and settled on a farm near Cannonsburg, where he prosecuted his academic and theological studies. He was licensed to preach in 1799 by the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers. In the year 1801 he began his labors in Shenango township, and in the same year he organized a church consisting of ten members; and it has very appropriately been called "Old Jerusalem," being the mother of all the churches of this denomination in this whole region. January 1, 1802, he received calls from Shenango, and from Sandy and Salem churches in Mercer county, and was installed pastor over them. He continued pastor of the church of Shenango fifty-four years. This relation was dissolved April, 1855, and he died June 5th ensuing. in the 84th year of his age and the 56th of his ministry, "an old man, full of days, riches, and honor."

The first services held by this congregation were under a tent. About the year 1805 a log house was erected in which to worship, and in 1818 a frame building which was occupied until 1879, when a neat and substantial edifice was erected.

In May, 1858, the Associate and the Associate Reformed churches of this country were united under the name of the United Presbyterian church of North America.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the valley of the Cussewago, about two miles in a northwest direction from Mosiertown, is situated the Carmel Baptist church. It has the honor of being the first organization of this denomination in the county. As early as 1802 Mr. Lewis Thickston settled in this township, and others with like religious views with himself moving into the settlement, they were in the year 1805 constituted and known as the Carmel Baptist church. Their first minister was Rev. Thomas G. Jones. In the year 1810 their first house of worship was erected. It was built of hewn logs. This was replaced by a frame building in 1839. This in due time gave place to another building, which was erected in 1856.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

### A History of Their Churches in Crawford County.

(BY REV. T. D. LOGAN.)

The Presbyterian church was the pioneer in religious labor in Crawford county. The early settlers were generally of Scotch-Irish extraction and in sympathy with the Presbyterian church, or those churches nearly allied to it. Removing from the eastern counties, or coming directly from Scotland and the north of Ireland, these Presbyterians at once set up the family altar, instructed their children in the Scriptures and the catechism, and eagerly awaited the coming of ministers that they might enjoy the public ordinances of religion. Nor did they wait long. In the year 1799 Elisha McCurdy and Joseph Stockton, two young men who had just been licensed to preach the gospel, were sent on a missionary tour to the country bordering on Lake Erie. In going and returning they preached at a number of places within this county—at Meadville, at Davis' on French creek, at the outlet of Conneaut Lake, and at the house of a Mr. Wilson, on the margin of the Pymatuning Swamp. Mr. Stockton returned the following year. The Presbytery of Erie, within the bounds of which Crawford county is still included, was organized in 1801, being the third Presbytery west of the Allegheny mountains. Seventeen churches have since been organized within the county, all but four still maintaining a vigorous life.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEADVILLE.

The church owes its origin to the missionary tour of Messrs McCurdy and Stockton in 1799. The next year Rev. Joseph Stockton received an invitation to preach statedly at Meadville. When he received his call he was but 21 years of age. On the 24th of June, 1801, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the churches of Meadville and Little Sugar Creek (now Cochranton). This pastoral relation continued till June 27th, 1810, when it was dissolved by the Presbytery of Erie, of which Mr. Stockton was one of the original members. The early records of the church have been lost, and with them the names of the first members. The first elders were John Cotton, Robert Stockton and Hugh Cotton. The second pastor was Rev. Robert Johnston, who was installed October 15th, 1811, over the churches of Meadville, Little Sugar Creek and Conneaut (now Evansburg), dividing his time equally between Meadville and the other two congregations. This relation continued till April 2, 1817. During his pastorate, with the assistance of Thomas Atkinson, of the *Messenger*, Mr Johnston organized a Sunday school, which was opened in December, 1814. The first services were held in private houses, and afterwards in the old academy on the corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets, and in the court room of the old log court house and jail, which stood on the site of Haskins & McClintock's office, near the home of the late Judge Derickson. On the 5th of February, 1818, a contract for the erection of a church was let to George Davis. It was to be a brick building 60x70 feet in dimensions, finished within two years at a total cost of $6,500. The site chosen was immediately in front of the present edifice. When the building was completed the pews were sold, August 14th, 1820, to pay the cost of construction. The sale committee were: John Reynolds, H. J. Huidekoper, Levy Barton, John Brooks and James Hamilton. All the inhabitants of the village used this building as a place of worship until 1825, in which year the Methodists fitted up a room on South Main street.

Rev. John Van Liew was the third pastor. He was ordained and installed August 22d, 1821, devoting his entire time to the Meadville church. His pastorate continued three years, when it was dissolved June 21st, 1824, on account of impaired health. He was succeeded by Rev. Wells Bushnell, ordained and installed June 22d, 1826. This pastorate was a very vigorous and successful one, being continued seven years, when Mr. Bushnell went as a missionary to the Indians, the church reluctantly consenting to his withdrawal. The pastoral relation was dissolved June 26th, 1833.

Rev. Nathaniel West, D.D., was the next pastor, installed May 11th, 1836, and released two years later, June 26th, 1838. Mr. West was a man of decided ability, with strong personality, and although his pastorate was short, he exerted great influence throughout the community.

Rev. John V. Reynolds, D.D., succeeded Dr. West, being ordained and installed November 13th, 1839, and continuing his ministry with great acceptance for thirty years, when at his request the Presbytery dissolved the relation, April 21, 1869.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. James G. Carnahan, LL. D., which continued twelve years and was dissolved April 14th, 1881. The present handsome building was erected in 1874-5 at a cost of about $43,000, and dedicated August 22d, 1875. By the death of Alanson Lindley in May, 1881, the church received quite a substantial fund for the benefit of the poor and named the "Alanson Lindley Fund for the Poor," of which only the interest can be used. The parsonage on the adjoining lot was deeded to the church by Lucy K. Lindley and came into full possession at her death.

The eighth and last pastorate was that of Rev. Edward P. Sprague, D.D., constituted November 3, 1881, and dissolved at his request November 10, 1887. In the summer of 1886 the church was thoroughly repaired and the interior neatly frescoed. At the present time the pastorate is vacant, but the pulpit is regularly supplied.

The loss of the earlier records makes it impossible to determine the number of members who have been connected with this organization.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MEADVILLE.

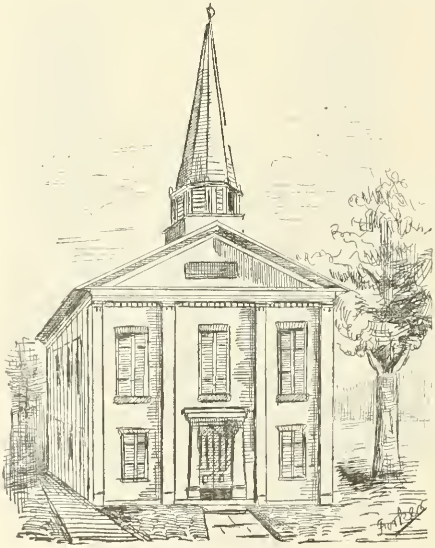
A series of misunderstandings and differences of opinion respecting matters affecting the doctrine and government of the church culminated in the year 1838 in the division of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church into two branches, commonly known as Old School and New School. The division continued until 1869, when the two bodies were happily reunited. The division of the Assembly led to the dividing of Presbyteries, and, in some instances, of churches. The Presbytery of Erie, while meeting in Meadville, June 27th, 1838, divided by a vote of 28 to 16, the majority adhering to the New School Assembly. The Meadville church was vacant at that time, but the elder and the former pastor, Rev. Nathaniel West, adhered to the New School. Under these circumstances when a call was extended to a pastor June 17th, 1839, and taken to the Old School Presbytery of Erie, a large part of the congregation held that the action was illegal, and in the language of their record "determined to continue the constitutional organization of the Presbyterian church in the United States." The names of forty male members are appended to this declaration. Nearly all of these were married men, and their wives, with other female members, increased the number to about 100. Claiming to be the constitutional church of Meadville there was no formal organization.

The first stated supply was Rev. E. W. Kellogg, who continued his labor till April 25th, 1841. Rev. Robinson S. Lockwood was called to the pastorate June 5th, and installed September 8th, 1841. This relation continued till October 19th, 1843. In the spring of 1842 there was an extended revival of religion, during which over fifty were added to the membership.

After the division the congregation at first worshiped in the frame lecture room on Centre street, corner of Park avenue, and then in the building erected by Colonel William Magaw as a ware room, and now used as the stable of the Central Hotel. The next move was to the building known as the Cumberland Presbyterian church, opposite the jail. In this place the congregation worshipped till the completion of the lecture room of the present edifice.

The first definite movement towards erecting a building was made September 20, 1841. It was decided to build a brick structure, with dimensions not less than 40x60 feet with basement story for the lecture room on the lot corner of Centre street and Plum alley. The first board of trustees, consisting of A. Lindley, S. Wilson, William Gill, Z. Sacket, Hugh Cotton and James Sacket, was elected December 19, 1841, The church was dedicated June 30, 1844. The adjoining lot was purchased in 1859.

At the request of the session Rev. Richard Craighead occupied the pulpit the first Sabbath of November, 1843, and on April 8, 1844, he was unanimously called to be pastor. The formal acceptance of the call was delayed in the first instance, and no further action was taken till a meeting of Presbytery held in Meadville, April 14, 1852, when he was regularly installed. Mr. Craighead's pastorate was long and useful. For thirty-one years he labored with indefatigable energy to advance the temporal and spiritual interests of his charge. In 1869 the building was enlarged, the towers in front being added and the seating capacity increased one-third at an expense of $9,000. The building will now accommodate 450 persons. In November 1873, after preaching thirty years, Mr. Craighead resigned his charge on account of failing health. At the request of the congregation the matter was deferred from time to time and supplies were engaged to fill the pulpit, but as his health was not sufficiently restored to allow him to resume his work, the pastor again presented his resignation, and the relation was dissolved October 24, 1874. The entire period of his labor in this congregation was 31 years.



BAPTIST CHURCH.

The present pastor, Rev. Thomas D. Logan, was engaged as temporary supply for six months, and preached his first sermon on the last Sabbath of March, 1874. He was then a licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny and about to graduate from the Western Theological Seminary. He supplied the pulpit till the last Sabbath of the following September. A unanimous call was extended to him November 14, which he accepted and preached his first sermon as pastor-elect December 20, 1874. On the 20th of January, 1875, he was ordained and installed pastor by the Presbytery of Erie. This pastorate has continued thirteen years, while the entire period of his labor has been more than 14 years. During this time the church has been refurnished, and an organ with water moter purchased at a cost of $2,000.

At the time of the separation Messrs. Jabez B. Sacket and Joseph Dickson were ruling elders in the old church and were among those composing the new organization. Mr. David Compton who had been a ruling elder of the Cussewago church was appointed to the same office in this church at the first communion service.

The entire membership enrolled up to the present date is 1,158, of which 183 took part in the organization or were received under the ministry of Messrs. Kellogg and Lockwood, 584 were received during the thirty-one years of the pastorate of Rev. R. Craighead, and 391 under the pastorate of Rev. T. D. Logan. Seventy-nine members have died during the 13 years of the present pastorate. The enrolled membership is 376, the resident membership 325. A Sabbath school has been maintained from the organization to the present time. It now has a membership of 240 with an average attendance of 180. John B. Compton is superintendent, T. H. Apple, assistant superintendent, and Richard Graham, principal of the infant department. The church is out of debt and is enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

### TITUSVILLE.

Under the name of Oil Creek, this church was organized in 1815, but services were held several yeasr earlier. The first communion was held in 1809 by Rev. Joseph Stockton, of Meadville, and Rev. Samuel Tait, of Cool Spring, Mercer county, in a log cabin of Jonathan Titus, standing near the present Fletcher Block, on the east side of Franklin, between Pine and Spring streets. In 1815 a permanent organization was effected with a membership of 40, some of whom lived twelve or fifteen miles distant, by Rev. Amos Chase. For eleven years this pioneer minister labored as a missionary in portions of Warren, Venango and Crawford counties, and in 1826 he accepted a call to preach at Oil Creek one-half his time, and one fourth at Centreville, devoting the other fourth to missionary work. This relation continued till 1830, when at the age of 70 years, Mr. Chase retired to Centreville. The next regular pastor, Rev. George W. Hampson, began his labor September 1st, 1830, and was settled in due form June 27th, 1832. He continued his ministry twenty two years and six months, or until March 1st, 1853. Between that date and 1858 there was a vacancy in the pulpit most of the time. Rev. George H. Hammer was called July 1st, 1858, and he and two elders, William Kelley and Caleb M. Allen, called a church meeting October 31st of that year, at which the congregation was reorganized with 28 members. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Hammer resigned to command a cavalry company enlisted in this county. His successors in the ministry have been Rev. Samuel Wykoff, Rev. W. C. Curtis, Rev. William H. Taylor, Rev. Alexander Sinclair, Rev. Robert Sloss, Rev. W. J. Chichester, Rev. J. A. Maxwell, D.D. The present pastor, Rev. M. D. Kneeland, D.D., was installed February 9th, 1888.

The first preaching was in private houses, school houses and groves. About 1812 a small round log meeting house was erected just east of the old cemetery, at the head of Franklin street. It was used for some time, but never entirely finished. A short distance west of it a hewed log church was commenced in 1815, but not wholly completed till 1823. A frame church was commenced in 1833 and completed in 1837. The cost was $1,500, and it stood directly at the head of Franklin street, on the site of the present German Reformed church, and west of the old log church. The ground for this church was donated by Jonathan Titus. In 1863 a lot was purchased on the southeast corner of Walnut and Franklin streets. The church building was finished in 1865 at a cost of $17,000. The parsonage, nearly opposite the church building, came into the possession of the congregation in 1870. An elegant brown stone church has just been erected to take the place of this structure, at a cost of $40,000. Since the oil development in 1865 the Titusville church has displayed a commendable spirit of liberality in its contributions to missionary objects, as well as to their own support.

CONNEAUTVILLE.

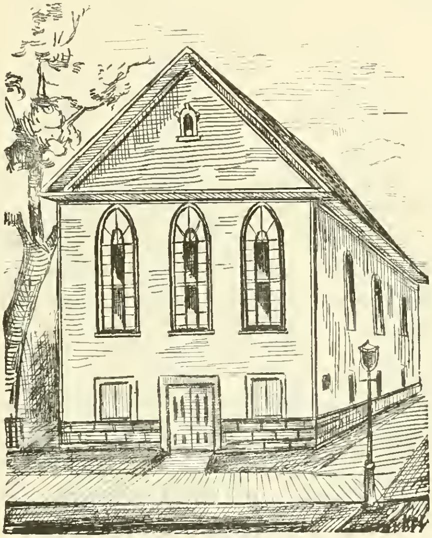
This church was organized with nine members by Rev. Peter Hassinger, October 31st, 1835. The following ministers have served the church as regular pastors or supplies: Rev. R. Lewis and Rev. D. Waggoner, Rev. J. W. Dickey, Rev. L. P. Bates, Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Rev. N. S. Lowrie, Rev. R. L. Stewart, Rev. M. D. A. Steen, Rev. W. W. McKinney, Rev. R. R. Moore. The first church was erected in 1838. The present handsome brick structure was built in 1871 at a cost of $17,000.

COCHRANTON.

The church known as Little Sugar Creek was organized about 1800, and was part of the charge of Rev. Joseph Stockton, 1801 to 1810, and Rev. Robert Johnston, 1811 to 1817. About 1820 it passed into connection with the Associate Reformed, afterwards the United Presbyterian church. That organization, which is now the Presbyterian church of Cochranton, seceded from the United Presbyterian church in 1848, and formed a Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter church. This was transferred to the Presbyterian church in 1867. The present pastor, Rev. J. T. Crumrine, was installed December 29th, 1887. The church building was erected in 1852.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Presbyterian church was organized April 22d, 1852. A Union Congregational and Presbyterian church had been previously built, which by mutual agreement was retained by the Presbyterians. Rev. G. W. Hampson was pastor from 1853 till his death in 1869. He was succeeded by Rev. W. A. McCarrell, 1871 to 1875. The present pastor, Rev. William Grassie, then took charge. Under his earnest and efficient ministry the church has attained a high degree of prosperity.



AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

GRAVEL RUN.

This church, located at Woodcock borough, is the oldest Presbyterian church in the county outside of Meadville. It was organized about 1809. The church was divided into the old and new school branches from 1838 to 1869. The building, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1854. The following ministers have labored here: Rev. Messrs. Peter Hassinger, A. Cunningham, J. F. Read, D.D., G. W. Hampson, J. W. Dickey, W. A. McCarrell and William Grassie.

VENANGO.

The church building was erected in 1853, the members being connected with Gravel Run. A separate organization was effected in 1866. John H. Culbertson and J. W. Scott were the first elders. Rev. D. Waggoner was pastor from 1870 to 1881. At other times the pulpit has been occupied by supplies.

EVANSBURG.

This church was formerly known as Conneaut. The date of its organization is uncertain. In 1811-1817 it formed part of the pastoral charge of Rev. Robert Johnston in connection with Meadville and Cochranton. The building was erected in 1831.

HARMONSBURG.

Organized June 13, 1829, by Rev. D. McKinney, with 41 members and 5 elders, viz: John McClure, John Neal, David Breckenridge, Thomas Chidester and Robert Stockton. The building was erected in 1844 at a cost of $800. The present pastor is Rev. R. R. Moore.

KERR'S HILL.

Situated in Oil Creek township, two miles west of Titusville, was organized and the building erected in 1853. The early elders were Peter T. Curry, Wm. McGinniss and Wm. Kerr. The church has been ministered to by the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Wykoff, Wm. Elliott, Wm. Smith, John McLaughlin and S. B. Stevenson.

GREENFIELD

is located in the western part of Greenwood. It was organized and the building was erected in 1854. The settled pastors have been Rev. James Coulter, Rev. George Scott, Rev. D. Waggoner, and Rev. I. W. McVitty. The first elders were Elliot Logan and John R. Slaven.

ATLANTIC.

This church was organized in November, 1874, with forty members from Greenfield and Adamsville. The first elders were James Hamilton, George K. Miller, John N. Kerr and S. M. Kerr. The building was erected in 1876 at a cost of $3,300. The present pastor is Rev. J. P. Irwin.

EXTINCT CHURCHES.

There was a church organization and building at Centreville from 1815 to about 1850, and also at Spartansburg from 1844 to 1875, when it was transferred to the Congregational body. The church known as Cussewago, near Mosiertown, was organized about 1835 and lived but a few years. Mention is made of an organization of Presbyterians who at that early date built a house of worship about a mile north of Springboro. Rev. John Boyd was the pastor. From various causes these organizations were abandoned.

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The present national colors of the United States were not adopted until the year 1777.

## THE U. P. CHURCH.

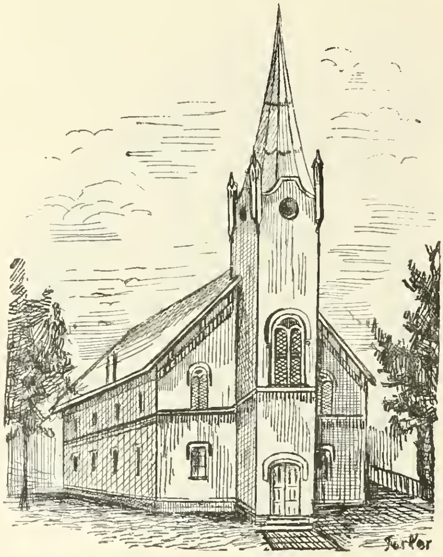
### History of the United Presbyterians in Crawford County.

(BY REV. H. H. HERVEY.)

The United Presbyterian church of North America is the lineal descendant of the Reformed, or Covenanter, and the Associate, or Seceder, churches of Scotland. These bodies, being represented by persons living principally in eastern Pennsylvania and New York, attempted a union. As early as 1777 the effort was begun, and after years of patient perseverance it was accomplished, and the Associate Reformed church took its existence in the year 1782. The articles forming the basis of her existence were chiefly from the pen of the celebrated Dr. John M. Mason. In 1799, after sixteen years of labor, the standards of her profession were finally adopted at Greencastle, Pa.

As is often the case, instead of one church, there were three. The brethren who did not go into the union kept up their existence. In 1838 negotiations were opened for a union between the Associate, Reformed and the Associate churches. The Reformed were included in the first efforts, but soon dropped out. Conventions were held, and meetings for conference and a better understanding of each other, till on May 26, 1858, in the city of Pittsburg, the desired end was attained, and the U. P. church was formally organized. There was again a small fragment of both churches that refused to go into the union. In the old city hall was the scene of the nuptial ceremony, and on the banner that floated in air was inscribed, "The truth as it is in Jesus," and "Forbearance is love." The body thus formed had a strength something like this: 42 Presbyteries; 306 pastors, 110 without charge; licentiates and students, 75; communicants, 56,000; congregations, 640. In 1887 there are 10 Synods, 60 Presbyteries, nearly 100,000 members, 750 ministers, 885 congregations, 144 mission stations, 3 theological seminaries, and 5 colleges, two being well endowed. The foreign mission work carried on by the church is principally in Egypt and India. These missions are of considerable importance, and have attracted the attention of the Christian world. Egypt has been in great measure given over to the United Presbyterian church by the Christian world, and her labors have been greatly blessed and largely successful.

Lake Presbytery is one of the sixty composing the whole body. Within her borders lies Crawford county, whilst scattered more or less over the county are the great bulk of the churches to be found in the southwest. The oldest congregation of the denomination in the county is Shenango, in the township of South Shenango. It was organized in 1801 with ten members, by Rev. Daniel McLean, then from Washington county, Pa. In 1802 he accepted a call. In 1840 there were 350 members in the congregation. His congregation reached to near Conneautville on the north, and Greenville on the south. From his abundant and faithful labors have sprung all the congregations in this part of the country. He was contemporary with McCurdy and Stockton. He died June, 1855, aged 84. His pastorate lasted fifty-four years in all. The pastors since were Rev. J. A. Collins, from 1858 till 1863; Rev. J. B. Waddle, from 1866 till 1871; Rev. John Armstrong, from 1875 till 1877; Rev. D. F. Dickson, 1880 till 1883; Rev. J. C. Herron, 1884, and he still serves them. The history of mother congregations is verified in Shenango. Organizations have sprung up around her till she gives signs of weakness. The present membership is 83.



STATE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

HARTSTOWN.

Organized in 1830. The first pastor was Rev. S. F. Smith, of Sugar Creek, (now Cochranton). He died 1846. Rev. Dalzell served the congregation one year. In 1853, June 15th, the present pastor was ordained—H. H. Hervey. The membership in 1853 was about 50; now it is 220.

NORTH SHENANGO.

North Shenango was organized in 1849 by Rev. H. H. Thompson. The enrollment was 30 members. This congregation was taken from Hartstown. The first pastor was Rev. Dalzell, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Hervey, the present incumbent. It now numbers 130.

ADAMSVILLE.

Adamsville was organized in 1854. It was another slice from Shenango. An indisposition to write history, or unwillingness to tell what they knew, has left their numerical forces at the beginning a secret. It made a good healthy start, however. Rev. William Bruce was their first pastor. He was installed in 1854, I think. There is no date. He was pastor until the 8th of February, 1860. Rev. John Wallace succeeded him, 1862 till 1866. He went into the Reformed church and died. Rev. W. R. Stewart was ordained and installed May 5th, 1868. On June 14th, 1870, he was released and sent to Oregon as a missionary. Rev. T. W. Winter served them from October 4th, 1872 till 1880. Rev. W. J. McCrory served them from his ordination and installation, which took place October 10th, 1881, till July 6th, 1882. The next and present pastor is Rev. J. L. Clark. He was pastor at Kerr Ridge, and from there he was called to Adamsville, and was installed July 2d, 1883. The membership of the congregation at present is 229.

EVANSBURG.

Evansburg (Conneaut Lake), organized in 1826. First pastor, Rev. M. Snodgrass, from 1827-1856; William Bruce, stated supply, 1856-1860; Rev. J. B. Wadde, pastor, 1863-1871; Rev. S. M. Black, 1873-4; Rev. J. McNab, 1875-1885.

WATSON'S RUN.

This is in Vernon township. Organized March 6th, 1869. Rev. Waddle served the congregation for a time, and in 1873 Rev. S. M. Black became its there and in Meadville, where the Associate Reformed church had a congregation, from 1817-20. Rev. S. F. Smith from 1828-46. When he died Rev. H. H. Thompson preached from 1847-1865; Rev. David Donnan became pastor in 1866, and is still at work. Two hundred and twenty-eight members are reported.

POWER.

Power, in Hayfield township, has been a part of the Cochranton charge for many years, and still is. It was organized into a congregation April 17th, 1865, with 43 members. Rev. Donnan still serves them. By last report the membership is 70.

KERR RIDGE.

Organized 1852. Rev. A. Murray was pas-

pastor. Rev. J. McNab served them in connection with Evansburg from 1875 till 1885.

### COCHRANTON.

Organized 1815, under the care of Monongahela Presbytery, which then reached to Lake Erie. Rev. Allen D. Campbell preached tor from 1857-60; Rev. John Jamieson, stated supply, 1864-5; Rev. J. L. Clark, pastor from 1876; 1876-83, vacancy. Forty members.

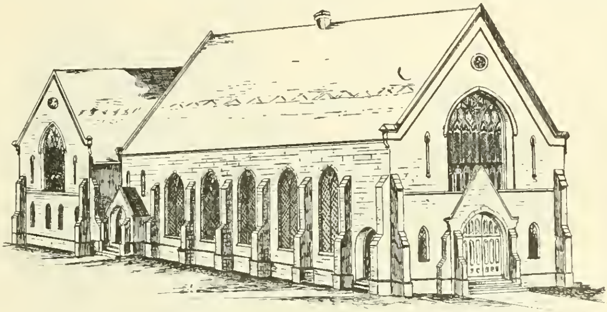
### ROMETOWN.

Organized December, 1878; supplied; membership, 40.

### EBENEZER.

Organized May 27th, 1865. Its first and only pastor was Rev. James Borrows. He died May 13th, 1886. He with his charge was received from the A. R. church south, September, 1881. The congregation is located in South Shenango; membership, 80.

Summary:—There are in the county 6 pastors, 11 congregations, 1,220 members, 50 elders. Jamestown congregation, on the line, draws members from this county.



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

## METHODISTS.

### A History of Methodism in Crawford County.

(BY G. W. CLARKE, D.D.)

Unlike what now takes place in our frontier settlements, Methodism did not enter this county along with the adventurous pioneers, who came to cut away the forests and make them homes in the wilderness. The church was aggressive then as now, perhaps more so; but to be first, or among the first, in every new field was simply impossible. "The harvest was great and her laborers few." The rule adopted was to bestow labor where it was most needed. So other divisions of the Lord's army were here long before the ubiquitous circuit rider put in an appearance. Their valiant men were not only on the ground, but occupied strong positions with ability to maintain their hold on the people.

In 1800, twenty-two years after the first settlement was begun, Rev. B. P. Davis, a solitary itinerant, sent out by the Baltimore conference, entered the county, and labored a short time with success in the Mumford neighborhood, but he had to leave them soon to fill other appointments on his large circuit, and no permanent results were secured. Three years later another Baltimore conference preacher, Rev. Noah Fidler, came and formed a small society in the eastern part of the county, near where the Titusville road crosses Sugar Creek. The organization was first at Mr. Henry Kinnear's, but afterward removed to Jonathan Benn's, and was for years the church "in his" house, and the first Methodist church in Crawford county. Mr. Benn became a very useful local preacher and was greatly beloved by those who knew him. The same year there was another church organized twelve miles northeast of Meadville, in the house of Abram Daniels, who also became a preacher and did effective work. During the next year there was preaching in several places, some conversions both in private houses and at camp meetings, and some societies formed, of whose first members there is no present record. In 1812 a church was organized near the state road, four miles from Meadville, consisting of Simeon Brown and wife, O. Chase and wife, E. Douglas and wife, John Grimes and wife, William Smith and Anna Glenn. The leader, Simeon Brown, was very efficient and faithful in the cause, and the society prospered greatly under his care and management.

### FIRST CHURCH IN MEADVILLE.

For a long time Meadville seemed to have no room for the Methodists. In other parts of the county the cause made some advancement, while only an occasional sermon was preached at the county town. But in 1824, under the ministry of Rev. R. Hatton, there was a gracious revival. A church was organized consisting of John Luper and wife, Wesley Bowman and wife, Griffith Bennett and wife, Hannah Lowery, "Blind Betty," Sarah and Margaret Johnson. It seemed to some a small beginning, but others were soon added, and the little band held the fort in hope of still more glorious success. They worshipped for some time in the upper story of a blacksmith shop on the corner of South Main and Arch streets. In 1830 Aurora Callender and Alured Plimpton being preachers on the circuit, the members, though few in number, and mostly poor, resolved to build them a place of worship. The brick walls were put up, the building enclosed, and the floors laid, not without great difficulty, and, though occupied, it remained some years in an unfinished state. Joseph S. Barris was the first stationed preacher, and Meadville for a long time the only station in the county. The rest of the work was arranged in four weeks' circuits, one preacher in charge and one assistant generally giving the people at each appointment one sermon in two weeks, with much extra service at protracted meetings.

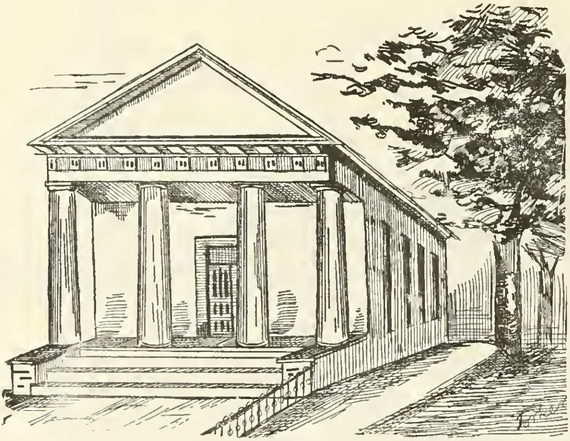
### GROWTH IN THE COUNTY.

Fifty years ago there were but five pastoral charges in the whole county, and less than five hundred members, but the work was well organized, and the system, when understood, proved to be, as in other places, well adapted to the wants and wishes of the people. There are now in this county, where at first there seemed but little encouragement other than the promise of divine aid, twenty-eight conference preachers, thirty-one local preachers, with a small army of stewards, class leaders and exhorters, all of whom might be, and some are, very useful. There are sixty five churches, most of them adapted to the wants and tastes of the communities where they are located. Their aggregate value is $254,700. There are twenty-two parsonages, valued at $28,200. The last minutes show 5,541 members, and $21,089 were given for ministerial support the last year. The collections for missions, including $2,717 raised by the women's societies, home and foreign, aggregated $2,768, and the other benevolent collections, $3,482. In those charges which have some members residing in other counties, these statistics are as nearly correct as it was possible to make them; in the others they are just as found in the official records.

The Methodists in the county have generally felt a deep interest in Allegheny College, which came under the control and patronage of the church soon after her ecclesiastical organization in this region was accomplished. The debt, that was a serious embarassment at the time the transfer was made, has been paid, additional buildings put up, all needed facilities for educational work greatly increased, and some endowment provided. More is needed, and the members of the church in the county where the college is located should do more than they yet have done, in sending their students and increasing the endowment funds.

### THE OLD TIME ZEAL.

Those who accept the doctrines and love the church can study her history in this county with satisfaction. As a people highly favored they may set up an Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us," giving some success, and unspeakable blessedness to the humblest servants who have been workers together with him. Some adverse criticisms are possible, and a few of the older members speak sadly of the changed characteristics of our quarterly meetings, and an apparent decline of interest in them. The change is not denied, and some loss is confessed, but it has been more than compensated. Those meetings were in the earlier days a quarterly rallying of the hosts of our Israel, both ministers and laymen. The more gifted, earnest and consecrated members, class leaders, stewards, exhorters and local preachers, coming often fifteen or twenty miles, full of faith and zeal, to participate in the exercises, the occasions could hardly be other than interesting. To people thus prepared, eagerly expectant and receptive, an ordinary sermon, if evangelical and delivered with earnestness, was powerful. They heard the word with gladness, sustaining with their prayers, and encouraging with hearty responses those who published it. They looked for much, and were not disappointed. Sinners were converted, and believers built up in their most holy faith. The prayer meeting Saturday night, after the sermon and exhortation, was expected to be, and usually was, a time of refreshing. Power divine was present to wound and heal, to kill and make alive. And then such testimonies as were heard in the love feasts, from men and women who really "loved to tell the story," are not readily forgotten; while the old time singing, if less artistic, was in the spirit, not a *performance*, but worship, making melody in the heart to the Lord. Yes, the difference between then and now in the matter of quarterly meetings and of some other things is admitted. Some change was inevitable. It came naturally and necessarily, from the changed condition of society.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESENT.

But, after all, there is real progress. It is well to remember the past with all the good there was in it; but we would not if we could return to our primitive circuit system, and to the condition of society that made the old-time meetings possible. It is not best to listen to those who complain that "the former days were better than these." They were not. If the methods then employed were adapted to the condition of things at the time, those now in use are not less suitable in our changed circumstances. Men do not now crowd our churches as formerly, when the presiding elder was expected. But the ministers who now superintend the work are generally better fitted for the positions they occupy, and do the work better than would be possible for just such men as became in an early day renowned preachers, admired and extolled for their eloquence. Their coming to charges served by able men may excite less general interest, but their godly presence, wise councils and faithful ministrations are a benediction to the pastors and churches. The absence of great occasions and great excitement is compensated by more frequent meetings, instructive discourses and an intimate fellowship of those in the same community who speak often one to another of their joys and their sorrows, their comforts and their cares. There is satisfaction in saying that the Methodist Episcopal church in this county is very far in advance of what she was in the earlier periods of her history. She has a more thoroughly trained and competent ministry, and a more intelligent, devoted membership, ready for every good work. She has merited and obtained recognition as an ally in all the reformatory and philanthropic enterprises of the people, and, what is more, holds by common consent an honorable place in the front ranks of the militant Christian hosts who are valiant for the truth and who together will yet triumph gloriously.

We are the youngest of the large ecclesiastical bodies in the county. When the itinerants here commenced their work as evangelists others were in the field, and were found holding their vantage ground with commendable persistency. They had churches, an educated ministry, and a denominational literature that was creditable. Their theology was generally accepted, and to some extent taught in the schools. It is a pleasure to say that many of the "regular clergy" or settled pastors who were here in the first fifty years of our civil history, were able men, and workmen that needed not to be ashamed. If they seemed too intolerant of other sects and claimed the exclusive right to hold the territory and mould the sentiments of the communities where they were established, they were none the less good and true men because of their zeal in opposing what was considered "heresy or strange doctrine." (In like circumstances Methodists would have done the same). The thought of a new denomination in less than a half century having anything like equality with them seemed preposterous. Probably no one entertained it. But the unexpected and improbable has come to pass, and Methodism is at the front, surpassing others in the number of her members, in churches, and other facilities for aggressive evangelistic work. The new denomination was for a time suspected, and spoken against, but when her vindication was complete she was cordially received into the sisterhood of churches, with nothing to mar the fellowship enjoyed. There is now among Christians, of whatever name, much harmony, and a growing feeling that we are "one army of the living God." The same banner waves over us, and the rights of all are fully recognized. We are competitors still, but only for prizes that, obtained, are a common heritage, the rejoicing of all.

The African M. E. church, with the same doctrines and usages, has a separate organization, and, of choice, worship in churches of their own. They have among them some able and eloquent ministers, who have been abundant with useful labors, and would be heard with satisfaction anywhere. They have two churches, with something over 100 members, and are doing a grand work among the colored people of the county, who, as a class, appreciate their civil and religious privileges, and show themselves worthy of the citizenship they here enjoy.

The Free Methodists also hold services in several places, but do not seem to increase in numbers or influence. Possibly they are doing more good than yet appears.

## CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### A Sketch of the Organization of the Society and Construction of the Fine Church Edifice.

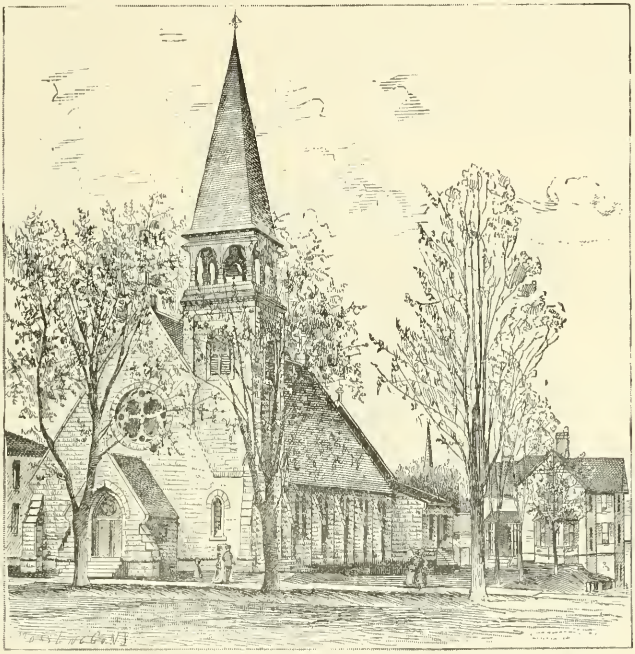
This parish was organized January 25, 1825, by the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., then rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, and who afterwards became bishop of Vermont and presiding bishop of the House of Bishops in the United States. The Hon. John B. Wallace had before that time come from Philadelphia to the village of Meadville, and was then a leading lawyer here. He had been reared and educated a devoted Episcopalian and feeling the need of church services, persuaded Dr. Hopkins to pay a visit to this place to inaugurate the good work. Dr. Hopkins remained here for a time, during which he baptized thirty-two adults and forty-three children.

On the 18th of January, 1826, the Rev. Charles Smith was appointed to become rector of the newly organized congregation, and at once entered upon his labors. In August of the same year the erection of a church building was determined upon, and on the 11th of April, 1827, the corner stone was laid by the rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins.

On the 16th of August 1828, the church, which stood on the northwest corner of the public square, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Right Rev. H. W. Onderdonk, bishop of Pennsylvania. This was the first Protestant Episcopal church erected in the state west of the Allegheny river. It seated about 250 persons and cost about $8,000. It was said to be, in point of architecture, the handsomest church building in the diocese.

Of the leading members of the parish at that time mention may be made of Henry Shippen, president judge of the several courts of the district of which this county formed a part; William Magaw, the father of Mr. Leon C. Magaw, of this city; Jared Shattuck, David Dick, the uncle of the members of the present firm of J. R. Dick & Co.; and Robert L. Potter, all leading citizens of the place. The building was enlarged in 1832, and again in 1863, under the rectorship of the Rev. Morison Byllesby. It thus remained until 1883, when it was torn down and the present beautiful church was erected on the original site.

The various rectors of the parish have been as follows: the Rev. Charles Smith until 1829; the Rev. J. W. James until 1832; the Rev. Edward J. Buchanan until 1834, (this gentleman was a brother of president James Buchanan, and is still living at a ripe old age in the city of Philadelphia); the Rev. Thomas Crumpton until 1840, who is now rector of a parish in the city of Pittsburg; the Rev. John P. Hosmer until 1841; the Rev. Orrin Miller until 1844; the Rev. Alexander Varian until 1846; the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Carmichael until 1850; the Rev. Alexander Varian again until 1858; the Rev. R. W. Lewis until 1859; the Rev. Morison Byllesby until 1869; the Rev. George C. Rafter until 1870; the Rev. W. G. W. Lewis until 1875; the Rev. Daniel I. Edwards until 1878; the Rev. G. A. Carstensen until 1882; the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis until 1885; the Rev. Rogers Israel is the present rector.



CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY.

Since the organization of the parish up to the present time (April 1888) there have been a total of 878 baptisms and of 610 confirmations. There is now a total number of communicants on the parish roll of 341. The Sunday schools number 42 officers and teachers and 321 scholars, and the congregation and Sunday school shows a constant and vigorous growth both of adults and children, and of families and individual members.

The present beautiful church edifice was built in the year 1883, during the rectorship of the Rev. W. H. Lewis. The total cost of the church, including organ, altar, pulpit, lecturn and chancel furniture of every description, which latter were the gifts of individual members of the church in having in memory of departed friends—was nearly $35,000. On Sunday, March 23, 1884, the new church was formally opened for divine services by the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg, assisted by the rector and visiting clergy.

Upon the parish lot and near the church is a neat and comfortable rectory, built in 1878, at a cost of $2,700. The Sunday school building has been enlarged many times to provide for the constantly increasing wants of the people, and in its turn will no doubt soon have to be torn down to give place to one more fitted for the uses of this large and influential parish. The present church edifice is unquestionably the most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the city of Meadville,and both in exterior and interior exhibits the refined taste and generous expenditure which is characteristic of this branch of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic church.

## THE REFORMED CHURCH.

### A Sketch of the Origin of this Denomination--Its Rapid Growth in Crawford County.

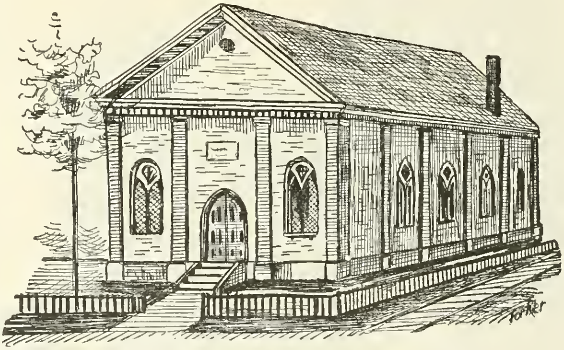
(BY REV. F. B. HAHN.)

The Reformed church had its origin in the reaction against the teaching of the Roman Catholic church, known as the Reformation. It took its rise in Switzerland, under the leadership of Ulrich Zwingli, one of the leading reformers, who began to preach the reformation views as early as 1516, at least one year before Luther began the reformation in Germany. This religious movement soon spread through Switzerland, France, Holland, Hungary, Bohemia, the Palatinate, the Netherlands, and into England, Scotland and Wales. Thus arose many Reformed churches, all holding substantially the same belief concerning the Lord's Supper, in distinction from Luther and his co-workers. These churches were distinguished from one another by the name of the country to which each belonged. One was the Reformed church of France, another the Reformed church of the Netherlands, another the Reformed church of Scotland, another the Reformed church of Germany, etc.

This latter, the Reformed church of the Palatinate, Germany, was formally organized in 1563, through the agency of its civil ruler, the elector Frederick III. The Heidelberg catechism was adopted as the doctrinal standard. Subsequently, when terrific persecutions wasted their native land, these Palatines of the Reformed faith, with other refugees from Alsace and France, migrated to America, in the beginning of the last century, and laid the foundation of the Reformed church in this new world, now known as the Reformed church in the United States. Of this body the Reformed churches in Crawford county are an integral part.

Sufficient data are scarcely available to trace the origin and history of the different congregations in the county. Perhaps the oldest congregation is what is known as the Watson Run Reformed church. A preaching point was here established prior to 1835. Rev. Philip Zeiser, of blessed memory, was the then frontier missionary over all the territory composing Mercer and Crawford counties. He served as high as fifteen congregations, or preaching points, and gathered nuclei which in later years have developed into strong and efficient congregations.

The Dutch Hill congregation, known as St. John's Reformed church in Union township, was organized in January, 1836. At about the same time, or soon thereafter, the congregations at Deckard's run and Zion's at McDaniel's were organized. The missionary, Rev. Zeiser, preached also in Saegertown, Mosiertown, and perhaps in nearly all the places in the county where now congregations are established. Trinity, across the marsh, and St. Marks, on the pike, were organized later.



ST. PAUL'S GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

### ORGANIZATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

St. Paul's congregation was organized in the year 1842. Rev. Benjamin Boyer was the pastor. This congregation worshiped at first in the court house, until 1847, when a lot was purchased of J. A. McFadden, on Pine, between South Main and Liberty streets, by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and a frame building was erected thereon at an expense of $1,800, which was mutually borne by both the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. * * * Rev. Boyer served from 1847 to 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. D. D. B. Ernst. After Rev. Ernst left, a number of independent preachers ministered to the wants of both congregations. But in the year 1859 Rev. L. D. Leberman, a regular Reformed minister, re-organized the Reformed congregation and served until the close of 1865. He was succeeded April 1, 1866, by Rev. W. J. Ebbinghaus.

In the spring of 1866 the Reformed church sold their interest in the old church to the Lutherans, and erected a brick building on the southwest corner of Park avenue and Poplar streets, which was dedicated in the spring of 1867. Soon after the dedication a portion of the congregation seceded on account of their opposition to English services, since which time the services are prevailingly English.

### ERECTION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHAPEL.

Rev. Ebbinghaus was succeeded by Rev. D. D. Leberman in July, 1867, who has served the congregation acceptably until the spring of 1885. In the winter of 1879–80 a frame Sunday school chapel was erected close to the church at a total cost of $1,400.

In September, 1885, Rev. F. B. Hahn, the present incumbent, was installed pastor of this church. This congregation, like nearly all the other Reformed churches of this county, has been growing in strength and efficiency, so that owing to its increased membership and earnest religious activity it is recognized as a church of spiritual force and prominence in our city.

## Park Avenue Congregational Church.

(BY REV. JAMES G. CARNACHAN, LL. D.)

Park Avenue Congregational church was organized May 18, 1881, its nucleus being composed of the pastor and 128 members of the First Presbyterian church of Meadville. Library hall was rented by the congregation, and there they worshiped until the growth of this, the youngest of our churches, demonstrated the expediency of building a house of worship. With this view the very eligible lot on the corner of Chestnut street and Park avenue was purchased, and plans for a church and chapel were procured from Mr. J. W. Volk, architect, of New York. In the summer of 1883 building operations were commenced, which were confined to the erection of the chapel, the building occupying that part of the lot fronting on Chestnut street being held on an unexpired lease. In February, 1884, the chapel was completed and was dedicated to the worship of God. Besides an audience room, capable of seating about 250, it contains a commodious ladies' parlor, partitioned from the former by glass doors, a vestry and a kitchen in the basement.

In December, 1885, it was determined to proceed with the erection of the main audience room. A building committee, of which Mr. James J. Shryock was chairman, was appointed and the contract for the building was given to Mr. William Morrison, of this city. Operations were commenced in April, 1886, and on October 2, 1887, the edifice was solemnly consecrated. On that occasion the pastor was assisted by the Rev. G. Frederick Wright, D. D., professor of new testament Greek in Oberlin Theological seminary, and by the Rev. Henry M. Tenney, pastor of the First Congregational church, Cleveland, Ohio. The very impressive services were attended by an audience in which all our city churches were represented, and which filled to their utmost capacity church, chapel and ladies' parlor, the glass partition doors between these parts of the building being thrown open. The Rev. Dr. Wright preached the dedicatory sermon in the forenoon, taking for his text Romans I, 16, and the Rev. H. M. Tenney preached in the evening from II Chronicles VII, last clause of the 1st verse.

The cost of the entire building, ground and all, furnishing included, amounted to $26,383.

The organ, which is the largest in our city, was built by Messrs. Labagh & Kemp, of New York, the oldest firm of organ builders in this country. It was the gift of the Young Ladies' society, and is in every respect a first class instrument. It consists of two manuals and pedals, with twenty-three musical stops and the necessary copulas and shifting pedals, and has in all 1,388 pipes.

The whole number of persons admitted to membership in Park avenue church has been 263, of whom 19 have been removed by death and 21 dismissed by letter to unite with churches in other cities, leaving a present membership of 223. The Sunday school has thriven to a remarkable degree under the able superintendency of Mr. Lewis Walker, and numbers 235 members with 25 officers and teachers. The infant class, of which Mrs. A. L. Davis is the efficient teacher, has on its roll 64 scholars. The writer is disposed to regard this Sunday school as a model school, with a model superintendent, who has succeeded in inspiring those over whom he presides with an enthusiasm rarely paralleled. The best proof of this lies in the fact that the scholars contributed the stained glass windows in the chapel at a cost of $350, which sum they collected in the short period of four months. They also paid to the church building fund $1,000; and for all purposes they have collected since their organization up to the 1st of April last, the handsome sum of $2,281. Their Easter offering this year amounted to $152.

THE EFFICIENT CHOIRS.

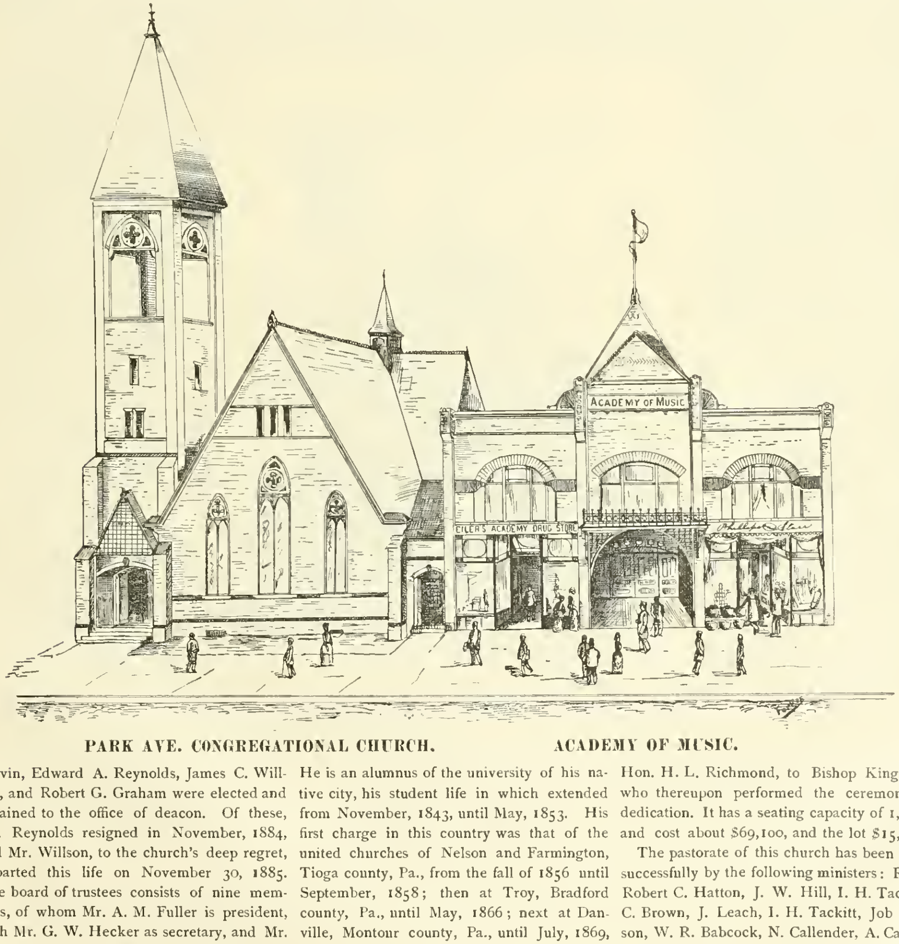
Very laborious and efficient service has been rendered by Miss Evangeline White as musical directress, and by Mrs. Ella Townsend as organist, in training the church and the Sunday school choirs, both of which are second to none in our city.

In November, 1881, Messrs. Dr. D. M. Calvin, Edward A. Reynolds, James C. Willson, and Robert G. Graham were elected and ordained to the office of deacon. Of these, Mr. Reynolds resigned in November, 1884, and Mr. Willson, to the church's deep regret, departed this life on November 30, 1885. The board of trustees consists of nine members, of whom Mr. A. M. Fuller is president, with Mr. G. W. Hecker as secretary, and Mr. J. G. Foster as treasurer. Mr. Harry W. Reynolds fills the office of church clerk. The Ladies' Missionary Society, of which Mrs. J. G. Carnachan is president, was organized in November, 1881, and has collected up to the present date, for home and foreign missions, in cash and boxes of supplies to missionaries, about $320.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. G. W. Adams is president, was organized in June, 1881, and has collected for church purposes about $2,000. The Young Ladies' Society, numbering upwards of forty members, with Mrs. Lewis Walker as president, was organized in May, 1882, and has collected for church purposes upwards of $2,700.

THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The pastor is the Rev. James G. Carnachan, LL. D. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country in 1856. He is an alumnus of the university of his native city, his student life in which extended from November, 1843, until May, 1853. His first charge in this country was that of the united churches of Nelson and Farmington, Tioga county, Pa., from the fall of 1856 until September, 1858; then at Troy, Bradford county, Pa., until May, 1866; next at Danville, Montour county, Pa., until July, 1869, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, which church he served until the organization of Park avenue church, into the pastorate of which he was formally installed on October 12, 1881.



PARK AVE. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.    ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## THE CHURCHES.

### Sketches of a Number of Meadville's Church Societies.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The corner stone of the massive stone structure on the southwest corner of South Main street and the Diamond, was laid by Bishop Calvin Kingsley, June 5, 1866, and was dedicated July 29, 1868, Bishop Mathew Simpson preaching in the morning, and the Rev. Punchon, of Ontario, Can., at the evening service. The building was presented during the latter service, on behalf of the congregation, by Hon. H. L. Richmond, to Bishop Kingsley, who thereupon performed the ceremony of dedication. It has a seating capacity of 1,200, and cost about $69,100, and the lot $15,000.

The pastorate of this church has been held successfully by the following ministers: Revs. Robert C. Hatton, J. W. Hill, I. H. Tackitt, C. Brown, J. Leach, I. H. Tackitt, Job Wilson, W. R. Babcock, N. Callender, A. Callender, A. Plimpton, J. S. Barriss, D. Preston, H. J. Clarke, J. Robinson, R. Clapp, E. Birkett, J. J. Steadman, Solomon Gregg, J. H. Whalon, B. S. Hill, C. Kingsley, J. R. Locke, Alfred G. Sturgis, M. Hill, A. Callender, M.

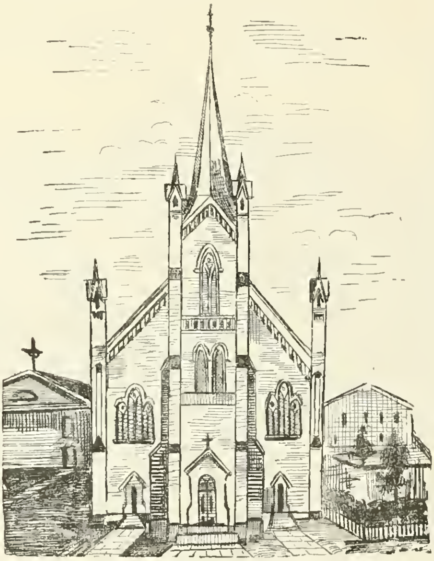
Hill, T. Graham, M. Bettes, John Bain, E. J. Kenney, N. Norton, G. B. Hawkins, G. W. Maltby, E. A. Johnson, T. Stubbs, J. E. Chapin, W. F. Day, B. Excell, L. D. Williams, J. Peate, Alfred Wheeler, W. W. Wythe, W. F. Day, T. L. Flood, J. G. Townsend, E. D. McCreary, A. C. Ellis, and C. E. Hall.

### FIRST EVANGELICAL, PROTESTANT.

The First Evangelical Protestant church was organized in 1867 by seceders from St. Paul's Reformed church, who wanted services conducted in German. Its pastors have been Revs. Robert Koehler, G. F. Kaufman, A. Gillis, Jacob Blass and P. Kraus, the present pastor.

### ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

All of the Catholics in this vicinity belonged to St. Agatha's church until the spring of 1862, when St. Bridget's church was organized. Some of the original members were John Riordan, Thos. McGuigan, James O'Connor, Walter Furlong, Richard Wheelan and Thomas Breen, with their families. On the 13th of May, 1862, Thomas McGuigan and James O'Connor, on behalf of the congregation, rented the building then known as "Divinity Hall," which stood on the southeast corner of Center street and Chauncey lane, where mass was celebrated and the gospel preached in the English tongue. An influx of English-speaking Catholics, in 1862, swelled the numbers of the little congregation, and "Divinity Hall" was purchased for the sum of $750. It was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. J. M. Young, Bishop of Erie, and the congregation placed under the charge of Rev. M. A. De La Roque, of Frenchtown. It was principally attended by his assistant, Father Gilibarti, who finally, in 1863, was appointed the first resident pastor. In 1865 Father De La Roque again took charge of St. Bridget's, and was settled here as resident pastor. Early in 1866 Father De La Roque purchased the old Methodist church and parsonage on Arch street, near the corner of Liberty, for the sum of $7,000. It was fitted up and dedicated the same year by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg. The old property on Center street was then utilized for school purposes, but was subsequently sold for the original purchase money. Rev. James Perry was assistant in 1865, and Rev. James Haley a portion of 1866. The latter was succeeded by Rev. John L. Finncane, who became pastor in 1868. He was a native of Ireland, and was a well known lecturer and an eminent pulpit orator. He served as pastor of St. Bridget's until June, 1871, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., some four or five years afterward. Rev. John L. Madigan was the next pastor of the church; he, too, being a native of Ireland, but ordained by Bishop Young, of Erie. During his pastorate the present school building was erected. In March, 1874, Rev. James J. Dunn became pastor of St. Bridget's, and furnished and opened the school in the following September. In 1877 Father Dunn purchased the lot on the northeast corner of Arch and Liberty streets for $1,500, and moved the old parsonage on to it. The time had now come when St. Bridget's needed a new church, and on Sunday, August 11, 1878, the corner-stone of the present beautiful brick edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, of Erie, in the presence of a large concourse of people, who had gathered from every portion of the county to witness the impressive ceremonies. It was carried to completion and dedicated November 24, 1881, by Bishop Mullen, assisted by a large number of priests of the diocese and Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, O., who preached the dedicatory sermon. The church cost, complete as it stands to-day, about $15,000, and has a seating capacity of about 600.



ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

### MEADVILLE HEBREW SOCIETY,

Was organized in 1866 and hold their services in the Shryock Block, on Water street. The Society has had several ministers and teachers, the Rev. Victor Caro being the most prominent. Though there are now only about ten members in the Society, it used to contain as high as thirty, the membership having been reduced by removals.

### ST. AGATHA.

In 1845 Rev. M. A. De La Roque, pastor of St. Hippolytus' church, at Frenchtown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, visited Meadville, where he found but two Catholic families, viz.: John and Patrick Riordan, and George and Conrad Fisher, who attended services at Frenchtown, of which Meadville was then a mission. Within a few years a number of others located in the borough, and steps were taken to effect an organization; which was accomplished by Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher, a Jesuit missionary, in February, 1849, under the name of St. Agatha's Church. Mass was celebrated at private houses until the completion of the frame building on the north-west corner of Pine and Liberty Streets. The corner stone of that structure was laid by Father Steinbacher, September 25th, 1849, and the building was completed and dedicated to the worship of God, August 10th, 1850. This building was the cradle of both St. Agatha's and St. Bridget's churches. Rev. Joseph Hartmann was the first regular pastor of the little congregation, serving from August, 1850, to February, 1851, when Rev. Peter Lechner became pastor.

The latter was succeeded in April, 1851, by Rev. Father Shifferer; and in September, 1851, Rev. Anton Reck assumed the pastorate, and ministered to the church until the close of 1854. The pastors of St. Agatha's since that date have been as follows: Revs. Joseph Hartmann, Peter Lechner, Father Schifferer, Anton Reck, Peter Kline, Anton Reck, Michael J. Decker, George Meyer, Melchoir Appel, Anton Reck, Franz Winter, the present incumbent.

The congregation grew rapidly through the passing years, and in 1862 the English-speaking portion, who did not understand the German language, organized St. Bridget's Church. In a few years the old frame was too small to accommodate the increasing flock, and on the 8th of August, 1869, the corner-stone of the present imposing brick edifice on the northeast corner of South Main and Pine streets, was laid by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, assisted by the pastor, Father Decker, and other priests of the diocese. The building was completed under the pastorate of Father Meyer, at a total expense of about $60,000, and dedicated by Bishop Mullen, October 19, 1873. It is one of the finest edifices in Meadville, is handsomely frescoed throughout the interior. and has a seating capacity of over 1,000.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized September 27, 1831, with 14 persons. The first meeting of the church after its organization was held at the house of Samuel Kirkpatrick on Arch Street. A small frame building was erected on the corner of Arch and Liberty streets, and opened for services June 8th, 1883. This building was used for about 20 years. In April, 1852, the lot on which the present building stands on Center Street, was purchased for the sum of $1,050, and the erection of a new brick edifice commenced that year. The work was pushed forward through 1854. The old building having previously been sold, the congregation rented the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, which was used until their own was finished. Early in 1865 the main audience-room was completed; first occupied February 16th, and dedicated on Sunday, February 19th, 1865. In the summer of 1875 an addition of thirty feet was made to the building, heating furnaces put in, and other improvements carried out, at a total expense of $5,500. The building now has a seating capacity of about 400.

The following ministers have occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church since its organization: Revs. Adrian Foote, E. Hicks, Edward M. Miles, William Look, Franklin Kidder, John Nicholson, G. L. Stevens, J. M. Chapman, Wm. A. Caldwell, J. H. Hayen. George W. Fuller, J. M. Chapman, Wm. Look, B. C. Willoughby, R. B. Kelsey, R. H. Austin, J. H. Langille, W. B. Grow, William M. Young, George Whitman and E. M. Haynes.

### AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

The African M. E. church was organized in 1850, with five members, by Rev. Jacob Palmer, the first pastor of the congregation. They held services for a time in a small brick building in the rear of the Lutheran church, but in 1853 purchased from the Baptists for $500 their present property on the north-east corner of Liberty and Arch streets. The building was repaired in 1867, partially destroyed by fire in 1876, and rebuilt the same year. The church record only goes back to 1861, since which time the following preachers have had charge: Revs. John Franklin, Hanfield, John Gibbons, W. H. Brown, Benj. Wheeler, J. M. Morris, Benj. Wheeler, W. J. Phillips, W. P. Ross, E. C. Herbert, J. M. Griffin, John Russel, J. M. Palmer and R. H. Jackson.

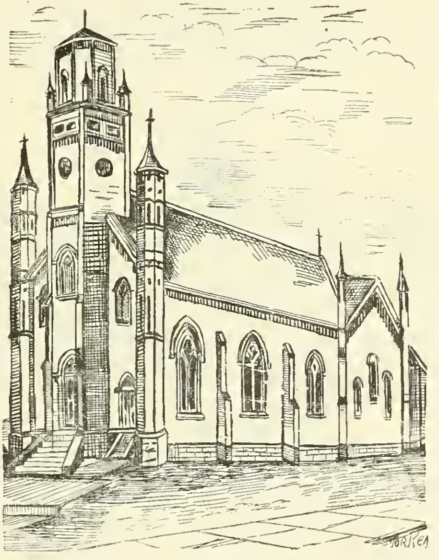
### THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

(BY REV. JOSEPH H. ORR.)

The pioneer work of the Lutheran church began before the close of the last century, though the names of the pastors and the date of their pastorates cannot now be determined. Indeed, the work was largely that of the itinerary preacher. Before 1816 Lutherans were accustomed to meet for divine worship at Venango, where the first church, a log structure, was built in 1820. This building was improved and enlarged nine years later, and continued in use until 1881, when the new church, now used by Zion's congregation, was dedicated. About 1865 certain members left the old organization and formed a congregation now in connection with the General Synod, one of the general bodies of the Lutheran church.

Mosiertown was another center of organization. At this place the Lutherans and Reformed used one building, owned by the two, conjointly, which arrangement continued until about 1870, when the Lutherans withdrew and erected their own church, whereby such accommodation was secured as was impossible, under the old arrangement.

Another important centre which has become the most important, is Saegertown. Here also the first building was used jointly by the Lutherans and Reformed congregations. The separation took place in 1869.



ST. AGATHA'S CHURCH.

At Meadville a church was erected in 1847, by the joint efforts, again, of Lutherans and Reformed. In 1865 the former bought out the interest of the latter, thus gaining that very necessary thing, a building under their own control, to be used as best accorded with their own principles and needs.

Other Lutheran churches were erected at Cambridge, Drake's Mills and Black's Corners.

Space and the difficulties of the subject will not allow any particular mention of the names of the many pastors who have labored in the churches mentioned above, the determination of their chronological order, and the notation of their several abilities and character. Prominent among them was the Rev. Mr. Mueckenhaupt, who also practiced medicine, and who is known to have preached in Straw's barn, near the "Broad Ford," a short distance above Saegertown, and to have administered the Lord's Supper in Pfeifer's barn, Pfeifertown; the Rev. F. C. Heyer, whose name is so prominently connected with the history of the Teluga Mission, India; the Rev. M. Kuctler, who is known to have installed an elder and a trustee at Meadville in 1828; the Rev. Mr. Keil, whose earnest preaching is still gratefully remembered by the oldest members of the Saegertown and Mosiertown churches, and the Rev. Nunnemaker, for many years the esteemed pastor at Saegertown.

The present pastors in Crawford County are Rev. J. G. Hultkras, Titusville; Rev. J. H. Ritter and Rev. I. W. Young, Venango; Rev. George W. Critchlow, Saegertown, and Rev. J. H. Orr, Meadville.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to state that I am indebted for most of the information above given to Rev. G. W. Critchlow.

### STATE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

In the winter of 1869, a band of zealous Methodists opened and conducted for several weeks a series of revival meetings in what is known as Kightlinger hall, at the junction of Washington and State streets. There was a general awakening and the interest in the neighborhood became so marked that one evening W. D. Sackett proposed that a church be built. The idea took, and in the course of a few weeks the society was organized. The lot of ground, 200 feet deep, with a 65-foot frontage on State Street, was bought of Henry Stewart and the church erected at a cost of $9,000. The date of the charter is September 20, 1869, and the original trustees were John McClintock, W. D. Sackett, H. R. McClintock, F. L. Clark, H. C. McClintock. The church building is a substantial frame, architecturally plain, two stories high, with a bell-tower; the main auditorium has a seating capacity of over 400, and the Sunday school room on the first floor a capacity of about 200.

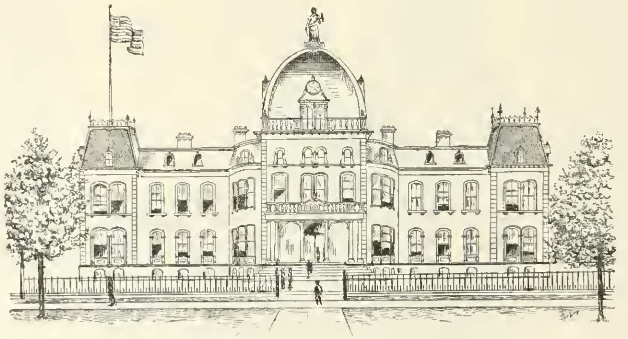
The church was duly dedicated in the autumn just after conference, and Rev. T. P. Warner was placed in charge as the first pastor. Then followed in succession, Revs. Sampson, Albertson, Wilson, Bear, Babcock, Dobbs, Espey, Lindsay, Decker, Mead, Allen, and M. Miller, the present incumbent, who is now closing his third year. The membership now numbers about 300 souls, and the society is entirely out of debt, property in good repair. The Sunday school has an enrollment of over 200 and a library of nearly 200 volumes.

### THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The only organized church of this name in Crawford County, and for a long period the only one in western Pennsylvania, is situated in Meadville, and was founded more than sixty years ago. The story of its origin well illustrates that independence in religious conviction and action, which more than any peculiarities in doctrine or ritual, has characterized the body to which it belongs.

When Mr. H. J. Huidekoper, who had settled in Meadville early in this century, as the agent of the Holland Land Company, found a family growing up in his home, it became a serious question with him what religious convictions he should seek to implant in his children's minds and hearts, and under what church influences they should be reared. With that conscientious thoughtfulness which he brought to the consideration and decision of every important question, he set himself to the careful and systematic study of the Scriptures, especially of the New Testament. The result was, as in many similar cases, that he came out of this investigation with the firm conviction that the Bible does not teach the doctrines of the Trinity, the total depravity of all men, and the substituted sufferings of Jesus Christ for the deliverance of men from the penalties of their transgressions, which doctrines were reckoned fundamental in the religious teachings then dominant in this neighborhood.

On the other hand Mr. Huidekoper found himself in substantial agreement with those Christians in Great Britain and America who were beginning to be called Unitarians; of whom Dr. Priestly and Dr. Channing were among the most eminent ministers. Through the influence of Dr. Priestly, who had been driven from his home in England by a mob, for his devotion to political and religious freedom, Unitarian churches had been founded in his American home, Northumberland, Pa., and also in Philadelphia. In New England a large number of churches had been disfellowshipped by the Congregational body for their adherence to Unitarian convictions.



COURT HOUSE.

In selecting instructors for his children, Mr. Huidekoper naturally applied to young men who were graduates of Harvard University, which was then as now largely under the control of Unitarians. These young men were frequently candidates for the Christian ministry, and were at length engaged with reference to their willingness to hold religious services in this place.

The first regular preaching of Unitarianism here was in the fall of 1825, by Rev. John M. Merrick, of Massachusetts, who held services on alternate Sundays for about two years. These services were held in the old Presbyterian church. Mr. Huidekoper was a large proprietor in this meeting house, and a clause in the constitution of the church permitted such use by others at such times as it should be unoccupied.

Rev. Washington Gilbert was the preacher, and under his ministry, in 1829, the church was more definitely organized, with the name of the Independent Congregational Church of Meadville. Any one who believed in the existence of a God and the divine mission of Jesus Christ was eligible as a member; and there was not then, nor, save for a short period about 1844, has there since been, any distinction between members of the church and members of the society. The vote of the regular members of the congregation has, however, usually been taken in regard to the business matters coming before the church.

Not far from the beginning of the year 1830 the services of the church were transferred to the court house, where they continued to be held until the erection of a house of worship.

The habit of engaging the young men who acted as tutors to Mr. Huidekoper's children as also preachers for the church necessitated changes every year or two; and a considerable number of men since distinguished in the Unitarian ministry were in this way brought into connection with this society. After Mr. Gilbert, followed in successive years Ephraim Peabody, George Nichols, A. Brigham, A. D. Wheeler and W. H. Channing—the two latter each for only a portion of the year 1834. In the fall of this year Rev. John Q. Day was settled as the first pastor of the church and remained its minister for three years. It was during his ministry that the present church building was erected, and dedicated August 20, 1836. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. Henry Colman, then or soon afterward pastor of the Boston Square Church in Salem, Mass. It is interesting to note that the plans for the church were made by Captain (now General) George W. Cullum, and that his only surviving brother, Horace, was joined with Edgar Huidekoper on the building committee. The house was erected by Edward Derby. Miss Margaret Shippen, who had been a member of Dr. Furness' church in Philadelphia, but who resided here at this time, by her wise forethought secured the favorable location for the church, and the land was her gift jointly with H. J. Huidekoper. Miss Shippen subsequently gave her house, adjoining the church, to the society for a parsonage.

Among the leading subscribers to the erection of the church, besides those already named, are O. Hastings, John Smetzer, A. L. Smith, Stephen Barlow, Wm. D. Tucker, A. Huidekoper, Roswell Sexton, H. W. Leffingwell and S. W Bowen. Substantial gifts towards the building came from the Unitarian Church in Philadelphia and other friends. The organ was presented by members of the Unitarian Church in Buffalo. Substantial repairs and changes were made in the church in 1874. The chapel, with its commodious rooms for the Sunday school and for various parish uses, was erected in 1876.

In 1873 Rev. Henry Emmons became the pastor of the church, and continued in this relation till the spring of 1843. He is the earliest among the preachers to this church who still survive. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, next preached for a few months, as he also did at a later period. Rev. E. S. Holland, afterward a leading minister of the Christian connection, preached for the year ending October 1, 1844. It was near the beginning of this engagement that Rev. Frederic Huidekoper was ordained as a Unitarian minister-at-large in this neighborhood, and began to exert himself to establish the Theological School, to which he has freely devoted the studies and active years of his life.

In October, 1844, Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins came to Meadville to become at once the pastor of the church and the president of the new Theological school. Dr. Stebbins' energy, ability and organizing powers were speedily felt throughout this community and county, and accomplished much to commend Liberal Christian sentiments, and social and humanitarian reforms to the people of this neighborhood. He is still widely remembered as a preacher and lecturer, as he is also known and honored throughout the country as a religious educator.

Rev. N. S. Folsom, D.D., succeeded Dr. Stebbins, when the duties of the latter as an instructor compelled his retirement from the pastorate in 1849, Prof. Folsom was in turn succeeded by Rev. C. A. Staples in 1853, who remained till 1857, and was then succeeded in turn for a year by Rev. R. R. Shippen, who had been, like Mr. Staples, a theological student under the two pastors preceding them, continuing thus a succession of religious faith and work effective and successful, if not formally apostolic. Mr. Shippen was also a son of this church, belonging to a family identified with its interests from its foundation, and it was perhaps never more prosperous than during his stay with it. Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns, who had succeeded Dr. Stebbins as president of the Theological School on the retirement of the latter in 1855, preached on the mornings of the year following Mr. Shippen's withdrawal (1858 9), Prof. Folsom officiating in the evening.

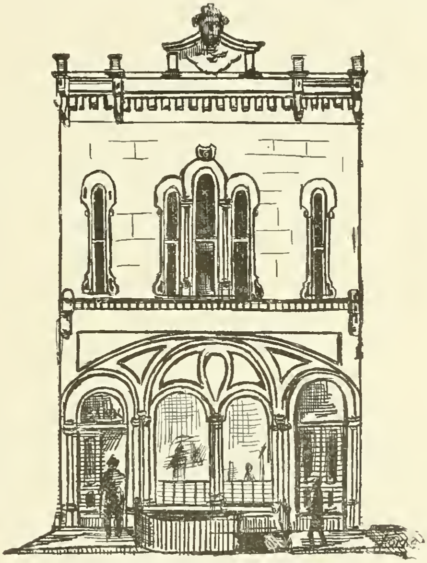
The later ministers of the church have been: Richard Metcalf, 1860 65; J. C. Zachos, 1866 68; H. P. Cutting, 1870-73; R. S. Morrison, 1874-78; J. T. Bixby, 1879 83; William P. Tilden, 1884-85; H. H. Barber, 1885-88.

The ministries of Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Morrison were broken and terminated by illness; and the devoted work and character of each are remembered with grateful appreciation by the society and the community. In the intervals between these ministries, the church has been acceptably served by President Livermore, Profs. Cary and Huidekoper and others.

The membership of this church has never been large, nor have its views of religion been very widely extended through this community and county. Yet its faith has helped to form the characters and mould the lives of a considerable number of worthy and useful men and women who have lived here; and to be their solace in bereavement and their hope for the life that now is and for that which is to come. Its members, too, have been among those who have led or helped in most of the charitable, philanthropic and reformatory work that has sought to stay the evils or advance the best interests of the community and of mankind. Some missionary work has been attempted at different times, by preaching and establishing Sunday schools in towns and neighborhoods about Meadville, and some portion of the present membership is the result of such missionary effort. A very large amount of liberal Christian literature has been sent out through the agency of the Brooke's Fund to ministers of all religious denominations. In the year 1831 a periodical was started, called the *Unitarian Essayist*, under the editorial charge of the Rev. E. Peabody, and when he left town it was carried on for a second year by Mr. H. J. Huidekoper. Not many years ago, in 1879-81, a similar publication for the dissemination of Unitarian Christianity was carried on for three years by Mr. F. H. Bemis, assisted by Rev. George W. Cutter, of Buffalo.

### THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

The revised constitution of the church, adopted 1845, and still in force, declares its bond of union to be "belief in the existence of one God and in the divine mission of His son Jesus Christ, and of a common hope—the hope of a blessed immortality." Its purpose is "improvement in religious knowledge and virtue;" and it welcomes to its fellowship "any person of good moral character who professes his belief in God and in the divine mission of His son Jesus Christ; and who declares it to be his intention and wish to make the will of God, and the teachings of Jesus as revealed in the gospels, the rule of his life and conduct."



PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.

Simple as is this rule of faith and fellowship, no one is excluded because of any verbal difficulty in regard to its terms, or its rites of baptism and the Lord's Supper; but all are welcome to its fellowship who earnestly desire to join in its worship and honor its spiritual ideal, and who endeavor in pure and worthy lives to fulfill the Christian service of God and man. After sixty years the Independent Congregational church of Meadville rejoices in the large advancement of religious freedom, charity and practical endeavor in all Christian denominations, and is confirmed in its faith and hope that "the spirit of life that was in Christ Jesus" shall yet be justified in the union of all men upon the basis of rational piety, loyal witness of righteousness, and the reverent service of humanity.

## THE W. C. T. U.

### A Sketch of the Organization in Crawford County.

A temperance convention was called on Monday, December 19, 1881, by Mrs. A. P Hamilton, vice president of the State W. C. T. U., for the purpose of organizing a county union for Crawford county. On Monday evening an address was delivered by Miss Francis Willard, president of the Women's National Temperance Union, giving a comprehensive view of the work done by the W. C. T. U. from the time of its inception. A large number of delegates, representing different parts of the county, met in the audience room of the First M. E. church, Meadville, on Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m. Mrs. L. D. Douglas was chosen temporary chairman, and Mrs. Dr. Bugbee secretary.

The address of welcome by Mrs. Dr. Eagleson was a very fine effort, and showed a thorough conception of the evils which as a W. C. T. U., they were called upon to combat, and a deep conviction that something must be done. The response by Mrs. Rev. Eckles was equally fine, and, coming from one who was a pioneer in the work of the W. C. T. U., who, in fact, was a member of that memorable temperance convention and prayer meeting at Chautauqua in 1874, at which the thought of a W. C.T. U. was first originated, her words were forcible and made a deep impression.

The reports from Unions being called for, Titusville reported a thriving Union of 165 members, a temperance school and a Holly Tree Inn. Atlantic reported a live Union. Cochranton one recently organized. Meadville three Unions, a W. C. T. U., a Y. W. C. T. U., also a Y. W. C. T. U. at Allegheny College, all in a flourishing condition and giving indications of great usefulness.

At 12 o'clock the convention adjourned until 1.30 p. m. After an address by Mrs. Hamilton, as to the plan and object of the convention, the constitution of a county organization was adopted, and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. C. P. Young, Meadville; secretary, Miss Sprague, Atlantic; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. D. Wyman, Meadville; treasurer, Miss Miner, Titusville, which officers constitute an executive committee. The committee on principles reported a platform which was unanimously adopted. The committee previously appointed for that purpose reported a plan of work which was also adopted.

Since our organization the number of

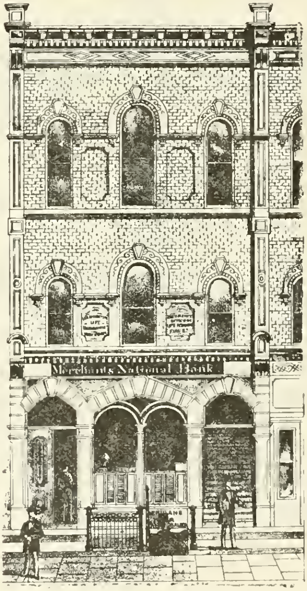
Unions in the county has increased from six to thirty, and we have now county superintendents of twenty two departments of work. Every year, semi-annual as well as annual, conventions have been held, giving greater impetus to temperance work in the different localities where they have been held. The sixth and last annual convention was held in the chapel of the First M. E. church, September 28 and 29, 1887, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. Bosch, Titusville; president at large, Mrs. J. D. Wyman, Meadville; secretary, Mrs. Rose Bennett, Linesville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. P. Young, Meadville; treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Guy, Guy's Mills. The following superintendents of work were also appointed: Railroad work, Mrs. L. C. DeMary, Meadville; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Esther Shontz, Evansburg; temperance literature, Mrs. C. P. Young, Meadville; prison and jail work, Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Meadville; young woman's work, Miss Cornie Andrews, Geneva; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. P. A. Painter, Titusville; hygiene and heredity, Mrs. L. D. Douglas, Meadville; Sabbath desecration, Mrs. L. Van Ness, Cambridge; unfermented wine, Mrs. L. A. McEntire, Stony Point; county fairs, Mrs. D. C. Catler, Guy's Mills; evangelistic, Miss Lorinda Wheeler, Riceville; tobacco habit, Miss Agnes Smith, Titusville; day of week of prayer, Mrs. Rose Warner, Townville; juvenile work, Miss A. M. Starkweather, Titusville; Sunday schools, Mrs. Dr. Cotton, Meadville; flower mission, Miss Hattie Findlay, Hartstown; legislative work, Miss Nannie Burwell, Linesville; press work, Mrs. Dr. Strayer, Cambridge; legal work, Mrs. J. D. Wyman, Meadville; social purity and mother's work, Mrs. Dr. Hassler, Cochranton; relations of temperance to labor and capital, Mrs. R. W. McFate, Cochranton; influencing other influential bodies, Mrs. A. R. Bullock, Cambridge.

Each local Union has its own superintendents, through whom the various lines of work are carried on throughout the county, each reporting to her respective county superintendent, the county to the State and the State to the National. It would be impossible to give the details or even a summary of the work accomplished during the six years of our existence, in the limited space allowed for this sketch. Therefore we can only say that in every community where a W. C. T. U. has been formed it has come to be recognized as a great power for good in educating public sentiment to the standard of total abstinence, in training the young, in trying to save the inebriate and to secure the complete banishment of the liquor traffic.

VIGOROUS REMONSTRANCES.

The remonstrance work has been vigorously pressed by many of the Unions, and will continue to be until Crawford county can stand side by side with Potter, Washington, Greene, Indiana, Forest, Huntington, Somerset and Warren counties— a no-license county. The brave women of Venango, where we have just held a most delightful convention, in the face of great opposition, by their faithful and persistent efforts in this direction have been victorious, and now no licensed bar or dram shop exists to disturb the peace and harmony of the community. All this work is but paving the way for the struggle for constitutional amendment, which we most earnestly hope may be indorsed by our legislators at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Using the words of one of our W. C. T. U.: "What a grand victory will that be when Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, shall engraft upon her constitution the prohibitory amendment which will make her the keystone in the temperance arch that shall yet span our beloved country from sea to sea."



MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

* * *

## A WORTHY SOCIETY.

### The Crawford County Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

(BY JOSHUA DOUGLASS.)

[Charter.]

(Official Seal.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1886.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that Pearson Church, Joshua Douglass, H. H. Davis, Cyrus Kitchen, Samuel B. Dick, J. D. Gill, A. M. Fuller, Sturges T. Dick, Edward P. Sprague, John W. Babcock, T. L. Flood, Thomas D. Logan, G. W. Delamater, William Reynolds, A. A. Livermore, Francis I. Davis, together with their associates and successors, are hereby constituted "The Crawford County Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," with full power to enact such by-laws for the government of said Branch Society as may not conflict with the charter of the Parent Society, or with the Constitution of the State, or of the United States.

The said Branch Society shall organize by the election of proper officers, and shall report monthly or quarterly to the Parent Society. It shall also be responsible for its own acts, and shall have full power to appoint its own agents and necessary officers.

Done by unanimous resolution of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the city of Philadelphia, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1886.

ROBERT W. RYERSS,
Attest: President.
M. V. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION.

March 17th, 1886, the parties named, pursuant to the recited authority of the Pennsylvania society, met and enacted a system of by-laws, and organized by electing the following officers: President, Joshua Douglass; vice presidents, Cyrus Kitchen, Frances I. Davis; secretary, Mabelle Douglass; treasurer, Sturges T. Dick; board of managers, Joshua Douglass, Cyrus Kitchen, Pearson Church, E. P. Sprague, A. A. Livermore, S. B. Dick, John W. Babcock.

The following are extracts from the by laws:

Article 1.—Members.—This society shall consist of all persons in the county of Crawford, Pennsylvania, who pay the sum of five dollars into the Treasury; and of honorary members who are noted for their efficiency in the cause at home or abroad, and who may be elected to membership by the Board of Managers.

Article 2.—Election of Officers.—The officers and managers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold their respective positions until their successors are chosen, and shall serve in their respective positions without compensation.

The society is in a prosperous condition. The officers first elected continue to serve and will until their successors are chosen. During the time of the existence of this branch organization in Crawford county, many cases have received attention and relief given. The earnest co-operation of all citizens of the county is solicited. Full information as to the objects, purposes and powers of the society can be obtained upon application to the president or secretary.

## THE A. O. U. W.

This organization challenges the admiration of the world. Nothing in the history of our beautiful city has so spread its fame as the founding of this order here. Meadville is a name familiar in every city and town from the shores of Maine to the Pacific coast, and from the lakes to the gulf. Nor does this compass the measure of glory for which we rejoice in this event. More truly thankful are we that here first was inaugurated a system of organized charity, new in its inception, practical in its operations and in its results, conducive of more substantial good to humanity at large than any other philanthropic or business interest of the age, perhaps, the church alone excepted.

All great and good movements, that have become noted in history, shed luster and renown upon the place of their birth. Bethany had its Jesus; Mt. Vernon its Washington; Springfield its Lincoln; Meadville had its Upchurch; and from the small seed he planted here, has grown the mighty tree of mutual protection, under whose shelter to-day millions rest in security from future want and dependence.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen lays no claim to distinction as the originator of the idea of life insurance, as that existed many years prior to the birth of the order; but its claim to originality (and such claim is recognized by the world at large) rests in the fact of its applying the principles of life insurance in a new, secure, and cheap way, as an organized charity, coupled with that other equally essential element of good, the care of the sick, the relieving of the distressed, and the moral, social and intellectual betterment of its membership. The idea of forming a society that should not only compass the good features of existing fraternal organizations, but in addition should extend its beneficence to the widows and orphans of its deceased members, in a stipulated amount sufficient to secure them from want and distress when their main support was removed, was, until the organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen an unknown and untried experiment.

The date of the organization, twenty years ago, was most opportune for its growth and success. The confidence of the public in old line life insurance had been much shaken by extended frauds and wholesale bankruptcies of the companies of the country; and a plan of mutual protection such as the order presented commended itself to the judgment of the people and secured their good will and affiliation.

**MR. JOHN J. UPCHURCH.**
Founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The A. O. U. W. was the pioneer in the great work, the result of which has been to almost entirely revolutionize the mammoth business interest of life insurance in this country.

From its ranks have sprung most other organizations of like character, and all mutual benefit organizations and assessment associations owe their success in a great degree to the reputation established by the A. O. U. W. popularizing this method of insurance.

Twenty years ago, future protection for the widows and orphans through the medium of life insurance was for the rich and well-to do. To-day, through the success and influence of the A. O. U. W., the poor man, from the scanty savings of his daily toil, is enabled to provide his loved ones security against future want and distress.

Twenty years ago, when death claimed as a victim the bread winner of the poor family, unorganized charity was powerless to protect from want and distress. To day organized charity, as demonstrated in the A. O. U. W. and kindred organizations, steps in and makes provision for the future, and few widows and orphans are left destitute.

Did space permit, it would be a pleasure to have recorded in this Centennial edition of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN a detailed history of this order, from its institution in our city, October 27, 1868, to the present date; noting its trials and its achievements, and its growth from obscurity to world-wide renown. But the limit of space will allow but a short summary of statistics from which may be gathered the most prominent items.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized on the 27th day of October, 1868, in the city of Meadville,Pa., by the originator and founder, John Jordan Upchurch, a mechanic at that time in the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Mr. Upchurch was a man possessed of no marked litrary attainments, but was a keen observer of men and occurences,possessed good reasoning powers, and above all, had a kind and philanthropic heart. His main object in instituting the order was not so much to inaugurate a system of insurance, as it was to bring together conflicting interests of capital and labor, and by arbitration and mutual contact settle difficulties that were then constantly arising between employer and employee. To him, however, is conceded the honor of engrafting upon the order that feature of mutuul protection which soon assumed prominence to the exclusion of the other design. Viewed in the light of to-day, the order at its start was crude and unbusiness like, and its success may truthfully be said to have rested more upon the integrity of purpose and the honesty of action of its members than upon correct business principles and laws essential to its future success. The first five years of the history of the order were years of but little success and much opposition; and not until the session of the Grand Lodge, held in Meadville, January, 1873, at which time the order numbered some 800 members, did it make promise of future growth and greatness. From the organization of the Supreme Lodge in February, 1873, may be dated the beginning of the record of the great prosperity of the organization. Since that date we have very correct statistics of the work accomplished. The following is a summary taken from the reports of the officers of the Supreme Lodge, showing the disbursement of its Beneficiary Fund to Jan. 1, 1888:

| YEAR | THE ENTIRE ORDER |
|---|---|
| 1868 to 1878 | $ 849,217.66 |
| 1878 | 639,979.90 |
| 1879 | 1,064,956.94 |
| 1880 | 1,305,887.50 |
| 1881 | 1,503,555.80 |
| 1882 | 1,792,603.34 |
| 1883 | 2,031,047.20 |
| 1884 | 2,180,126.30 |
| 1885 | 2,566,458.36 |
| 1886 | 2,942,957.00 |
| 1887 | 3,453,287.00 |
| Total | $20,330,077.00 |

In addition to the above the order has distributed several millions of dollars to sick and distressed members, and those out of employment. The cost for the past nine years to each member to secure the protection of $2,000 guaranteed by the order, has on the average been but $17 per year.

The membership of the order on August 1, 1888, and the receipts and disbursements for the same month are contained in the following table:

| LODGE | Total Beneficiary Received | Total Beneficiary Disbursed | Total Membership |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Grand Lodge | $29,643 | $26,000 | 15,300 |
| Ohio Grand Lodge | 13,337 | 14,000 | 3,840 |
| Kentucky Grand Lodge | 2,920 | ........ | 1,457 |
| Indiana Grand Lodge | 4,339 | ........ | 2,250 |
| Iowa Grand Lodge | 6,942 | 4,000 | 3,332 |
| New York Grand Lodge | 55,832 | 56,000 | 28,275 |
| Illinois Grand Lodge | 37,194 | 36,000 | 20,416 |
| Missouri Grand Lodge | 38,472 | 38,001 | 20,440 |
| Minnesota Grand Lodge | 10,184 | 12,000 | 5,500 |
| Wisconsin Grand Lodge | 11,372 | 14,000 | 6,690 |
| Tennessee Grand Lodge | 6,798 | 8,000 | 2,354 |
| Michigan Grand Lodge | 12,883 | 10,000 | 12,889 |
| California Grand Lodge | 35,254 | 34,000 | 18,127 |
| Georgia, Ala., Miss., N. C., S. C. and Fla. Grand Lodge | 3,180 | ........ | 1,651 |
| Kansas Grand Lodge | 12,913 | 12,000 | 12,926 |
| Ontario Grand Lodge | 19,393 | 20,000 | 15,074 |
| Oregon and Wash. G. Lodge | 3,619 | 4,000 | 4,030 |
| Massachusetts Grand Lodge | 98 | 6,000 | 13,234 |
| Maryland, N. Jersey and Del. Grand Lodge | 5,458 | 8,000 | 5,460 |
| Texas Grand Lodge | 4,506 | ........ | 2,368 |
| Nevada Grand Lodge | 4,278 | 4,00 | 3,450 |
| Colo., N. Mexico and Arizona Grand Lodge | 10,027 | 8,000 | 4,200 |
| Nebraska Grand Lodge | 12,418 | 14 000 | 4,933 |
| Individuals under the immediate jurisdiction of S. Lodge | 18 | 18,000 | 9 |

Total beneficiary received, $341,078; total beneficiary disbursed, $346,001; total membership, 208,205.

In our city is located Jefferson Lodge No. 1, the first lodge of the order, instituted October 27, 1868, by Mr. Upchurch. Herman Lodge No. 83 is also located here. Both of the above lodges are in prosperous condition, as is the order in the State and at large. The office of the Supreme Recorder and Supreme Receiver is located in our city.

M. W. SACKETT.

## THE Y. M. C. A.

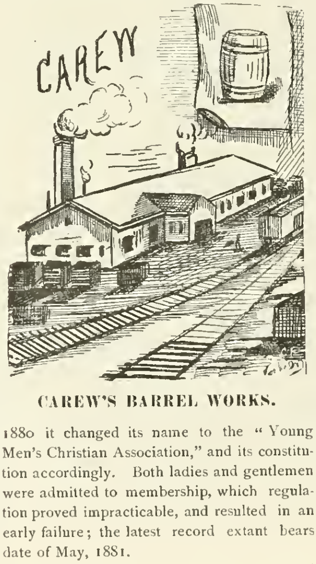
### Sketch of the Organization in Crawford County.

The history of the Young Men's Christian Association of Crawford County, involves that of four separate organizations, namely: Meadville, Allegheny College, Railroad, and Titusville Associations.

### MEADVILLE ASSOCIATION.

At a Young Men's Christian Association organized in the Second Presbyterian Church, May 3, 1870, the following officers were elected: President, James Marvin; Vice-President, J. B. Brawley; Recording Secretary, C. M. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Leberman; Treasurer, L. C. Magaw. The society decided to hold Saturday evening meetings, but no record is found of rooms having been secured for that purpose.

In 1876 there was an organization known as the "Christian Laymen's Association;" in 1880 it changed its name to the "Young Men's Christian Association," and its constitution accordingly. Both ladies and gentlemen were admitted to membership, which regulation proved impracticable, and resulted in an early failure; the latest record extant bears date of May, 1881.



CAREW'S BARREL WORKS.

The present Y. M. C. A. was organized August 27, 1882, in the Board of Trade rooms in the Delamater Block; when the following officers were elected: President, A. L. Dunbar; Vice-President, J. D. Roberts; Recording Secretary, R. G. Graham; Treasurer, G. W. Delamater. These officers, with the following persons, composed the first Board of Directors: H. M. Clay, John J. Shryock, David Kay, James Kepler, W. M. Woodruff, J. C. Smith, H. W. Reynolds, Frank Braymer, L. H. Walker, C. M. Boush, E. H. Langford, F. D. Denny and Wm. Parks. For two months prior to this date S. P. Long had been acting as general secretary, under the direction of A. L. Dunbar; Mr. Long continued to act until October 31, 1882, when Wilmer Crow, of Harrisburg, entered upon the duties of that office, which he held until August, 1883. In December, 1882, rooms were opened on the first floor of the building on the north east corner of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street, on the site now occupied by the Park Avenue Church. In September, Mr. Long was again secured as secretary, and continued to act until June, 1884.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania was held in Meadville October 16-19, 1884. Soon after this, the Board of Directors engaged M. S. McMullin, of St. Louis, as general secretary; and moved into rooms in the Magaw Block, corner of Water and Chestnut streets, in December, 1884. In the new quarters the work was carried on with a greater degree of satisfaction than ever before; the reading-room, game room and newly-equipped gymnasium were thoroughly appreciated by the young men of the city.

One advantage that the association has enjoyed, and that has been a source of great encouragement to its members, is the help it has received from the christian women of the city, who have given largely of their time and energy, and several times have aided financially, thereby averting disaster that without their aid had seemed inevitable.

The present privileges afforded to young men are: A reading room, supplied with leading dailies, etc., in which is a table with writing materials; a parlor, a game room, supplied with checkers, chess, crokinole, etc., a room supplied with Indian clubs and dumb bells; and a toilette room.

Young men's meetings are held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and are well attended. Under its auspices several classes have been carried on: Literary, musical, and educational; a mechanical drawing class, composed of about forty young men employed in machine shops, and taught by Mr. Becket, of the Phœnix Iron Works, has met once a week during the past season; also a class for systematic study of the bible. Mr. C. P. Warner is the present secrtary.

### ALLEGHENY COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

During the winter term of Allegheny College, 1875, through the influence of Rev. T. D. Logan—State Secretary Taggart came to Meadville and organized this branch. W. G. Williams, now President Williams of Allegheny College, was the first president.

The members have labored with great zeal; in addition to their work among the students, they have started Sunday schools in Vallonia, and a locality north of the city. Prayer and song services have been begun at the City Hospital, and Sunday meetings have been conducted at the jail, with good results.

On May 2, 1881, the association met at the residence of Dr. Hyde, and formed a Y. M. C. A. Missionary Institute; they organized with twenty-six members, five of whom are now in foreign fields. W. G. Warner was the first president; they now have a memberbership of thirty-nine.

In the winter of 1884 through the influence of C. M. Miller, a Sunday school was started in the Reisinger school house. In April 1887, W. E. Fetch was instrumental in starting one in the Pierson school house, east of the city. It is now under the superintendence of Mr. Stevens. In addition to the work mentioned, the boys hold a class prayer meeting among the students, from the preparatory to the senior classes, and a Sunday vesper service at the college.

The present officers are: G. H. Patterson, president; W. A. Elliott, vice president; T. E. Cramer, secretary; C. S. Jewell, treasurer; W. S. Askue, executive secretary.

### RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

In August, 1877, the railroad employes of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, (now New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio), were visited by Mr Edwin D. Ingersoll, railroad secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., who made them acquainted with the workings of a railroad association. The idea of taking up a branch of the work especially for railroad men was favorably considered, and an organization effected. The first president was Richard Graham; secretary and treasurer, O. M. Barnes. Immediately after organizing they rented a room on Market street, where they held meetings for over two years, when they moved their headquarters to the reading room at the depot. Here they remained until 1884, when a union was effected with the city association. At this time Samuel Long was elected general secretary.

Early in its history the association, by means of a subscription, had purchased a lot in Greendale Cemetery, in which homeless or destitute men who died or were killed in the railroad service, might receive decent burial. Three such interments have been made.

### TITUSVILLE ASSOCIATION.

The Y. M. C. A. of Titusville was organized March 3, 1886. The first officers of the organization were: O. W. Archbold, president; S. S. Bryan, vice president; A. P. Cooley, recording secretary; Theodore W. Reuting, treasurer; W. S. Speece, general secretary.

The expenses during the first year of its existence amounted to $1,970, and during the second year to $1,638. The rooms occupied are located in the Chase block. The rooms are five in number, including the general secretary's office, and are all well furnished. The association has the custody of the city library, numbering 3,556 volumes. It also supports a reading room, in which is found the choicest current literature. There is a very pleasant hall for meetings, with a seating capacity of over two hundred, in which is held every Sunday afternoon a song service. These meetings are well attended, and are a source of much interest. There is a promising junior department connected with it, which meets every Monday evening; also a gymnasium partially equipped. The association has gained a strong foothold in Titusville, and its friends confidently believe it has come to stay. The present officers are, C. W. Archibald, president; S. S. Bryan, vice president; E. V. Wheeler, recording secretary; Theodore W. Reuting, treasurer; D. F. Hatmaker, acting general secretary.

There is also a ladies' auxiliary to this association, of which the following are the officers: Mrs. Roger Sherman, president; Mrs C. W. Archibald, 1st vice president; Mrs. John J. Carter, 2d vice president; Mrs. J. R. Gray, secretary; Mrs. M. W. Quick, treasurer.

◆

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.—At the end of one year is the cotton wedding; two years paper; three years leather; five years wooden; seven years woolen; ten years tin; twelve years silk and fine linen; fifteen years crystal; twenty years china; twenty-five years silver; thirty years pearl; forty years ruby; fifty years golden; seventy-five years diamond.

## DONATION LANDS.

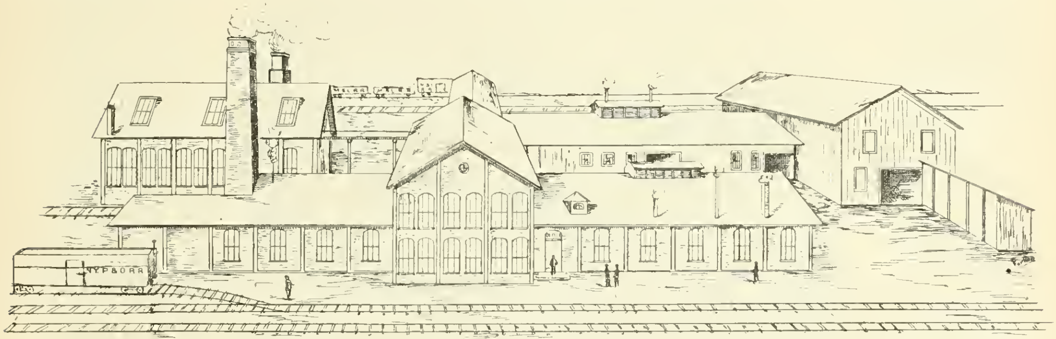
(BY WILLIAM McARTHUR.)

As Crawford county is largely made up of donation lands—that is, lands given by the State for arrearages of pay, to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the war of the Revolution—a short sketch concerning them may not be uninteresting to the citizens of the county.

The depreciation and donation lands were the twin progeny of patriotism and necessity. The northern section of the land, divided by the act of March 13, 1783, was appropriated for donations to be made to soldiers of the Pennsylvania line.

The second section of the act provides that a certain tract of country, beginning at the mouth of Mogulbughtiton (probably Mahoning) creek, thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Cagnawaga (Conewango) creek, thence due north to the northern boundary of this State; thence west by said boundary to the northwest corner of the State; thence south by the western boundary of the State to the northwest corner of lands appropriated to the discharge of depreciation certificates; thence east by said lands to the place of beginning; which said tract of country shall be reserved and set apart for the only and sole use of fulfilling and carrying into execution the said resolve. The sixth section forbade any improvement, location, warrant, grant, right, title or claim under the Indians, the late proprietors, or other person or persons whatever, upon the limits of the two described tracts of country, and made void all such claims. It also put it out of the power of non commissioned officers and privates to sell their share of land until actually surveyed and laid off. The act of March 1, 1780, had exempted the soldiers' lands from taxation during their lifetime unless alienated.

The act of March 16, 1785, made the same provision. The act of March 24, 1785, followed, directing the mode of distributing the donation lands, and directed the surveyor general to appoint deputies, who were re-

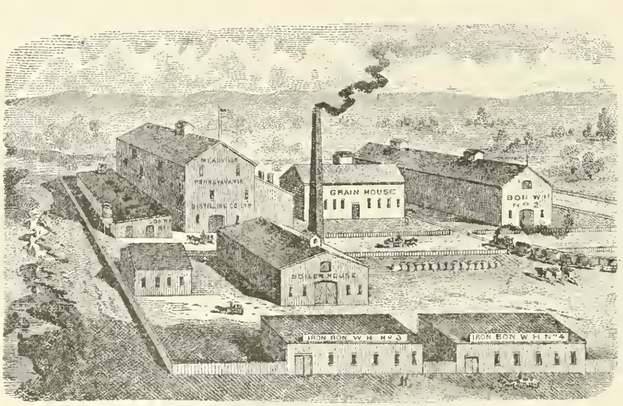


PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, Limited.

quired to make oath not to select the best lands, or to favor any of these classes to the prejudice of the others. In running the boundaries, the surveyors were to define well, by marking trees on the lines at short distances, and particularly the angles and corners, and on the northwest corner of each lot the number of the lot should be marked.

The thirteenth section of the act of March 24, 1785, provided for the distribution of the lots by lottery, the ticket containing the number of the lot to be drawn from a wheel, well turned around before drawing. There were to be four wheels, one containing 500-acre tickets, one containing 350-acre tickets, one containing 300-acre tickets, and one containing 200-acre tickets. The major general was entitled to draw four 500-acre lots; a brigadier general three 500-acre lots; a colonel two 500-acre lots; a lieutenant colonel one 500-acre lot and one 250-acre lot; a surgeon, chaplain or major two 300-acre lots; a captain one 500-acre lot; a lieutenant two 200-acre lots; an ensign or regimental surgeon one 300-acre lot; a sergeant, sergeant major, or quartermaster sergeant one 250-acre lot; and a drum major, fife major, corporal or private, one 200-acre lot.

The donation lands were laid out in ten districts, running east and west. No. 1 began at the line of the depreciation lands, the others followed numerically to the northern boundary of the State.



**WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA DISTILLING COMPANY, Limited.**

On the 5th of May, 1785, the surveyor general appointed the following named deputy surveyors, viz.: William Alexander for district No. 1, John Henderson for No. 2, Griffith for No. 3, Andrew Henderson for No. 4, Benjamin Lodge for No. 5, William Christy for No 6, William Power for No. 7, Alexander McDowell for No. 8, James Dickinson and Griffith Evans for No. 9, and David Watts for No. 10.

The act of March 24, 1785, had required the surveys to be made and returned by February 1, 1786, and after their appointment they immediately set out for their respective districts.

On the same day, May 5, 1785, commissioners were appointed to run and mark the western boundary of the State, from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. An agent duly qualified, to be appointed by the Council, was required, to explore the country appropriated to donation lands, noting the quality of the soil, the hills, mountains, waters, creeks, marshes, upland, bottom land, and such other matters as deserve notice, with the situation and distance, and particularly the land unfit for cultivation The agent was required to make oath to perform his duties impartially, and was to receive £1 10s. for every day employed, not to exceed four months.

The report of General Wm. Irvin, the agent appointed for the above-mentioned purpose, says, in exploring the donation land:

"I began on the line run by Alex. McClean, Esq., between that and the tract appropriated for the redeeming depreciated certificates, which was ascertained by a due north line, to be about 30 miles from "Fort Pitt," and by the common computation along the path, leading from Fort Pitt to Venango, at the mouth of French Creek—which some affirm was actually measured by the French when they possessed the country—I found it to be 40 miles. East of this path, along Mr. McClean's line for five or six miles, the land is pretty level, well watered with small springs, and of tolerable quality (about New Castle); but from thence, east to the Allegheny River, which is about 25 miles, there are no lands fit for cultivation, as far as French Creek. All along the Venango (Indian) path, to the Allegheny, there is very little land fit for cultivation.

"On the lower side of French Creek, at its mouth, where the fort called Venango formerly stood, there are 300 or 400 acres of what is commonly called upland, or "dry bottom," very good land. On the northeast side, about one mile from the mouth, another good bottom begins, of 400 or 500 acres; on the hills on the same side, there are a few hundred acres of land fit for cultivation; this is all in this neighborhood nearer than eight miles at the forks of the creek (Big Sugar Creek.) On the road leading from French Creek to Oil Creek, within three or four miles from Venango, there is a bottom of fine land on the bank of the Allegheny, containing 400 or 500 acres (now Reno); there is little on Oil Creek fit for cultivation. French Creek is about 150 yards wide. From French to Oil Creek is about eight miles. Oil Creek is not laid down on any map, notwithstanding it is a large stream, not less than 80 or perhaps 100 yards wide, and at the mouth, of considerable depth, both of which characteristics it retains to the first fork (Pine Creek), which is at least 20 miles up. There are several hundred acres of good land at the forks.

"From Oil Creek up the Allegheny to Cushkushing, an old Indian town, is about 17 miles; the whole of this way is barren and mountainous. At this place there is a narrow bottom two miles long, of good land, and a very fine island of 50 or 60 acres, where the Indians formerly planted corn.

"From this place to another old Indian town, also on the bank of the river, is about six miles; this place is called Canenakai, or Hickory Bottoms. From thence to a place named by the Indians the "Burying Ground"—from the tradition they have that some extraordinary person was buried there many hundred years ago—is about 13 miles; most of the way is barren, with very high mountains. You may have to travel the most of the way in the bed of the river. To Brookaloons, or Brokenstraw, Creek from the last-named place, is about 14 miles, and from Brokenstraw to Conewago (Conewango) is about eight miles; there is a narrow bottom of good land all the way, and there is a remarkably fine tract of land at the mouth of the Conewango, of a thousand or more acres; from the whole of which you have a commanding view, up and down the main branch of the Allegheny and also of Conewagoo a considerable distance. Conewagoo is 150 yards wide, and is navigable for large boats to the head of Jadaqua (Chatauqua) Lake. The head of Jadaqua Lake is said to be only 12 miles from Lake Erie, where the French are said to have had a good wagon road from it to the lake. Conewagoo forks about 30 miles from the mouth of the east branch, and is lost in a morass, where the Indians frequently carry their canoes into a large creek, called the Cateragne (Cattaraugus), which empties into Lake Erie. Distance from Fort Pitt, about 154 miles.

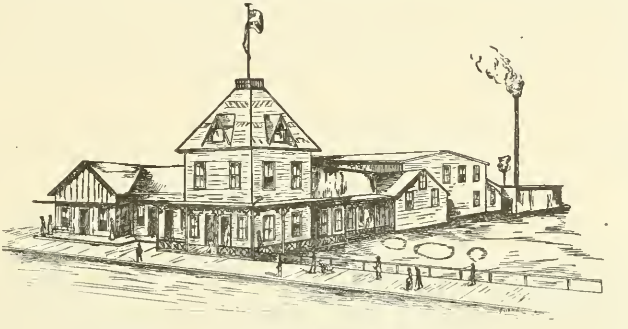
"I returned the most direct route to the Burying Ground, being about 21 miles. Here three old Indian paths branch off, one to Cayahaga, on Lake Erie, one to Cushkusky, on the west branch of Beaver Creek, and the third to a salt spring, higher up the same branch of Beaver. From hence, I crossed the chain of mountains that run along the river, and in traveling what I computed to be about 25 miles, reached the first fork of Oil Creek (Pine Creek.) On the most easterly branch there are vast quantities of white pine fit for masts, boards, etc.; in this fork there is a large body of good land, though high; and along the west branch very rich and extensive bottoms, several miles in length along the creek, which is a beautiful stream, from 30 to 40 yards wide and pretty deep. From the west branch of Oil Creek, I proceeded on a westerly course, about ten miles, along a ridge which is difficult to ascend, but when you get up, it is flat on the summit, four or five miles broad,very level and with fine springs from the declivity on both sides.

"The land is heavily wooded with hickory, large oak, maple, and very large chestnut. From the west end of this ridge several large springs arise, which form the most easterly branch of French Creek, (which is called Sugar Creek by Mr. Hutchins), all of which have fine bottoms, but the upland, or ridges between, are stony, moist and broken, chiefly covered with beech, pine and chestnut. At the fork or junction of Sugar Creek with the main or west branch of French Creek, which is only eight miles up from Venango, there are some very fine plains, and a large extent of meadow ground. There are but few bottoms and little or no upland, beside what is above mentioned, for twenty miles up this branch, when there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground; besides, there is not much good land until you reach Le Boeuf.

"From Venango I returned along the path leading to Fort Pitt, to within seven miles of Flat Rock Creek. Here I took a westerly course along a large dividing ridge, already noticed, for about ten miles, when I struck a branch of Canaghquenese, or Beaver, about thirty yards wide, and which joins Flat Rock before it empties into the main branch. On this creek are very fine and large bottoms, and in some places some good upland, though much broken with high, barren hills and deep morasses. This creek (probably Neshannock), is not laid down on any map I have seen.

"After having explored this creek and lands adjacent, I proceeded on a southerly course till I struck McClane's line, within eight miles of the Great Beaver Creek, which I followed to the creek. All this distance is very hilly. There are some small bottoms, but the major part of those eight miles is not fit for cultivation. From where McClane's line strikes the great or west branch of the Beaver, I continued exploring the country up the several western branches of the river, viz.: the most western branch, and two branches denominated the Shenangoes.

"The distance from the above named line to the old Moravian town is about four miles; from thence to the Shenango, two and a half miles; thence to the forks of the second branch (Neshannock), two miles. From the mouth of the Shenango to Cuskuskey on the west branch (Mahoning), is six or seven miles, but it was formerly called Cuskuskey by the natives along this branch, as high as the salt springs, which are twenty-five miles from the mouth of Shenango.



EUREKA MINERAL SPRINGS, SÆGERTOWN, PA.

"There is such a similarity in almost all the lands on the branches of the Beaver Creek, that a particular description of each would be mere repetitton. I shall therefore briefly observe, that the bottoms generally are the most excellent that can be imagined, and are very extensive. The upland is hilly and sometimes bad, but most of the hills are fertile and of very rich soil. From the falls of the Great Beaver up the west branch, and twenty miles up the Shenango branch, and to a considerble distance on either side of those creeks, there is little land but may be cultivated, and I believe no country is better watered.

"I hereby transmit a sketch of that part of the country (northwest of the Allegheny and Connewango creek), only which my duty as agent obliged me to explore. This, I trust, together with the remarks herein contained, will give a better idea of the tract of country than any map yet published. Though I do not pretend to say it is correct, as the distances are all supposed, and there are probably several omissions in this sketch, yet more creeks, hills, streams, etc., are noticed than have been before, and their courses and near connections by hills and ridges ascertained. No creek or branch is laid down which is less than twenty yards wide. On the whole, I have endeavored, as well in the remarks as in the sketch, so far as I have gone, to answer the end for which I was appointed agent, as well as lies in my power.

"Wm. Irvin, Agent."

Dated July, 1785.

In August, 1785, Gen. William Irvin, the agent appointed by the State to explore and examine the Donation Lands, reported to the supreme executive council those parts of the lands he considered unfit as gratuities to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. Among these he found the land north of the Depreciation lands and eastward of the path from Fort Pitt to Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, beginning about forty miles above Fort Pitt, pretty good for about five miles; thence to the Allegheny River, about twenty-five miles due east, no land was fit for cultivation.

In consequence of this report, the council left out of the wheels the lots within the extreme eastern part of the second Donation District. This part has since been known as the "Struck District," and was generally understood at the time, to be subject to actual settlement under the act of April 3, 1792.

These surveys, however, were generally completed in 1786, though a few were made later.

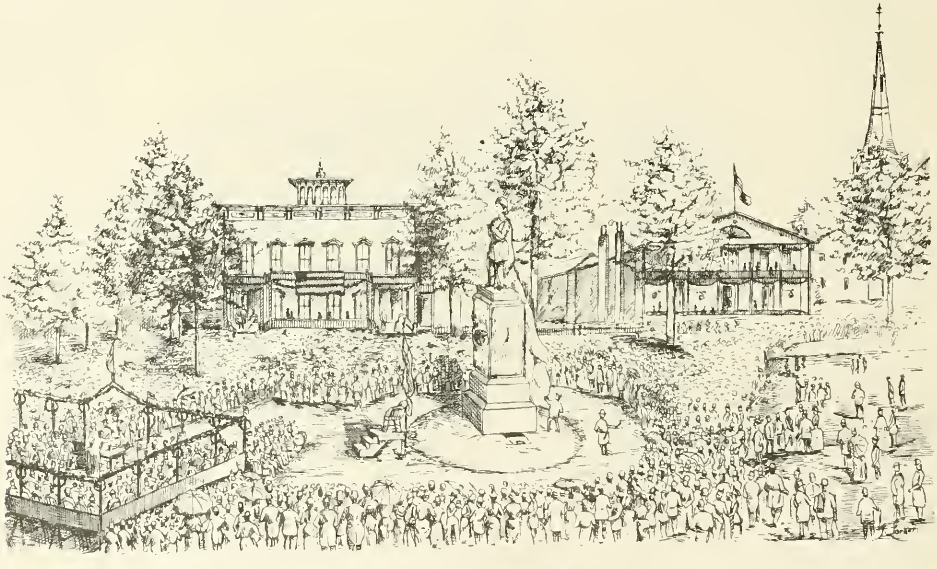
The seventh section of the act of March 12, 1783, had directed, that all officers and privates, entitled to land, should make their application, within two years after peace should be declared, and should any die, their heirs, on executors should make application within one year thereafter. This period was extended from time to time. Many of those entitled to lands, having failed to appear, or to apply, the Legislature, on April 6, 1792, passed an act, authorizing the land officers, on July 2, 1792, to draw lots for every person entitled to Donation Land, who had not received the same, according to the list furnished by the Comptroller General; in the same manner, as if the persons entitled were present. Patents were to issue within two years to such claimants from the date of the act.

The supreme executive council in 1788, in consequence of the suggestion of Andrew Ellicott, recommended to the assembly the subject of the reservations at the mouth of the Conewango, Venango and LeBœuf. The assembly, by a resolution of 1789, authorized the council to have surveys, not exceeding 3000 acres, made for the use of the state at these places, and at the "Erie Triangle," it by this time having become the property of the state.

These surveys were made by John Adlum,

and reported to the council, and submitted to the assembly in September 1789.

This was followed by the act of April 18, 1795, to provide for laying out, and establishing towns and outlots, within the several tracts of land, heretofore reserved for public use, situate at Presque Ile, (Erie), mouth of French Creek, (Franklin), mouth of Conewango Creek, (Warren) and at Fort LeBoeuf, (Waterford). The commissioners, were required to survey 300 acres into town lots, and 700 acres into outlots, at each of those places with streets, lanes and alleys and reservations for public uses as the commissioners shall direct. The act of April 11th, 1789, for selling the reserved tracts at Erie, Franklin, Warren and Waterford, provided for actual surveys of the parts of these reservations, not before laid out in town, and out lots, not exceeding 150 acres each, designating in the drafts the quality of each, as, first, second, and third quality. It granted 500 acres, to be laid off in each reservation, for the schools, or academies, as might be established by law, in said towns. After these drafts were returned to the surveyor general, copies were to be transmitted by the governor, to the commissioners, for the sale of the towns. It was provided that proper notice should be given and half the town and out lots in each place, should be sold in Philadelphia; one-fourth at Carlisle, and the other fourth at Pittsburg. Property to be appraised before sale; purchasers to build a house, 16 feet square, with brick chimney, within two years after sale, &c., &c.



UNVEILING OF THE PIONEER STATUE AT DIAMOND PARK, May 12th, 1888.

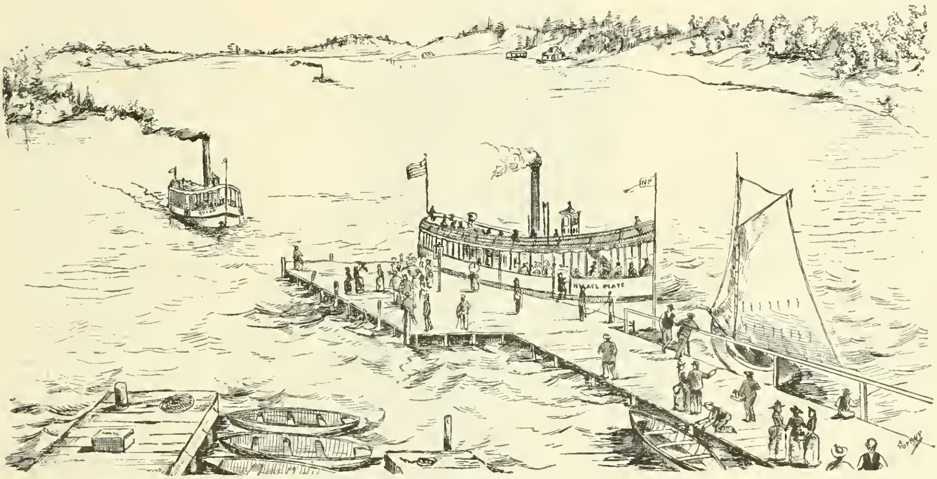
The act of assembly of April 3, 1792, disposed of the balance of the unappropriated land, north and west of the Allegheny and Conewango Creek, by offering it for sale, to any person who would cultivate, improve and settle on a tract of land containing 400 acres, at the price of £7 10 shillings per 100 acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways.

The ninth section of said act is in these words, viz.: "That no warrant or survey to be issued or made, in pursuance of this act, for lands lying west of the Ohio and Allegheny, and the Conewango creek, shall vest any title in, or to, any lands therein mentioned, unless the grantee has, prior to the date of such warrant, made, or caused to be made, or shall, within the space of two years next after the date of the same, make or cause to be made, an actual settlement thereon, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres, for every 100 acres contained in one survey, erecting thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and residing, or causing a family to reside thereon, for the space of five years next following his first settlement of the same, if he or she shall so long live; and if, in default of such actual settlement and residence, it shall, and may be lawful, to, and for the Commonwealth, to issue new warrants to other actual settlers for the said lands, or any part thereof, reciting the original warrants, and that actual settlements and residence have not been made in pursuance thereof. And so, as often as default shall be made, for the time and the manner aforesaid, which new grants shall be under and subject to, all and every regulation contained in this act; provided, always, nevertheless: That if any actual settler, or any grantee in any such original or succeeding warrant, shall, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such actual settlement, and be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavors to make such actual settlement as aforesaid, then, in either case, he and his heirs shall be entitled to have and to hold the said lands in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made and continued."

The above law was evidently intended for the benefit of men of moderate means, who would settle on and improve the land, and secure to themselves homes, after the trials, discouragements and conflicts of a seven years war. In all this extensive region of country above described, there was for the poor man, and young beginners "A Settlement Right," by the laws of Pennsylvania, according to which any young or poor man could come into the State as a peaceable settler, and take possession of any tract of 400 acres of vacant land; and by having it surveyed, building a small log house, clearing two acres for each 100 acres in his survey, and living on it for five years, he could effectually claim it for himself, and secure a legal and equitable title to the 400 acres at the low price of $50. He had, moreover, this great advantage, that he had ten years in which to pay the purchase money, at three per cent. interest.

A tract of 400 acres thus settled upon in 1792, would cost him six pence per acre or £10 Pennsylvania currency for the whole tract, with the addition of 6 per cent. allowed for roads, making 424 acres. When the tract was patented, it would cost, at one-eighth of a dollar per acre, precisely $50, with 12 shillings interest yearly. I am justified in asserting that there was not in the world so great a blessing of that nature, held out to a body of industrious men, as the terms of the act of assembly of April 3, 1792.

But that apparently innocent proviso in the ninth section of the above act, like "Pandora's Box" contained all its ills, not leaving "hope" for the settler. It appears that men who have in modern histories been eulogized as able financiers, and managers of the land, and other public interests of the State, had secured large quantities of continental bills of credit, and bills emitted by the resolutions and acts of assembly, at the lowest depreciated prices, and turned them into the land office, at their face value in gold and silver, hurriedly secured their warrants, by employing extra clerks and sent out their surveyors to secure the land.



CONNEAUT LAKE FROM THE PAVILION.

THE POPULATION COMPANY.

Early in 1792, an association of capitalists organized, for the purpose of securing land, (under the act of assembly, passed April 3, 1792,) for speculation. This association was known as the Population Company; the subscriptions of stock was opened in May, 1792, about one month after the passage of the above mentioned act, and closed in December following. The original subscribers for the stock, were General Wm. Irvin, Daniel Leet, George Mead, General Walter Stuart, John Hoge, Theophilus Cozenove, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, G. Gau, A. Ashton, Aaron Burr, Captain E. Denny, Robert Bowen, J. Kitland, T. Kitland, Robert Morris, Judge James Willson, A. Gibson, N. Van Staphorst, J. H. Volenhoven, P. Stadnitski and P. C. Van Eaghen. Many of the stockholders of this company held honorable positions in the State, both civil and military, and had a favorable opportunity of seeing where their personal interests would be attained. They having secured large amounts of bills of credit and depreciated certificates, applied at the land office, and had 640 warrants issued; 390 of which were laid in the "triangle" in what is now Erie county, and the balance of this issue, 250 warrants on the waters of Beaver and Shenango Creeks. These warrants were issued in 1792, and the early part of 1793, and surveyed the same years. Subsequently they secured 500 tracts more, making in all for this company, 1140 tracts of 424 acres each, amounting to 483,360 acres. They had two years from date of each warrant to make a settlement, consisting of building a cabin fit for the habitation of man and by clearing two acres for each 100 acres, contained in the tract. When this company had thus secured the land, they offered to convey 150 acres gratis to each of the first 50 families, who would purchase and settle a tract in order to complete title, and to the next 100 families, 100 acres on the same terms.

THE HOLLAND COMPANY.

About this time another company of capitalists, made its appearance, known as the Holland Land Company, consisting of eleven stockholders, viz: Wilhem Willink, Nicholis Van Stamphorst, Peter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eeghan, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpannink of the city of Amsterdam, Holland; perhaps the other five members may be included in the stockholders of the Population Company. This company purchased, through the agency of said Population Company, under the act of assembly of April 3, 1792, and under like terms of settlement, &c; about 900,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, being 276,000 acres of land more, than is contained within the boundary of Crawford county, beside a much larger amount in the state of New York. On August 21, 1793, the company, through its agents, Herman Leroy and Wm. Bayard, merchants of New York City, paid to the Hon. Jas. Willson, of Philadelphia, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and also one of the stockholders of the Population Company, the sum of £34,860 in specie, being the purchase money of 464,800 acres of land, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conewango Creek. The contract was for the sale and purchase of 499,660 acres of land, between French Creek and the Allegheny river. It was stipulated that the lands consist partly, of 912 tracts of 430 acres, with allowance of 6 per cent, for roads, &c., which Mr. John Adlum, by a contract dated April 26, 1793, had engaged to secure to the said Judge Willson, and 250 tracts of 430 acres each, were to be taken from the lands entered for Judge Willson, by Mr. Jas. Chapman, convenient to the first named in point of location, the Holland Company, having the right, if not satisfied with the latter tracts, to substitute other lands east of French Creek.

The act of assembly of March 21, 1781, already referred to, makes paper bills of credit given to soldiers, &c., receivable at the same rate as gold and silver, in arrearages of purchase money, due for land, or lots sold, or to be sold, or conveyed by the State. The act of April 1st, 1784, section eighth, provides: "That no certificate of depreciation be received from any person, who was not at the time of issuing said certificate a citizen of the State, &c." The members of the Holland Land Company, not being citizens of the State, in order to secure land under the act of April 3, 1792, would be required to pay £7 10 shillings per 100 acres in gold, silver, or Pennsylvania bank currency, about $132, per 424 acres. Fortunately for them, there were citizens of Pennsylvania, who composed the majority of the Population Company, who well knew how to secure land warrants at a nominal price, and had already secured 483,360 acres, for themselves being 22,560 acres acres more of land, than there are in Erie county.

These gentlemen furnished the Holland Company with warrants for 1162 tracts of 430 acres each, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, etc.

Judge Jas. Willson, of Philadelphia, who received the money paid by the agents of the Holland Company, for their lands, was a stockholder in the Population Company. Theophelis Cozenove was one of the managers of the Population Company, and at the same time agent of the Holland Company, and continued to act in that capacity until 1799. Gen. Wm. Irvin, who directed the donation surveys, and well knew the location of the best lands in the northwestern corner of the State, was also a manager of the Population Company. Tench Francis, agent for interests of Wm. Penn's heirs at Fort Pitt, was cashier, and John Nicholson, who purchased large quantities of the depreciated bills of credit, issued by the State, and one of its most extensive land owners, was its president.

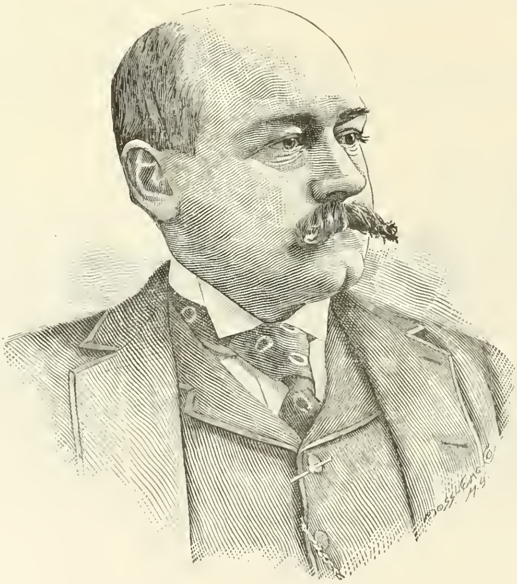
John Adlum, an old surveyor, testified in the case of Commonwealth vs. Tench Coxe, in the Supreme Court "mandamus" case in March, 1801: "That he sold to the late Jas. Willson, Esq., part of the locations which the Holland Land Company afterward purchased, situate in Allegheny County, and, in the latter part of August, or first of September, 1793, he was informed by Mr. Cozenove that the warrants were paid for; that in December, 1793, he went to the Surveyor General's office, and directed the warrants to be sent to the several Deputy Surveyors, according to their districts. There was so much business in the office, that he could not get his done during the winter, and in the spring following, he employed Mr. Parker, with the permission of the Surveyor General, as he was not a clerk in the office, to do the writing part.

In April, 1794, this business being accomplished, he sent out the warrants by particular messengers to the respective Deputy Surveyors, and contracted with Wm. Power and Thomas Reese to execute them in the districts, and went out himself in the fall.

This rush of business was owing to the fact, that the land companies were hurrying out their warrants in order to have priority of date, as the holder of a warrant had two years to make the first settlement and improvement.

| | ACRES |
|---|---|
| There are now in 1795, surveyed off in donation lands, say about...... .. .. | 700,000 |
| Reservations, 3,000 acres each, at Venango, Warren, Waterford and Erie .. | 12,000 |
| There has been surveyed and warrants issued for the two companies of .. . . . | 1,400,000 |
| Making an aggregate of land that cannot be occupied by a settler on the terms of the act of Assembly of April 3, 1792.. | 2,112,000 |

The early settlers who had came out prior to 1792, and taken possession of 400 acres of land, were secure from the covetous grasp of monopoly.



COL. J. FORD DORRANCE.

Others who came subsequent to that time, including the patriots who had driven the Indians from the frontier, with the intention and expectation of securing homes under the provision of the act of Assembly, found to their great disappointment, that the companies' surveyors had preceded them, and little valuable land could be found open for settlement.

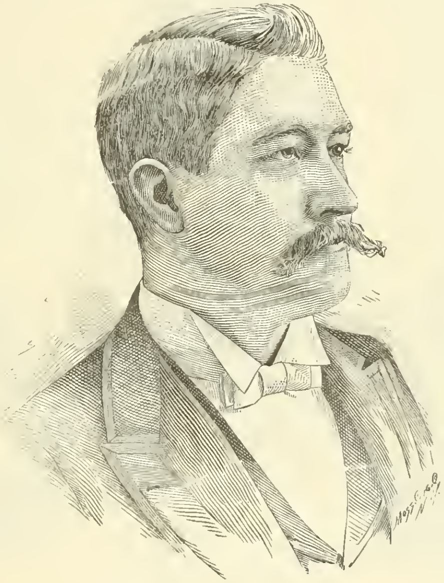
The question then was, how the company could hold this large body of land without complying with the law requiring settlement and improvement in each tract of 412 acres. Some few settlers took possession of land that had been surveyed but not settled, the two years from the date of the warrant having expired. Each of the parties had taken a step in the right direction, the one by settlement and improvement, and with a credit of ten years to pay £7 10 shilling per one hundred acres; the other had paid for the land, but had not settled or improved it. Neither could they, if there had not been an Indian in the country, and they knew it. Their only alternative was to fall back on the proviso in the 9th section of the act of April 3rd, 1792, and cry, Indian hostilities! which those interested did most effectually. The Indians of the six nations in Northwestern Pennsylvania had acted in good faith since the treaty of 1784 and 1785, to the final defeat of the western tribes by Gen. Wayne, in 1794, on the Maumee. While Gen. Wayne was bringing the Indians under subjection, the United States government had raised an army of 12,000 men to compel some Scotch-Irish farmers below Pittsburg to pay an excise tax of four cents per gallon on the whisky they manufactured. Perhaps if the tax had been called by any other name, it would not have been so objectionable. In 1793, the news of the French Revolution created a panic in Philadelphia, and the yellow fever ravages spread desolation an dterror; and in fact, few sections of country in the State presented a more peaceful aspect than Northwestern Pennsylvania. In the surveys made of the ten districts of Donation Lands in 1785, the western and northern lines of the State, and the companies' surveys during the years 1792-3 4-5, not a surveyor, or one of the party, was killed or injured by an Indian. It is perhaps true that a half dozen of white men were killed in private altercations, and perhaps a greater number of Indians; but these violations of the peace could not be attributed to the public enemy of the United States under the proviso.

The question then was, had the warrant holders secured a title to this vast body of land, without settlement and improvement, as the law required? They argued that they had been prevented from doing so by the enemies of the United States, thereby sheltering their claims under the proviso of the ninth section of the act of assembly of April 3, 1792.

In 1800 a test case was agreed upon to secure the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Tench Coxe. Present, Shippen, Chief Justice, Yeates and Smith, Justice

This was directing the secretary of the land office to show cause why a mandamus should not be awarded, commanding him to prepare and deliver patents to the Holland Company, for various tracts of land for which warrants had previously been issued in their favor, under the act of April 3, 1792 (on the strength of prevention certificates). The Attorney General (McKean), M. Levi, W. Tilghman and Cooper now showed cause for discharge of the rule, and Lewis E. Tilghman, Ingersoll and Dallas argued for making it absolute. After able arguments by the attorneys, Judge Shippen, after reciting the proviso in the ninth section of the act of April 3, 1792, says: "Here, besides that the grammatical construction of referring the word 'persist' to the last antecedent, is best answered; the sense of it is only applicable to settlements begun, and not to the condition of the grantees. There are two members of the sentence, one relative to the grantee, who never began a settlement proper. The act says in either case; that is, if the grantees are prevented from making their settlements, or if the settlers are driven away, and persist in their endeavors to complete their settlements, in either case, they shall be entitled to the land." The Judge continues: "If the settlements were not made within that time, owing to the force of reasonable dread of the enemies of the United States, and it was evident that the parties had used their best endeavors to effect a settlement; then, by the express words of the law, the residence of the improvers for five years afterwards, was expressly dispensed with, and their title to the lands was complete, and patents might issue accordingly." Judges Yeates and Smith disagreed with the above opinion and decided that improvement and residence for five years was indispensable to acquiring a title. By the Court: "Let the rule be discharged."

The land disputes between the warrant-holders and the actual settlers were carried before the Board of Property, thence before the Legislature, but too late to secure relief. The courts were called upon for a legal opinion. In the case of Balfour et al against George Meade, ejectment for four tracts of land which plaintiff had surveyed, and upon which he had partly completed cabins in 1793, and which were taken possession of by Meade in 1794, Judge Washington charged that settlement and residence were indispensible in securing title. Meade being in possession, jury found verdict for defendant. In the case of Huidekoper vs. Douglass, in the United States Circuit Court for Pennsylvania, February term, 1805, the defendant was in possession, as was Meade in the above stated case, but the court says: "By persisting, he (the plaintiff) has become an actual settler, and the part of the proviso which applies to actual settlers protects him." This opinion was just the opposite of the one in the case of Balfour vs. Meade, and required no settlement by the warrant-holders, if they persisted in being scared by Indians; although if an actual settler was willing to run all risk of danger from that quarter, and settle on a tract of land, he was called an intruder. If he could do no better than accept of 100 acres of land for completing the title of 424 acres for the company, they called it a gratuity to the settler, when he was in fact securing their right to a patent for the same, and increasing the value of the balance of the tract at least 100 per cent, as they proposed to sell the remainder of a tract settled on for $1.50 per acre.



MAJOR CHARLES E. RICHMOND.

John Reynolds, Esq., says, in Crawford County History: "The land disputes were very injurious to the prosperity of the country, and retarded its settlement many years. Men who had made large improvements abandoned all and went to what was known as the "new State," viz.: Ohio. A public prejudice unfavorable to this region operated extensively, preventing immigration, while the contiguous parts of Ohio and New York were filled with an industrious and intelligent population."

Now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for your polite invitation to contribute something to your mammoth centennial paper of May 11, 1888, relating to earlier times, I leave to more able historians to show the great advances made in Northwestern Pennsylvania in agriculture, manufactures, commerce and education, as well as the means within reach of the people for securing the necessary comforts of life since the times of which I have written, during the first years of this century.

# A REMARKABLE LIFE.

## THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF JOSEPH DICKSON, FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

### Life in the Infant Settlement—Hardships of the Early Pioneers—Indian Attacks—Boating—A Soldier in the War of 1812—His Surrender at Last to the Grim Destroyer.

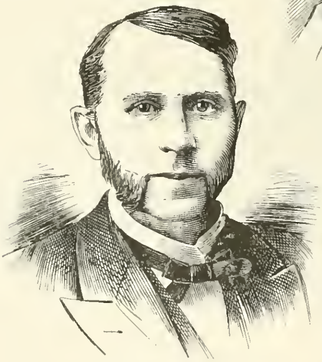
Joseph Dickson died at his home on North street, in Meadville, Pa., April 3d, 1888, at the advanded age of 98 years, 1 month and 21 days. Having been a resident of Meadville and vicinity ninety-four years, nearly the entire century, and having been intimately acquainted with all the first settlers, it makes his life and recollections of great interest at the present time.

He was the father of eight sons and five daughters, twelve of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. The twelve children were alive at the mother's death, which occurred March 27th, 1862. At the time of death he had six children, sixteen grandchildren and twenty-three great grandchildren; his children—Mrs. E. B. Comstock and Joseph H., of Meadville, Mrs. G.W. Ready, of Painesville, O., and Mary M., Arch. S. and Jane A. Dickson, inmates of the home in which their aged parent for so many years enjoyed the society of young and old.

Mr. Dickson united with the Presbyterian church in 1822, and was a ruling elder for fifty-six years. When nearing his 90th birthday it was decided at a church meeting that the event should be duly celebrated at the church. A sketch of his life, prepared and read by Rev. T. D. Logan on that occasion, part of which is here introduced, the information having been obtained from the venerable man's own lips:

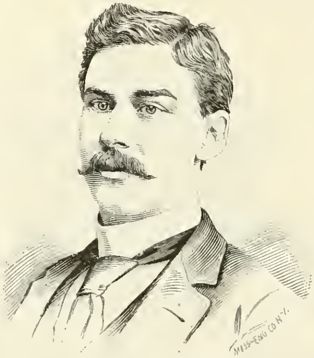
"Mr. Joseph Dickson came to Meadville at a very early age. With the exception of about a year and a half he had been a resident of this city or its vicinity. Prior to the War of the Revolution the entire region north of the Ohio river and west of the Allegheny was a disputed territory, claimed by both French and English; and after the French had been driven out, the occupation was still disputed by the savages. As a consequence of these conflicts, the settlements were few, previous to the last decade of the eighteenth century. About the year 1787 the first settlers found their way to the valley of French creek, or Venango river, as it ought to be called, but did not make any settlement until the following year. Owing to the hostile attitude of the Indians, they were soon compelled to leave, but they returned in 1790, determined to remain at all hazards. For their protection they built a block-house and stockade near the bank of the creek, on land now occupied by James E. McFarland, on Water street, near the corner of North street. The town was laid out at an early date, and settlers began to arrive; but it was not till after the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne, in 1794, that a peaceable settlement was found possible. It was during this period of danger that the father of Mr. Dickson, with his family, came to Meadville.

"James Dickson was born near Dumfries, Scotland, in 1754. He was married December 12th 1782 to Barbra Brown by Rev John Ewart. Having taken a lively interest in the struggles of the American colonies for independence, he determined to make his home in the new world. In the fall of 1785 he landed at Philadelphia with his wife and two children. They had been eight weeks on the ocean. Remaining but a short time in Philadelphia, the family went west as far as Pittsburg. It was the intention of Mr. Dickson to take up land at once, but the unsettled state of the frontier made it imprudent to do this, and accordingly he remained in or about Pittsburg for several years. Three children were born while there, and three after their removal to Meanville. In all there was a family of eight children. Joseph Dickson was the fourth child. He was born February 12, 1790, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburg. The place which was afterwards called Birmingham, is now included in the city limits. The family afterwards removed farther down the river, and lived near the mouth of Saw Mill Run. Mr. Dickson can remember watching his older brother push cakes of ice into this run during a freshet which occurred during the spring of 1794. James Dickson came to Meadville alone early in 1793. It is not known how he made his way hither. He remained all summer and raised some corn and potatoes, either on the Island or on the Vallonia flats. These he stored for the use of his family the next season, and returned in the fall to Pittsburg. Next spring, 1794, as soon as the river was safe for navigation, which was some time in April, the family was placed in a small keel boat, in which they were to ascend the Allegheny, as far as Franklin, and thence by way of French Creek to Meadville. In crossing Pittsburg to take the boat they passed through the woods where now is the most densely populated portion of the city.



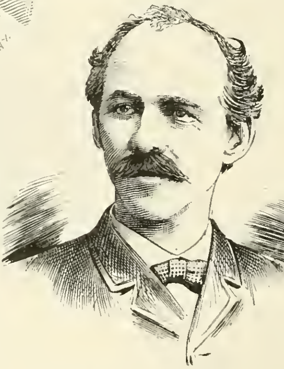
**MILES W. TATE, Esq.**

They brought with them furniture and utensils adapted to frontier life. Among other things there was a hand-mill, which was used for several years by the entire population of Meadville. Mr. Dickson distinctly remembers seeing this mill fastened to a post in front of his father's house, on Water street. The balance wheel was made heavier by means of four cannon balls placed on opposite sides, and connected by iron rods. After it acquired considerable momentum, the weight of these balls kept the mill in motion without much effort on the part of the grinder. About a bushel of corn could be ground in an hour by a strong man. This mill, or a part of it, is now in possession of A. B. Richmond, Esq. The voyage up the river was long and tiresome, as the boat had to be poled by men the entire distance. When they reached a point near the present town of Parker they met with a serious accident. In polling up through swiftly flowing water, called in river language a riffle, the man at the bow lost his hold, and the boat swung around against a rock, being nearly capsized. The current washed away some of their clothing, provisions and other property.



**CAPT. W. B. BEST.**

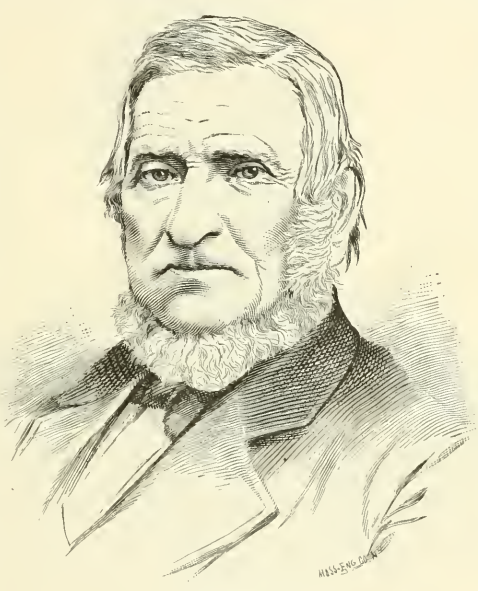
It was with great difficulty that the mother and children were carried to the shore. Owing to the rapid current the men could not stand in the water, till at length one of them secured a foot hold and held the polls as a railing for the others. Mr. Dickson remembers being carried ashore on the back of one of the men, who said to him as he clung about his neck, "if you don't hold on I'll throw you into the river." The family remained on the bank of the river nearly a week before another boat came along, on board of which they were taken. At Franklin they obtained supplies in place of those which had been lost, and during the second week in May they reached their destination. They at once found shelter in the block house. Mr. Dickson's recollection of this block house is that it was a small log structure built square and but one-story high. In 1795 a new block house was constructed of hewn logs, at a short distance from the fort. This building is remembered by many of our older citizens, but it must not be confounded with the first block house. Around this there was a stockade, considerably higher than a man's head, enclosing an area of about half an acre. Within the inclosure General Mead had two log houses under the same roof, with a covered passage between them. The Dickson family remained in the block house all that summer.



**HON. H. J. HUMES.**

During the year 1794, William Dick, William Gill, Thomas Ray, William Jones, Thomas Rallyea and others, some of them with their families, arrived at the settlement. The Meads, Randolphs, Van Hornes, Lords, and a few others had arrived previously. On the 10th of August of this year an event occurred which will cause the name of James Dickson always to be associated with the early history of our city. For some time there had been rumors of an Indian attack. It had been stated that the Cornplanter Indians had threatened to drive the settlers from French Creek, if they were not at once removed by the government. On the day named Mr. Dickson was walking out north of the town with his gun in hand, for in those days no one went into the woods unarmed. He had reached a point near the intersection of Spring street and Terrace, a short distance south of Athens' Mills, when he heard a sound which he supposed to be made by a deer. He stood still for an instant, thus making himself an easy mark, and heard three shots fired simultaneously by as many Indians. Each bullet struck him—one passed through his left hand, splitting the little finger from the others. A second struck him in the breast, and lodged between the breast bone and shoulder blade, where it ever afterward remained. The third shot took effect in the left hip and lamed him slightly. Instinctively Mr. Dickson brought his gun to his shoulder and prepared to fire, but no enemy was to be seen. All that appeared was a rifle pointed at him, and knowing that there must be a head behind it, he took aim along the barrel. But before he could fire the rifle was discharged; the bullet cut his cap, but did not touch him. This roused his Scotch blood, and he called to the savages, "Come out, ye cowards, and give me fair play!" Two showed themselves, running from tree to tree, till one was on each side of him. Mr. Dickson was about to seek the shelter of a tree, when it occurred to him that he was surrounded, and that as the guns of his enemies were empty, he must act promptly. Accordingly he pointed his gun toward the Indian who was between him and the fort, and he drove him from his shelter. Then with his finger on the trigger, and walking backward, he kept the Indians in check till he reached Samuel Lord's log cabin, near the present residence of William Reynolds. By that time one of his pursuers had reloaded, and another shot was fired at him, but he was not again struck. The Indians then bounded out of sight, going down towards the creek. The wounded man made his way as rapidly as possible towards the block house. When near the location of Red Mill he met Samuel Lord, John Wentworth, Luke Hill and a friendly Indian named Flying Cloud, going out to his relief. They passed on and followed the trail of the attacking party across the creek, but owing to the thickness of the underbrush on the other side, they did not think it prudent to continue the pursuit.

It was supposed that the attack on Mr. Dickson was intended for a feint to draw the men away from the fort, when another party would attack the unprotected women and children. But no such attack was made, and as soon as the news of Wayne's victory reached the Indians all who were unfriendly at once disappeared. Mr. Joseph Dickson's recollection of the scenes of that day was very clear. In company with the other children of the settlement, he was playing on the bank of the creek immediately in the rear of Mr. McFarland's house. Suddenly a man came running down and hurried them all inside of the stockade. Shortly after this his father came in, gun in hand, and covered with blood. He was very much excited. Mrs. Dickson was of course alarmed, and, running towards her husband, who, having seen his family safely housed was about to go out again, said, "Stop; let me wash your wounds." His Scotch blood was still up, and he ran out into the yard saying: "Let me alone! I'll have revenge on the yellow rascals." The wounds never had a surgeon's care, though they were dressed as carefully as the circumstances would permit, and they soon healed.


**ISAAC BEACH.**

In the excitement which followed the attack on Mr. Dickson, every one in the settlement who could use a fire-arm was enrolled for service. Robert Dickson, the eldest son, then but 9 years old, had his station at a loophole, and was ready to fight if it had been necessary. For this service, performed when a child, he afterwards received a pension from the State.

"Some time after this exciting occurrence the Dickson family moved into a house on Water street, where it is intersected by the bed of the canal. While living in this house Joseph Dickson attended the first school ever held in Crawford county. The teacher was Miss Jane Finney, afterward Mrs. Gen. David Meade. The school was held in a small building on Water street, between North and Randolph streets. There were probably about a dozen scholars. The teacher was a strict disciplinarian, and when she detected any misconduct in a scholar, she would throw her "taws" or cat-o'-nine-tails at his feet. The guilty scholar was then required to bring the taws to the teacher, who administered chastisement to whatever extent seemed proper. Joseph Dickson was then under 5 years of age, and naturally regarded the school as a place of amusement. In the midst of his fun the taws were thrown at his feet. He picked them up and threw them back at the teacher. This insubordination could not of course be allowed to pass without rebuke. The child was not whipped, but the meaning of the taws was explained to him, and this was sufficient to convince him that school was not a very desirable place. He ran out and went home. This was the extent of his experience in Meadville's first school.

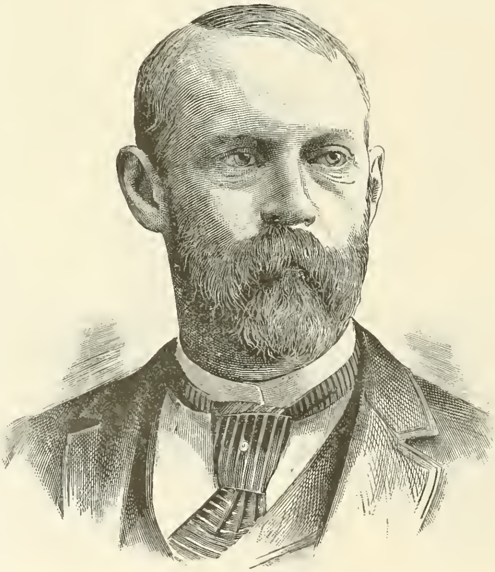
"Independence Day was celebrated in the year 1795 by the entire population, which, however, was not large. Tables were arranged at a place about midway between the residence of James Kepler and James E. McFarland, and they were plentifully supplied with food, of which all partook. Two young men thought that the only appropriate way of celebrating independence was by getting drunk, and by making everyone else drunk. Their efforts in many cases, though not in all, were successful. They made a drink called egg nog, which they supplied liberally to all, not excluding the children, and some of the little ones actually became intoxicated. Mr. Dickson was then about five and a half years old.

"James Dickson bought two lots on Water street, where the Eagle Hotel now stands, and built a house of hewed logs, in which the family lived till the spring of 1796. The appearance of the town at that time was as follows: There was the stockade with the blockhouse, and houses of Mr. Mead as described before. At the head of Water street, near where the red mill now stands, there was a rude saw mill, which had been built for Mr. Mead by Matthew Wilson in 1790. Along Water street, north of Centre, there were a few log cabins. During the two years of the residence of the Dicksons in Meadville, more of these cabins were built, and some houses of a more substantial character. The house now standing on the corner of Water street and Cherry alley, was built by William Dick in 1795. This is the building in which the first court was held in 1800. The house on the corner of Water and Centre streets, owned by Mrs. Streit (and lately torn down), was built about the same time. Bartholomew White kept a public house there in 1796. Samuel Lord's tavern was on the next lot, now owned by John Sergeant. The town reached along Water street nearly as far as the crossing of the run below Dock street.

"Mr. Dickson did not have any recollection of any other open streets previous to 1796. All other parts of the town were covered with forest. There was a sugar grove where the residence of J. C. Limber now stands on Park avenue. Two men were shot by Indians near the mouth of Conneaut in 1794. One of them named McCormick, had been a boarder at Dickson's, and the body was brought to the house for burial.

"In the year 1796 James Dickson took up two tracts of land of 400 acres each, on the west side of the creek about four miles north of Meadville. At that early day the place was called McGuffin's Falls, because a man named McGuffin had taken some levels with the intention of building a mill dam. There was, however, no dam or mill there till after a number of years. Mr. Joseph Dickson's boyhood was spent on this farm. He attended a school kept by Martha Orrie, the grandmother of James Kilday, near his present residence on the road between Meadville and Coon's Corners. The school house afterward became a part of the family residence and is still standing, though in a dilapidated condition. The distance from McGuffintown to the school house is about two miles. Being one of the younger children, Mr. Dickson was sent to make up the time lost by those who were older, so that his early schooling amounted to but two months in each of two winters. In this time he had learned to read, and had read entire the new testament, which was the principal text book. Other books were very scarce, but every family had a bible, and as a consequence the minds of the young were well stored with moral and religious truth. It is no doubt owing to this early training that Mr. Dickson's recollection of scripture was so clear even in his old age. During his boyhood he attended several other schools in the neighborhood.

Joseph Anders taught two winters on the Dickson farm, and Abram Jones taught one or two winters. Mordcai Thompson taught on the Ray farm. In 1810–11 he attended a school of a higher grade in Meadville, taught by John Reynolds. During the first winter, the school was held in a brick building on the corner of Liberty and Chestnut streets, on the site now occupied by the residence of James Davis. At the same time Mr. Old taught school in a frame building near at hand. Between the schools there was considerable rivalry; and on an occasion, feeling aggrieved at certain reflections cast upon him and his companions, Mr. Dickson sent a challenge to the other school in the shape of a problem in mensuration. It was never answered. The scholars from the country came in on foot in the morning and returned in the evening, except during a short time when the creek was impassable, when they boarded in town. The road to McGuffintown, then lay along the creek on the line of the canal. Like most of the roads at that day, it was simply cut through the woods without being graded and it was at times impassable, except on horseback or on foot.



**E. W. McARTHUR.**

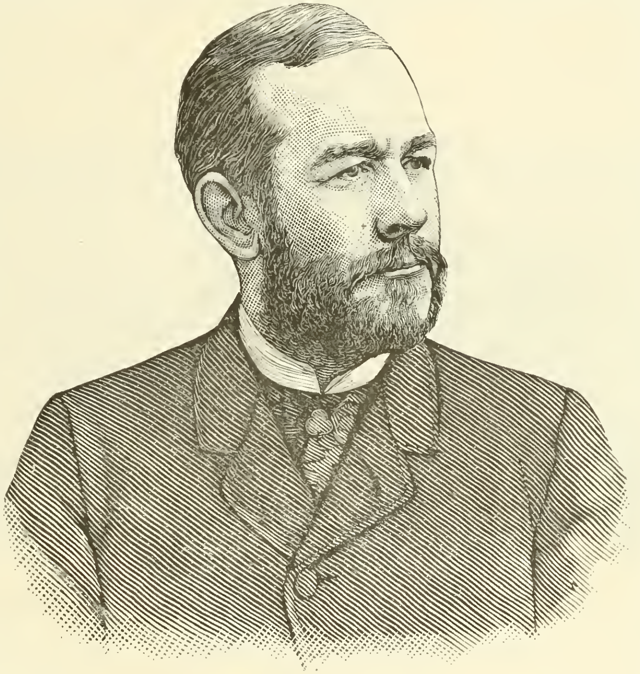
Postmaster of Meadville, 1886-90.

In 1811 Mr. Reynold's school was held in the building now occupied as the Barr House, on Water street. This was the year of the earthquake. It occurred just before the opening of the school, Alexander White and Mr. Dickson being the only persons in the room. There was a very perceptible motion of the floor, like waving water. The shock lasted but a few seconds. When Mr. Reynolds came in he tied a string at the ceiling and fastening a chip at the end, made a pendulum by which they might detect the slightest vibration; but the shock was not repeated.

Living so near the water, Mr. Dickson took to it naturally. He owned a canoe about 80 feet long and 2½ feet wide. It had been dug out of a pine log. With this canoe it was possible to carry merchandize on the creek when the water was too low for keel boats. In 1809 the Mercer street bridge was built by Mr. Kennedy. The siding was brought from a mill on Conewango, being floated down the river as far as Franklin. Robert and Joseph Dickson, being then young men, went to Franklin with a canoe and brought up ten thousand feet of lumber in two trips. In August, 1812, a similar trip was undertaken by Joseph Dickson and a young man whom he employed to assist him. The government was anxious to send some lead to Waterford to supply the army, but the water was too low for ordinary boats, and there were no good roads. Hearing of this, Mr. Dickson started early one morning with the canoe and reached Franklin in time to obtain the lead and start on a return voyage before evening. He had neglected to take any recommendation, and the officer in command at first refused to give them the lead. Mr. Dickson was acquainted with Marcus Hulings, the father of the liberal benefactor of Allegheny College but Mr. Hulings could not be found. At length the officer was satisfied from their appearance that the young men were honest, and gave them a cargo. They had on board over 2,200 pounds of pig lead and two boxes of candles. It required three days to make the trip to Waterford In many places the water was so shallow that it was necessary to carry the pigs of lead over the riffles and then pole the empty boat. They were paid two dollars a hundred pounds for the lead in Waterford, and they certainly earned their money.

Mr. Dickson was also a soldier in the war of 1812. He had been enrolled in the militia at an early age, but was not called into service until January 2d, 1813. At that time it was found that the British would cross the lake on the ice from Long Point and burn the war vessels in the harbor at Erie. A general call having been issued for all able-bodied men, Mr. Dickson went to Erie with Captain Isaac Mason's company, of which he was orderly sergeant. They were quartered in the Court House, and did not suffer from the severity of the weather. One night it was reported that the British were within fifteen miles of Erie, and the command was mustered in the public square; but the alarm proved to be false, and they returned to their quarterss. Shortly after this all danger of a British attack was over, and the militia were allowed to return to their homes. They were in service thirty-seven days. In the year 1815 James Dickson and his son began the construction of a mill. A race was dug about three-quarters of a mile in length, and the water was taken from the creek a short distance below the mouth of the Woodcock. Owing to the great length of this race and other difficulties in the way, the mill was not put into operation till 1819.

Although they were hard workers, the young men in those days had their good times. Their manner of making New Year's calls is worth remembering. At 12 o'clock midnight a party of young men would start out with their guns and salute all the young women of the neighborhood. No matter what might be the hour of the night at which they arrived, they were invited in and feasted with ginger bread and cider. Mr. Dickson was married to Mary Frazier, August 13, 1818, by Rev. Timothy Alden. Samuel Kirkpatrick was groomsman. The name of the bridesmaid was not remembered. The wedding took place on Thursday, a the house of the bride's parents. On Friday there was an in-fair at Mr. Dickson's father's house, and the following Sabbath the newly-married couple made their appearance at meeting in Meadville. Service was then held in the Court House, which occupied the site of the law office of Haskins and McClintock. The jail, built of hewn logs, was below and the court-room on the second story. Steps on the outside led to the court-room without passing through the jail. The room was about 30 feet square, and the bar was fenced in by a high railing.



**GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER.**
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickson and his wife began housekeeping at once in a house near his mills, which were located on the site now occupied by Mr. Fuller's paper mill. The first bridge was built at McGuffin's Falls just below the mills by Mr. Dickson in 1819. It was afterwards rebuilt in a more substantial manner, the timber being framed by David McFadden. It was then adopted by the county. In connection with Col. William Magaw, Joseph Dickson built a dam across the creek a short distance above the mills, but shortly after he sold out the water power and mills, and came to Meadville in 1838."

On the occasion of his 90th birthday reception he was called upon and in a few words thanked those present for the high compliment paid him. He spoke of the incidents connected with their moving from this place to their farm at McGuffin's Fall, and said the home to which he went was not a palace, but a log cabin, the ceiling was the roof, the floor was the ground, the carpet was the huckleberry bushes, and the windows were greased paper. As soon as the logs could be cut and hewn, a floor was made in the cabin. The first visitor they had was a huge wolf which they took to be an Indian's dog, and were afraid to kill it for fear the Indians would do them some injury. He also spoke of their troublesome neighbors, the bears; and said they were very destructive on their cornfields, and would carry off the young pigs, unless they had old hogs to protect them. If a bear came in sight of the hogs, the old ones immediately formed a circle, with heads out and the young inside, the circle, when they were thus protected, the bear would not risk an attack He gave an account of killing a huge black bear, one morning before breakfast, and named the many kinds of game, said the early settlers did not prize deer meat as highly as many do to-day.

Living nearly a hundred years, he saw changes more wonderful than any we read of in any history before his day. Hon. Samuel Woods, of West Virginia, in congratulating him on reaching ninety-fifth mile stone on life's journey, says:

"Born in 1790. You have lived through the most eventful period of the world's history. Older than any of the United States, except the old thirteen colonies, you have seen their population increase, from less than four to more than fifty millions, (at the time of his death 60,000,000) and the borders of civilization move from the western line of Pennsylvania to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. You have lived through every administration of the government of the United States, from that of General Washington. You remember every Presidential election from that of the elder Adams; and voted at every such election from that of Madison, down to that of President Cleveland!

You were 22 years of age when Congress declared war against Great Britain in 1812. You are older than the great French Revolution. You have seen the rise, the glory and the ruin of the first and the second French empires, under the first and third Napoleons. During your lifetime nearly every kingdom, dynasty, principality and power in Europe has been revolutionized, subverted and reconstructed; the rights and powers of kings and potentates restricted and limited, and the rights and liberties of its subjects enlarged, established and secured. You have witnessed the rise, progress and development of the steam engine, in its application to manufactures, and modes of travel by the land and by the water, over the mountains, deserts, rivers, lakes and oceans, with a speed outstripping the winds, and with such resistless force as laughs at storms and winds and waves. The sun now paints the portraits of the friends we love. The lightning carries our messages to the uttermost ends of the earth with a speed which outruns the sun in his daily journey, and by the telephone, while sitting in your chamber in Meadville, you converse as face to face with your friends in Pittsburg. When you became 21 years of age, no railroad, steamboat, steam engine, locomotive or railroad car was in existence. The scientist, philosopher or prophet, who had then dared to dream of crossing the American continent or the Atlantic ocean in seven days, or of conversing by telegraph with his friends in London or Paris, would have been regarded by the wise men of that day as an idle dreamer or a lunatic. Since that day we have pierced the bowels os the earth and "the rocks have poured us out rivers of oil."

Far awav in the distant past, I can remember the day when the ground was first broken in Meadville for the construction of the French creek feeder to the Erie canal, and then after long weary years of waiting, I remember of running with all my speed to the canal bridge over Arch street, to see your canal boat, the first boat that ever came through from Pittsburg to Meadville! How bright the world was then! What a grand sight that old dingy canal boat was to the denizens of Meadville! What golden visions of commercial prosperity, delighted their hopeful imaginations! How sweet to my boyish ears was the music of the "mellow horn" of that old boat, as it proudly plowed its way, at the rate of five miles an hour, through the water, and settled safely in its dock, where like some old tired horse, it was securely tied to a dilapidated fence post!

Few of the beloved forms then instinct with life and joy now remain to greet you, as you near the end of life's journey,—for

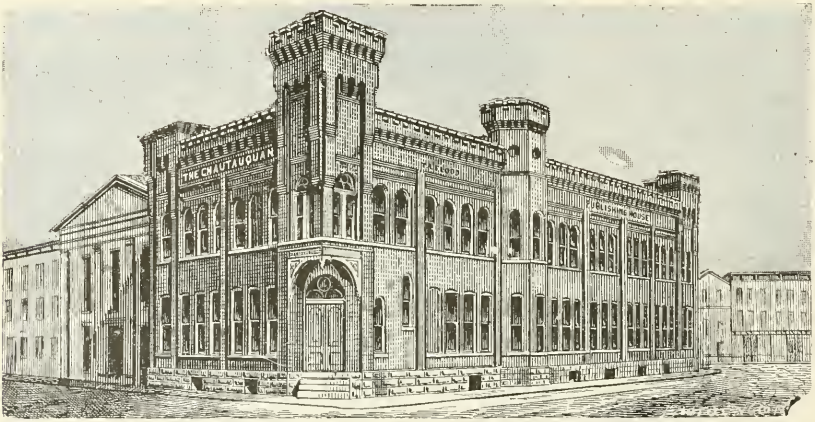
"The mossy marbles rest,
On the lips that you have pressed
In their bloom,
And the names you loved to hear,
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

During Mr. Dickson's long life, he was never confined to bed an entire week by sickness or accident. He attended church regularly until May, 1886. Being feeble the past two years, he seldom went from home, but was able to walk about the house, and enjoy company. He came to the table with the family, and asked a blessing, until four days before his death.

In early manhood and middle age, he was a man of restless and untiring energy, inured to all the hardships of life in a new country; a man whose mind held him constantly above circumstances, and one whose strength of mind and body was constantly developed and augmented by his mental and physical labors. He was a true type of the founder of frontier towns. He was a positive man, and did not hold opinions for the sake of what he could make out of them; but on the stern simplicity of his nature was imprinted these twin elements indispensible in the formation of great characters, heroism and truth.

## "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

### The Growth and Present Condition of a Great Publishing House in Meadville.



"THE CHAUTAUQUAN" BUILDING.

Since 1880 Meadville has been the headquarters of one of the leading magazines of the country, *The Chautauquan*, the official organ of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. This magazine, now in the eighth volume, has a circulation of about sixty thousand monthly copies. It goes into every state and territory of the union, to Canada, to all the countries of Europe, to South Africa, India, China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, Ceylon, Chili, Turkey in Asia, Persia, Mexico, Bermuda, Siam, New Zealand, Syria, New Foundland, Burmah and Bolivia. *The Chautauquan* is a high-class literary magazine, and numbers among its regular contributors such writers as Chancellor J. H. Vincent, LL D., Dr. C. Fred Pollock, F. R. S. E., F. R. C. S. E., Dr. Henry McCook, Olive Thorne Miller, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Wm. H. Rideing, George Parsons Lathrop, Eugene Lawrence, Prof. W. G. Sumner, LL. D., James Parton, Richard T. Ely, LL. D., Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, George Park Fisher, LL. D., Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D,, LL. D., The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, The Hon. Wm. Windom, The Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Bishop H. W. Warren, LL. D., Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Bishop W. W. Mallalieu, D. D., LL. D., Dr. Titus Munson Coan, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, LL. D., Lewis Miller, Esq., Prof. Charles J. Little, Ph. D., George Alfred Townsend, General A. W. Greeley, Senator H. W. Blair, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Frances E. Willard, Charles Barnard, Edward Atkinson, Lyman Abbott, D. D., G. Brown Goode, Hon. T. B. Reed, Clarence Cook, John Burroughs, W. T. Harris, Julia Ward Howe, Maurice Thompson, Senator A. H. Colquitt, Joseph Cook, General Clinton B. Fisk, H. W. Mabie, Bishop H. C. Potter, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Bishop S. M. Merrill, Senator J. J. Ingalls, Edward Everett Hale. While devoted to the interests of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific course, and publishing one-half of all the reading of that course, it also contains full and rich literary and editorial departments devoted to topics of the times.

*The Chautauquan* is owned and edited by Dr T. L. Flood (of whom a sketch is given on another page of this issue). Dr. Flood brought this magazine to Meadville because of the nearness of the town to Chautauqua Lake, its central position between New York and Chicago, and Pittsburg and Buffalo, and the existence here in the colleges of unusually fine library privileges. A trial of six years has convinced him that he made no mistake in his selection of a location for his publishing interests, and in the spring of 1886, more extensive facilities for producing the magazine being imperative, he began the building now so well known as *The Chautauquan* block. It is situated on the corner of Park avenue and Center street. The architect of the building was Mr. Jacob Snyder, of Akron, Ohio. It is a brick structure, one hundred eight feet in length by forty in width, two stories in height, and surmounted by square towers; roof and towers are finished by a battlemented parapet capped with white stone. In planning the building its adaptability to the work was consulted at every point. The ventilation and light are perfect; natural gas furnishes heat; illuminating gas and city water add to its convenience; the machinery is run by steam power; and pneumatic speaking tubes put all the rooms in direct communication. The front entrance to the block is into a pleasant square hall; following the winding stairs into the upper corridor, we find the office of the editor in chief, occupying the corner of the upper floor directly over the vestibule. From this pleasant room with its open grate and handsome furnishings, come the plans which animate the building. Two large and finely equipped rooms occupied by the assistant editors and proof readers, on the opposite side of the hall, complete the editorial suite.

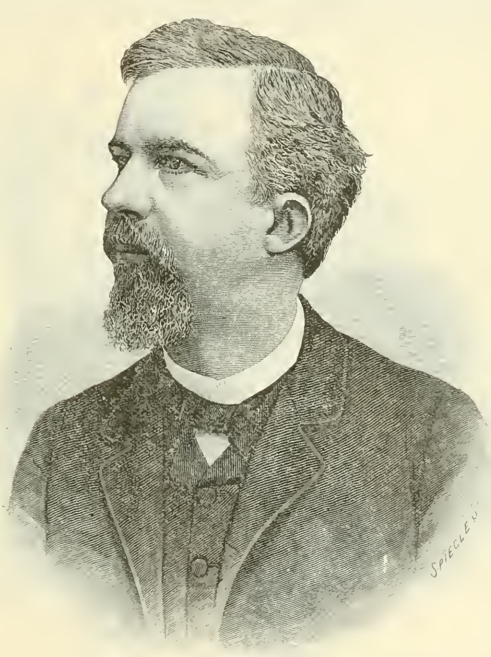
At the right of the staircase is the business office, the link connecting the magazine with the outside world. Here all mail is received, opened, and distributed. During the period of "making up the list" five hundred or more letters containing from one thousand to two thousand subscriptions are frequently received in a day. Keeping the books, and looking after advertising are also the work of the business office. Opening from the business office is the subscription department, where the names and addresses of the subscribers are put into type, corrected, and added as the time demands. The portfolio of printed sheets containing the thousands upon thousands of names, are most suggestive and interesting. From them the path of *The Chautauquan* can be traced north and south, east and west, into the many foreign lands into which it goes.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

The entire north end of the building is devoted to the composing room. The chief furniture of this room is the cases and racks for holding the type, the "imposing stones," and the "proof press." Nearly three tons of type are used in making *The Chautauquan*. The rest of the upper floor is in stock rooms, where extra copies of each number, sets of back volumes, and supplies for the editorial and business offices are kept.

THE PRESS ROOM.

The greater part of the first floor of *The Chautauquan* block is devoted to the press room. It contains three of Campbell's best book presses, a Gordon job press on which *The Chautauquan* circulars and stationery are printed, two folding machines, a number of tables for stacking forms as they come from the press, and the engine and boilers which furnish the motive power to the machinery. The ink and paper, which the pressman uses, are in stock in the store room in the basement of the building. Of ink he will require for a number, something over two hundred pounds for cover and forms, and of paper it will take a car and a half full. Sixty thousand copies of each of the five forms and of the cover of *The Chautauquan* are printing at the present writing. It is a task that requires the three presses every day of the month. Printing by no means ends the work with the form. These great sheets must be dried and folded. Three folding machines are busy almost the entire month with this work.



THEODORE L. FLOOD, D.D.

THE STEREOTYPING ROOM.

Adjoining the press room is the stereotyping room. Here is a large moulding press heated by steam, in which a mould, or matrix, is made of each page of the form. This matrix is put into a casting box and melted metal from a furnace in the room, poured around it, forming a cast of the face of the type. These plates are squared to a regular size, and from these printing may be done precisely as from the types themselves. A lasting copy of each page of every issue is in the possession of the office. The matrices from which the moulds are made are kept in the large vault opening from this department.

THE BINDERY.

Opening from the press room is also the bindery, where the five forms, of which the magazine is composed are stacked—sixty thousand of each—in bins to await gathering. In the bindery the forms are counted, one person going over the monthly stock of three hundred thousand. The gatherer here places them in order and passes them to the stitchers, who sew them together on sewing machines. From the stitcher the magazines go to the paster, who puts on the covers and lays them in piles for drying. When dried they are passed in piles of from fifty to one hundred to the cutter and trimmer. With his perfectly adjusted machine, in a trice, he trims the rough edges and cuts the leaves. When they leave his knife the magazines are ready for mailing.

When six thousand or seven thousand copies have left the cutter, the mailers take possession of the mailing room, adjoining the bindery. This room presents a lively scene during mailing week. To dispose of about fourteen tons of magazines in six days means quick work, when each copy must be stamped with its proper address, and all going to the same post-office tied in bundles. A row of striped canvas bags, bearing the familiar inscription U. S. (I) MAIL, receive the bundles from the wrappers. When a number of these are filled, the mailing wagon of the establishment is brought to the doors opening from the room, the bags are tumbled in, and the magazine is driven away to be consigned to the efficient care of the postal service.

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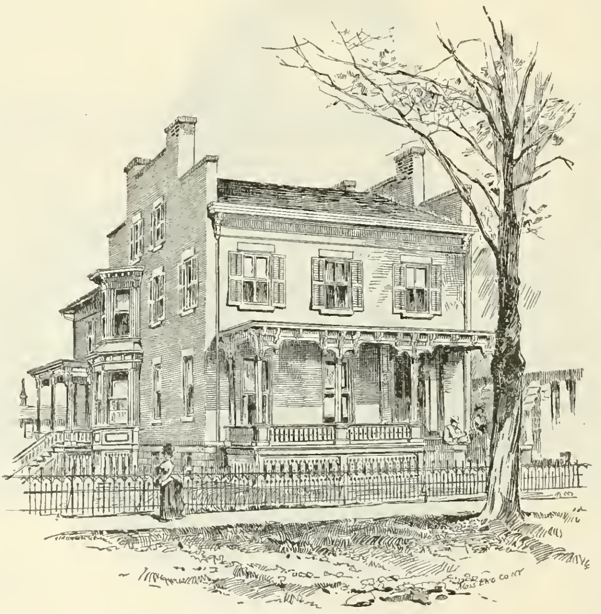
## CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

### Some Excellent Suggestions for the Further Improvement of Our City.

(BY REV. A. A. LIVERMORE.)

It is natural, in looking back over the past one hundred years of our beautiful city, to inquire wherein we and our forefathers may have fallen short in public improvements, and how we may make the future better than the past. Not that we wish to find fault with what has been done, for we and our ancestors have done what we could, and that is eulogy enough for anybody.

1. We know how much we are struck in visiting some villages and cities in our country by the general aspect of neatness of streets, door yards, squares, and public parks, while in other cases there is a general air of neglect and unneatness. The public walks may look shabby and neglected, refuse matter lying about, and a common air of sloveliness in buildings and grounds. Meadville has some model streets and neat dwellings, but there is an opportunity for great changes for the better in this respect. It is a citizen's duty to clean up his own premises, and make them look as tasteful as possible. A word to the wise is enough.



RESIDENCE OF THEODORE L. FLOOD, D.D.

2. We should do a good thing as a people, if we could enter on the new century with our Public Library made entirely free. This is the movement which is now making all over the country, to establish libraries open to the whole people. It is the logical completion of our free school system. The maxim is true: who reads, rules. We have already an excellent library, but even the small fee for tickets may deter many from its use. Let it be made free to all, rich or poor, by city appropriation in conjunction with arrangement with the Library Association.

3. We have many good laws, statutes of the State and city ordinances, but unfortunately many of them are not carried into effect. This is especially the case with the regulations to restrict intemperance, gambling, the social evil, profaneness, Sunday violations, and rioting. Many towns and cities have established, with good effect, law and order leagues and societies. We believe the time has come when something of this kind would do great good in our city. The friends of good morals must be a majority in a city of courts, colleges, schools, and churches, and they only need to combine their forces to make Meadville a model town in this respect. But at present they do not act as a unit, or combine their forces in a solid phalanx to be a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well.

4. There is still a deficiency of shade trees along our public streets and highways. "Arbor day" will soon be at hand, and would it not be well for us to pay more attention than we have hitherto done to our Governor's announcement of that day. Let every school child set out at least one shrub or tree. Let each householder contribute so much toward making our city more beautiful.

5. The public health demands more attention than we give to it. Instances of severe sickness are constantly occurring by want of attention to this duty, and violations of sanitary laws in sewerage, ventilation and temperature of public buildings, shops, factories, and private homes. No more important benefactor exists than the health officer. He ought to be encouraged and sustained in all wise and efficient measures. Meadville requires a vigorous reform in some of its streets and alleys, and the second century of its existence is a good time to begin it.

6. Places where man and beast can quench their thirst should be multiplied on our streets. The town pump has a classic and historical fame. Cold water is the elixir of life. Fountains in our public squares are the most graceful of all ornaments. In the hot summer day the thirsty horse or dog should have ready access to places where they can drink and be satisfied. Temperance coffee houses, too, might supplant with advantage the saloons.

7. Beds of flowers are needed in our squares and parks, and around our railroad depots. In some of our towns great attention is paid to these graceful ornamentations of nature's most delightful beauties. The railroads abroad and some in our own country, take pride in having their grounds adorned with splendid beds of flowers. Each college in the city might have its campus a miracle of beauty. We all waste time enough in idle reverie, or social gossip, or foolish amusements, to turn our city into the paradise of the State and country.

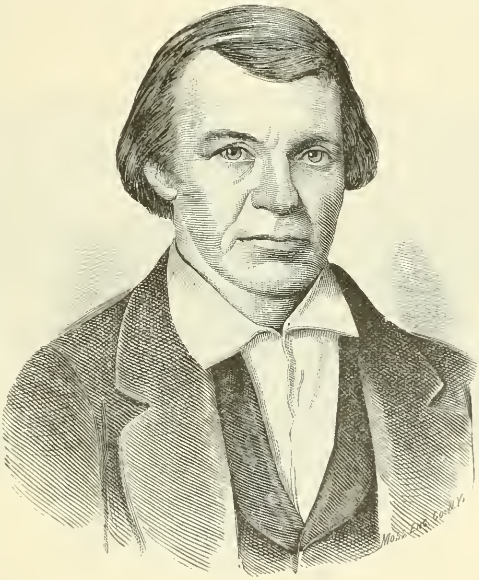
8. We have hinted at some of the most obvious improvements which we might cultivate in the new era on which we are about to enter. Into the holier duties of a pure Christian civilization we have not proposed now to venture, but have chiefly dwelt on the externals of our town life. The teachers of our children, the professors of our higher institutions, and the ministers of religion will doubtless have something to say on these higher themes. We could wish our public journals might use more courtesy one to another, and be less devoted to sensational events and methods. We could wish that the members of the different churches felt the duty of charity to one another. The habits of profanity, slang, quarrelsomeness, the self-indulgence of drinking and smoking, the idle sports which cultivate habits of dissipation and loafing in young men, need reformation. But we see no way for a better future in these respects except the awakening of a nobler spirit of manhood, which will drive out these lesser evil spirits. Let each one ask himself, "What can I do to make Meadville a better city, more worthy of its noble past, more worthy of its grander future?"

## THE UNION DEAD.

### A List of Our Country's Defenders Whose Dust Lies in Greendale Cemetery.

Bell, Mathias S., Co. H, 169th Pa. D. M.
Bredin, John, capt. Co. C, 150th Pa. Vols.
Brinker, W. H., Co. K, 134th Pa. Vols.
Brown, George E., Co. E, 110th Ohio Vols.
Boslough, Melville S., corp. Co. H, 150th Pa. Vols.
Chambers, Samuel A., Co. K, 5th Pa. Cav.

Church, Dr. William, surg. 141st Pa. Vols.
Crocker, James M., Battery C, 1st Wis. Vols.
Cushin, Edward, drum corps, 9th P. R. V. C.
Davis, William, Co. I, 2d Pa. Cav.
Durant, Henry J., asst. surg. 65th Pa. Vols.
Dickson, William F., Co. H, 150th Pa. Vols.
Eastman, Gilbert B., Battery M, 3d Pa. Art.
Ellis, John, Co. B, 2d Mich. Cav.
Eagleson, J. S., adjt. 78th Ohio Vols.
Emerick, Samuel R., Co. F, 199th Pa. Vols.
Fay, John B., capt. Co. C, 150th Pa. Vols.
Finney, Horace, Co. E, 111th Pa. Vols.
Flower, Rev. Josiah, chap. 83d Pa. Vols.
Frazier, Joseph D., Co. F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Gail, James T., Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols.
Gollagher, Charles, Co. H, 150th Pa Vols.
Grimes, John H., Co. H 10th N. Y. Cav.
Grimes, William H. H., Co. F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Haas, Joseph, Co. H, 150th Pa. Vols.
Haas, Daniel, Co F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Haak, John W., asst. surg. 46th N. Y. Vols.
Hastings, William, sergt Co. F, 9th Pa. Vols.
Hathaway, E. W., Co. F, 58th Pa. Militia.
Hope, James, Co. B, 105th Pa. Vols.
Hope, Samuel, Co. F, 9th P R. V. C.
Huidekoper, H. J., major, 29th U. S. C. T.
Kennedy, T. R., lieut. Co. F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Koehler, Rev. Robert, chap. 108th Ohio Vols.
Lee, E. B., major 211th Pa. Vols.
Lykins, David, Co. F, 5th Ohio Cav.
McCall, James V., capt. Co. K, 14th Wis. Vols.
McCall, Levi, Co. K, 150th Pa. Vols.
McCall, Samuel, Co. K, 150th Pa. Vols.
McCormick, George D., Co. K, 150th Pa. Vols.
McFarland, John, lieut. com. U. S. N.
Metcalf, L. H., Ellsworth Zouaves.
Mitchell, William H., Co. E, 111th Pa. Vols.
McKean, Thomas, musician, 10th P. R. V. C.
McLeod, Rev. Alex., chap. U. S. N.
McMullin, John, sergt. Co. F, 58th Pa. Militia.
Moe, H. W., Ship Ironsides, U. S. N.
Moore, Mrs. Hannah, U. S. San. Com.
Morris, Levi B., Battery B, 2d Pa. Art
O'Daniel, Elijah, Co. I, 2d Pa. Cav.
Patterson, Charles, 13th P. R. V. C., 1st Bucktails.
Porter, David R., lieut. 4th U. S. Cav.
Price, B. C., Ship Hartford, U. S. N.
Quail, Richard H., Co. F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Quiggle, George, Co. E, 111th Pa. Vols.
Reisinger, Charles S., 1st sergt. Co. H, 150th Pa. Vols.
Robinson, George S., Co. H, 107th Pa. Vols.
Robbins, Luman F., Co. I, 111th Pa. Vols.
Sample, R. K., Co. B, 10th Wis. Inft.
Selden, George D. V., lieut. 2d U. S. Cav.
Sellew, William W., Co. H, 150th Pa. Vols.
Seymour, Wallace, Co. F, 9th P. R. V. C.
Swartout, Henry, major, 17th U. S. Inft.
Swartou , Robert, Co. A, 211th Pa. Vols.
Thompson, Alex, Q. M. 111th Pa. Vols.
Warnock, R. B., Co. G, 145th Pa. Vols.
Williams, Professor L. D., chap. 111th Pa. Vols.
Williamson, George R., capt. Co. A, 22d Wis. Vols.
Wilson, James C., Ship North Carolina, U. S. N.
Wilson, George W., Co. K, 100th Pa. Vols.


Moss Eng. Co. N.Y.

IRA C. WAID.

White, W. S., Co. B, 2d U. S. Eng.
York, Theron D., Co. A, 22d U. S. Inft.

### Biography of Ira C. Waid.

Ira C. Waid was born August 15, 1801, in Lithfield county, Connecticut, and died January 27, 1871. He came to Meadville with Jared Shattuck when he was fifteen years of age, driving a four-horse team the entire distance, it taking them six weeks to make the journey; his father's family followed him the next spring. He worked nearly four years for Mr. Shattuck, after coming to Meadville, and in 1817, helped haul bricks to build Allegheny College.

His father, Pember Waid, who was born at Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, on January 26, 1774, was a ship-carpenter, a vocation he followed chiefly until he came to this county, where after constructing canal-boats for a short period, he withdrew from active life. He remembered seeing the British troops when they burned the American shipping at Pettibaug (now Essex), Connecticut. He died in February, 1852, and was buried beside his wife in Blooming Valley cemetary, as were also his parents and other members of the family.

In June, 1825, Ira C. Waid married Elizabeth P. Morehead of Farmington, Connecticut. To them were born four children, viz; Robert L., George N., Franklin P. and Francis C., boys seeming to predominate in the Waid family. His residence was for many years known as the "Drover's Home," it being the regular stopping place for drovers, summer and winter; as many as three drove of cattle have been seen there at one time, under charge of fourteen men. A drove of 600 from Texas was the largest that ever passed that way.

Mr. Waid was kind-hearted and generous, not only among his kindred, but to everyone, and especially to the poor, to whom he was a true friend in sickness, and in the darkest hours of life his willing heart and hand have often helped to supply their wants. His son, Francis C. Waid, in speaking of him, has said: "When I look at my father's past history for some good quality or rule of action, I can always find it. Blessed is the memory of the just. While they have gone to their reward, we are left to fill our mission in life, and we gather much from the lives of good men who have gone before. My father treated all his children alike. There was no partiality shown, he being particular to do just as much for one son as the other. Indeed, I used to think he was too particular, but I do not now, for I see the justice of it and revere his memory the more on account of it." Not only the community in which he lived, but the world at large, is the better for such men having lived in it, setting an example for those who come after.

### Biography of Francis C. Waid.

We have, in the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch, an example of what can be accomplished by steady industry, persevering effort and a resolute working for success. Francis C. Waid, and his twin brother, Franklin P., youngest sons of Ira and Elizabeth Waid, were born in Woodcock township, Crawford county, Pa., April 23, 1833. Franklin died at the age of 21, leaving a void in his brother's heart that nothing could ever fill. Francis' early days were spent in assisting his father about the farm, and attending the common schools. In 1851-2 he attended Allegheny College for two terms, and the next year he attended a school in Waterford, Erie County, which, with one term at the Meadville Academy, comprised his entire education, aside from what he obtained at the common schools.

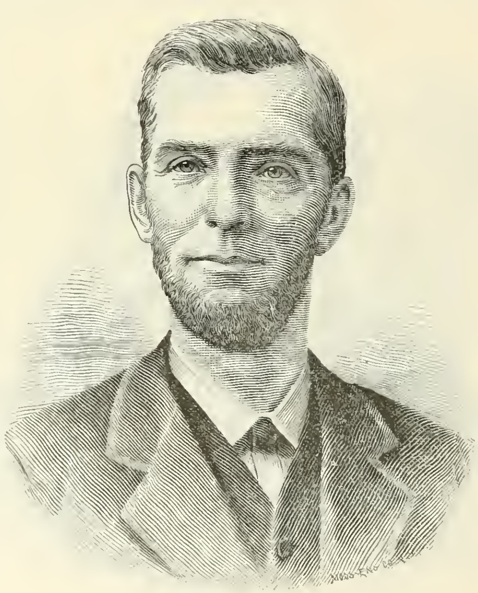
He was married on his twenty-first birthday to Eliza C. Masiker, with whom and their three sons, Franklin, Guinnip and Fred, he led a happy and harmonious life until quite recently, when Mr. Waid was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. On a beautiful "In Memoriam" card, which he sent his friends at this time, it is stated that she died July 4, 1888, aged 56 years, 2 months and 21 days In August, 1884, Mr. Waid erected in Blooming Valley cemetery a monument of plain gray Quincy granite, nine feet in height, to the memory of his parents and other relatives. A duplicate of this monument has been ordered, and the two will hereafter be known as the twin monuments, dedicated to the memory of his wife and twin brother.

Starting, as we have seen, from the bottom round of the ladder, he has worked his way upward to competency. When asked once how he had succeeded in accumulating so much property, he replied, "by earning one dollar at a time and putting that one to work to help me earn another," forcibly illustrating our Lord's teaching in the parable of the ten talents. Mr. Waid is said to be the wealthiest farmer and largest taxpayer in Woodcock township, where he resides, five miles east of Meadville.

Strikingly prominent among his characteristics is his filial piety. The affection and kind thoughtfulness shown his parents during their lifetime, was quite touching, and since then, no pecuniary consideration has been allowed to stand in the way, of showing their memory all due respect, in the manner he considered most fitting, viz.: collecting and publishing a history of his family in all its branches, copies of which he presented as souvenirs to his kindreds and friends. We are informed that the cost of publication of this book, together with the work ordered for the history of Crawford county, was $2,000, a rare instance of disinterested liberality; that he is a generous supporter of the arts and industries, is evidenced by his liberal patronage of the printer.

In these days of universal self-seeking, one seldom meets with a character like his, possessing such public spirit, large heart and ready sympathies, his whole soul seems filled with the desire of doing good, and promoting the welfare of his fellowmen In this connection we are reminded of the lines of Leigh Hunt's beautiful legend.

"Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase,
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, amid the darkness of his room—
Making it bright, and like a lily in bloom—
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
So, to the vision in the room he said—
"What writest thou?" The angel raised his head,
And with a look, made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "I write the names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Adhem;
"Nay, not so," replied the angel. Adhem spake more low
But cheerily still—"I pray thee then,
Write me as one *who loves his fellowmen.*"
The angel wrote and vanished.
The next night he came again with a great wakening light,
And wrote the names of those whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led all the rest.*"



**FRANCIS C. WAID.**

One noteworthy feature in his life is that, to express it in his own words, "in all my business transactions, and in all the collection of my dues, during the fifty-five years of my life, I have never sued or forced a collection by law, though I admit I have sometimes suffered loss by not calling in the aid of the law, yet, taking into account all the points to be considered, the result to me has been satisfactory. I have been asked if I could give a reason for the success which has attended my labors in life; if the above does not point in that direction, I will ask you, *young man*, to consider the following remarks, for it is said there is good in everything, and I know by experience that it was good for me to obey my parents, and far better for me to render obedience to Him who taught as never man taught, and I will answer the question by saying I have tried to do both, thus far in my life; though my parents are gone, their influence lives, and this calls to mind the reply of my mother, when I informed her of my intention to get married. It was on my 21st birthday, April 23, 1854, and though my father knew of it, I had not told my mother. I said to her, "Mother, I intend to get married." "Well," she replied, "you will have to work for a living." It seems to me now, after thirty-four years of labor—and I *love it yet*—never were truer words, and I am still grateful to her memory for having uttered them. But I wish to give another reason why I think the Giver of all good has ever remembered me in temporal as well as spiritual blessings, for I believe in giving the Lord credit first. When in youth, at a protracted meeting in the M. E. Church, on the State road, I sought the Lord and found Him whom my soul loveth, and of whom Moses and the prophets did write. I want to testify to the truth, as I love this way as my years pass so smoothly on. And now let me quote three verses from the Bible: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." "The blessings of the Lord maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." "They that seek the Lord, shall not want any good thing."

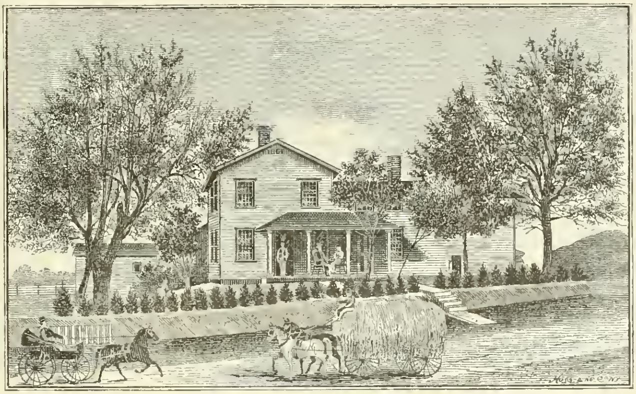
In closing this brief biography of Mr. Waid, we can only add that his kind heart, his generous impulses, his many charities to the poor, his liberal donations to the church and all deserving projects, together with his great warmth of hospitality, have endeared him to the hearts of all who know him, and who unite in wishing him a long life, and a happy one.

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

### A Sketch of the Introduction and Growth of the Electric Service in Meadville.

(BY E. M. BOYNTON.)

The first telegraph office was opened in Meadville in 1848 by what was known as the "Pugh Line," running from Erie to Pittsburg, William Shippen being the first operator or manager. As near as my data inform me, I think there were but two offices between Erie and Pittsburg, one being at Meadville and the other possibly at New Castle. At this early date of telegraphy, when reading by sound (as at present) was almost unheard of, the "register," an instrument familiar to all old-time operators, was the method of receiving all communications by wire. There being no other telegraph office in this section of the country, Meadville was the telegraph destination of many towns as far distant as Oil Creek, Franklin and Titusville; and among some of the early messenger boys we might mention Rolla Boileau, who could furnish an enjoyable evening's entertainment in relating his many exploits in delivering messages on horseback to the surrounding country. Mr. Shippen was succeeded by C. W. Mead, who received Zachariah Taylor's inaugural address as President of the United States, on March 4, 1849. The office at that time was on Chestnut street, in or near the building now occupied by H. E. Wilson's liquor store, or just above there. After the consolidation of the "Pugh" and other different lines, making what is now known as the Western Union Telegraph Company, C. W. Mead became superintendent of the lines (which, meantime, had spread into the oil country), through this and the oil region. Ernest Jeunet, the present manager of the Western Union at Franklin, became manager of the Meadville office. He was succeeded by E. L. Armstrong.



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS C. WAID.
Built in 1861.

The first wire strung upon the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was from Salamanca to Jamestown, N. Y., in 1860. In 1861 it was extended to Corry, and in the spring of 1862 it reached Meadville. In the fall it was completed to Warren, O., thus opening to Meadville local communication with the points between Salamanca and Warren.

The United States Telegraph Company reached Meadville from Cleveland, via Girard and Conneautville to Meadville and the oil regions in 1864. Wm. Woodruff, who was also division operator of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, was the first manager, and Chas. W. Bradley, who was superintendent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway telegraph, was made superintendent of the Petroleum division of the United States Telegraph Company. About 1866 or 1867 the United States Telegraph Company was merged into the Western Union, the office being in what is known as the Olmstead block. In 1867 Wm. M. Woodruff succeeded E. L. Armstrong as manager at Meadville, during a portion of which time S. Brady Derickson was operator, and continued in charge until November 15, 1872, when he resigned to engage in life insurance, and was succeeded by E. M. Boynton, the present manager, who had been connected with the Western Union main office in Cleveland for some time. At this date the office was located in what was known as the "opera block," corner of Water and Chestnut streets. Orlando P. Wood was the assistant operator, who was soon after succeeded by W. W. Cummings as operator, and later by Miss Jennie M. Clarke, who has since been with the Western Union office here. In April, 1876, the office was moved into the Delamater block, corner of Water and Chestnut streets, where the Western Union is still located. Among the many messenger boys employed by the present manager we can recall Charles Shumaker, who has for several years past been a train dispatcher for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway; Lew J. Bredin, deceased; Will Pollay, at present a resident of the city; George Decker, who is a fine operator and now in Oil City; W. D. Boynton, at present in the dispatcher's office, this city; Charles G. Haskins, Lewis H. Budd, Joseph Boynton, all of Meadville; Clarence A. Scheafnocker, now of the Pittsburg Commission Company; Frank Newman, deceased; Banks E. Trace, now connected with some railway at Nashville, Tenn.; U. G. Scheafnocker, now connected with natural gas company; Harry Sherman and George Kirkpatrick, the latter having been in the telephone company's employ several years; A. H. Smith, Harry Steffon, Fred Stem, Clarence Underwood, Fred Miller, Herman Ogden, and at present Rush A. Minnis and Albert Salmon, all of Meadville.

On March 1, 1885, the morning TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN commenced taking the full Associated Press report here, and the company secured one of the finest operators in their employ, Mr. James W. Peffers, who on this date began his services here in the TRIBUNE office, where he is still located. The Western Union placed two special wires for the TRIBUNE service exclusively. The number of words received daily at the TRIBUNE office by Associated Press will average about 10,000, or nearly 4,000,000 words annually. Mr. Peffers has for weeks at a stretch taken this amount of telegraphing without a single break.

In November, 1873, the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company reached Meadville from Cleveland via Ashtabula, Girard and Conneautville, and opened an office in Yates' drug store, corner of Dock and Water streets, under the management of H. C. Beman, who was succeeded by E. S. Sullivan. About 1875 or '76 the A. & P. Co. was consolidated with the Western Union.

The next and last telegraph company that reached this city was the Postal Telegraph Company, about 1882 or '83, on their way from Chicago to New York. Their first office here was a testing office, and located in Carman's livery stable on Park avenue. Later they opened for local business on Water street, adjoining the Colt House, under the management of W. C. Weinman, with Chas. Johnson as messenger. Upon the resignation of Mr. Weinman, Chas. Johnson was appointed manager, with Charles Beierschmitt as messenger. Mr. Johnson is the present manager, with Herman Ogden, messenger, and located at 226 Chestnut street, over Wilson's jewelry store. Both the Western Union and Postal maintain a system of electric messenger call boxes for the use of the prominent business places in the city.

### RATES REDUCED.

It might be well to show the comparative telegraph rates since my connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company here. In 1872 the lowest rate to any office was 40 cents for ten words. The rate to New York City, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, etc., was $1.10 for ten words, while the present rate to these points is 25 cents. The rate to California and the Pacific coast was $2.50 for ten words, while at present the highest rate between any two Western Union offices is $1.00, and it takes the sun nearly five hours to rise over the entire system.

The Atlantic Cable rate was $1.10 (gold) per word, while at present the rate is 12 cents per word.

TELEPHONES.

In September, 1879, I constructed for Dr. T. B. Lashells a private line, extending from the office of Dr. Lashells, in the Magaw block, to the drug store of J. L. Williamson, thence to the residence of Dr. Lashells, on North Main street, the terminus being St. Joseph's Hospital on Pine street. Also, a line from J. R. Dick & Co.'s bank to the residence of Sturges T. Dick, High street, and another line from Gill & Shryock's store, on Water street, to the Cussewago mills, all of which were equipped with Edison telephone, which instrument the Western Union Telegraph Company were handling at that time, in opposition to the Bell telephone.

In January, 1881, Mr. Truex, of the Bell Telephone Company, called upon me with a view to organizing a telephone exchange in this city, upon the condition that they would start an exchange with twenty-five subscribers. Mr. Truex and myself, upon a brief canvass with our citizens, became assured of securing that number, but owing to circumstances I could not give the matter the attention it required to put up the lines, etc., when they engaged Mr. H. C. Beman, who opened the exchange on May 10, 1881, with more than the requisite number of subscribers. Mr. Beman continued in charge, and quite largely increased the system until January 1, 1884, at which time E. M. Boynton, the present superintendent, took charge, when there were twenty seven subscribers. Since this time the exchange list has gradually increased, and to-day we have between seventy-five and eighty subscribers, with connecting lines reaching Oil City, Franklin, Utica, Erie, Buffalo, Warren, Bradford, Jamestown, and all intermediate points, including nearly all points in Crawford and Erie counties. The rate for business places—stores, offices, etc.—is $60, and for residences $42 per annum. George Kirkpatrick is the day and Frank Davenport the night operator.

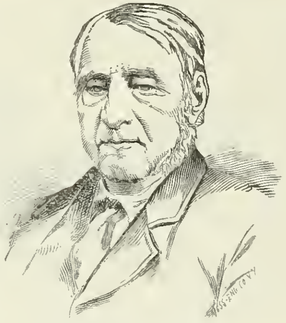
## OUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

### Banks and Bankers, Old and New, of Meadville.

J. R. DICK & CO., BANKERS.

This banking firm, with the single exception of N. Holmes & Son, of Pittsburgh, is the oldest private bank in Western Pennsylvania, having been in continuous existence for 38 years. The house was established in 1850 by John and James R. Dick, under the firm name of J. & J. R. Dick. Gen. John Dick retired from the firm in 1855, and the business was conducted under the name of J. R. Dick. In 1863 Samuel B. Dick entered the firm, which then became J. R. Dick & Co. In 1867 Jesse M. Dick became a member of the firm. Jesse M. Dick died in 1874 and on the first of July, 1874, Sturgis T. Dick became a member of the firm and on January, 1, 1875, J. R. Dick retiring, the firm continued as J. R. Dick & Co., with Samuel B. Dick and Sturgis T. Dick as the partners. Col. S. B. Dick having begun as a clerk in the bank as early as 1853, it gives him 35 solid years of experience and makes him one of the oldest bankers living to-day in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Norman C. McLaughlin became cashier in 1864 and is still connected with the bank.

This institution has been interested heavily in a large proportion of the most notable commercial and industrial enterprises of this part of the state. During the war, and before the establishment of the First National Bank, it did a mammoth United States business, handling as high as $5,000,000 annually. In the constructing of the A. & G. W. (now the N. Y., P. & O.) they handled all the currency for the pay rolls as the construction gang proceeded from Corry, Pa., to Ravenna, Ohio, this amounting to many hundred thousand dollars, and to-day the entire house is made up of our strongest and most successful financiers who are identified with most of the leading local mining and manufacturing enterprises.



**BALTHAZAR GEHR.**
Died at 102 Years of Age in Summit Tp.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Meadville, was chartered in January 1865, and on the 19th day of that month was organized by a meeting of the stockholders and the election of Messrs. James E. McFarland, John McFarland, John McClintock, S. Newton Pettis, L. C. Magaw, David Dick and John Porter as directors. The first officers elected were James E. McFarland, president; John Porter, cashier; and Thomas T. McFarland, teller.

The bank was opened for business on the last day of April, 1865, in the old Flury building on Water street on the lot where the Meadville Savings Bank is now located. The capital stock was $100,000, the same as at present. The bank made its first dividend nine months afterwards, January 1, 1866, of 9 per cent. It has passed but one dividend in the 22 years of its existence.

There were thirty stockholders originally. Of these but nine are now living in Meadville. The stock is held at present by forty four different persons. It has always commanded a premium and always a ready sale.

The present bank building was erected in 1869, and is a substantial structure, in a desirable location, and is owned by the stockholders. The Merchants' is the only National Bank in Meadville. The presidents have been, Jas. E. McFarland, John McFarland, and Alex. Power. The cashiers, John Porter, Jas. E. McFarland and W. S. McGunnegle.

Mr. McFarland, now President of the Bank, is the oldest banker in Meadville, and he has few seniors in the business in the state of Pennsylvania. The deposits of the bank, during the last three months, have been larger than in any equal period of time since its incorporation.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

The People's Savings Bank was organized April 13th, 1871, and with Gideon Mosier as president, J. H. Lenhart cashier, and A. B. Breckenridge book-keeper, was opened for business July 3d, 1871. This bank has always been recognized as one of the strongest financial institutions of the county. The capital stock of $30,000, is owned by responsible persons throughout the county, and the business induced by their influence is of large volume. Forty in number, they are in the front rank of every enterprise that has for its object the building up of the business interests of the community. Individually liable, they present a solid front, in which the public may repose entire confidence. Their neat two-story building, with stone front, one of the finest in the city, was built expressly for banking purposes; and, being located on the lower side of Water street, just above Chestnut, is in the heart of the business part of the city. The present officers are Walter S. Harper, president; Wm. Thomas, cashier; J. M. Dunbar, assistant cashier, and John J. Farnicorn, book keeper and messenger.

MEADVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

Organized and commenced business April 1st, 1867, with a capital stock of $30,000. Cyrus Kitchen, president, and Samuel P. Officer, cashier. In 1869, built and moved into their magnificent berea-stone front building, now occupied by them, at 944 Water st. Cyrus Kitchen has been the president from its organization to the present time. W. R. McCoy succeeded to office of cashier on the retirement of Mr. Officer in August, 1884. The board of directors are well-known for their business integrity. The Meadville Savings Bank is one of the oldest financial houses in the city, and is entitled to a liberal share of the business and the entire confidence of the public.

DELAMATER & CO., BANKERS.

This banking house was organized and began business in May, 1876. The members of the firm were Geo. B. Delamater, G. W. Delamater, T. A. Delamater, and Wm. S Mc-

Gunnegle, the latter gentleman acting as cashier until January 1st, 1888, when he retired to accept the cashiership of the Merchants' National Bank. Having large capital and credit they have since their organizaation commanded the confidence of the public and received a large share of its patronage. The present active managers, V. M. Delamater, cashier, and G. W. Delamater, assistant cashier, are both conservative men and deservedly popular.

### FARMERS' CO OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Farmers' Co-operative Bank, located at the corner of Chestnut and Market streets, was organized in 1874, as a partnership with sixty partners, and was reorganized, chartered, and its name changed in 1887. At this time the number of stockholders was increased to two hundred of the leading and representative farmers of Crawford county. The officers are: Jos. Brown, pres't; C. Reitze, vice pres't; John S. Kean, S. E. Bunday, L. A. Marcy, I. T. Aikin, A. F. Ellis, Halsey Terrill, Frank C. McCurdy, A. W. Smith, directors; W. W. Dean, cashier. Mr. Dean was the organizer of the Cochranton co-operative bank in 1881, and the Union City co operative bank in 1883. Arrangements are now making towards the establishing of other similar institutions in different parts of the county. The association is chartered at $60,000 and has doubled its business since it began.

## THE HARVEST HOME.

(BY S. J. LOGAN.)

The Harvest Home as an institution had its origin in South Shenango, Crawford county, nineteen years ago (in 1869), on the occasion of a social gathering, under the auspices of the Sabbath school at "The Old Church," in which the community generally took part. A table was spread of considerable length, upon which were placed the contents of the many baskets provided by the ladies, with the necessary viands for a social dinner. When completed, the table presented an appearance of luxurious plenty—adorned by vases of flowers, indicating the refined tastes of those whose fair, but slightly sun-burnt, hands had prepared the bounteous feast.

It was at the season just following the gathering and storing of an abundant harvest, and a feeling of thankfulness pervaded the community. Ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were adopted, and, at the close, it was suggested that a similar meeting be held the next year, as a thanksgiving to the God of the Harvest for his bounteous dealings with his people, and in crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant reward

Accordingly, a committee of arrangements was appointed for the ensuing year, and steps were taken to complete an organization, looking to the celebration of the ingathering of the harvest. Thus it assumed its relation to the harvest as a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving, and mutual congratulation after the labor and toil incident to the summer's work was ended, and the reward of the husbandman safely stored. The table for refreshments was abandoned, and the vast concourse of people separated themselves into groups, composed of families, neighbors and friends, and the spotless linen was spread on the earth's green covering, and each group gathered around a repast "worthy of a feast of kings," with all the rural simplicity of the farmers' home. These characteristics suggested to a great degree its name.

During several of the first years after this beginning, no record was kept of its proceedings, but it grew in popular favor and seemed to strike a sympathetic cord in the popular heart. The people responded to its call by thousands; old and young, rich and poor met and mingled together, and greeted each other, with hearty good will.

In August 1875, the first written record of its proceedings were made; Rev H. H. Hervey, Rev. James Burrows, and J. L. Lightener, Esq., were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws, who reported to the assembly; and their report was adopted. That part of their report relating to the object of the organization is as follows:

"1. This organization shall be known by the name and style of the "Harvest Home Association of Southwestern Crawford."

2. Its officers shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee.

3. The officers shall be elected by the people assembled each year, and shall be nominated by the officers of each preceding year.

4. The duties of officers, and the committee shall be, to designate the day to be observed each year, appoint all sub committees, and make any other arrangements for the peaceful and satisfactory enjoyment of the day.

5. The grand object of the association is, to devote a day annually, immediately after harvest, to thankful acknowledgment of God's goodness, as manifested in the gathered fruits of the field, and give expression to their gratitude in innocent sports and social intercourse, and in whatever way most in keeping with intelligent, moral and christian civilization and usages; among which shall be addresses, music, and a basket picnic."

This constitution was adopted at the sixth annual meeting, at which David Logan, then of South Shenango, was president, J. L. Lightner, secretary. and Hon. W. C. Plummer, then of Titusville, delivered the annual address. Addresses were also made by Hon. M. P. Davis, Rev. H. H. Hervey, Rev. Darius Woodworth, of Ohio, and others. At the close of the ceremonies the vast assemblage rose and sang the 100th Psalm, to the tune of "One Hundred," and was dismissed with the benediction, by Rev. M. M. M. Brown.

I cannot extend this article to the length necessary to give a detailed account of its proceedings from that date until the present, but will add the following list of names of gentlemen who have presided at its several meetings: J. D, Gamble, Scott A. Marshall, S. J. Logan, E. W. McArthur, J. P. Marshall, R. G. Craven, John M. Davis, J. S. Martin, J. A. Jamison and J. P. McArthur. Addresses have been delivered by Prof. S. R. Thompson, now of Westminster College; Rev. J. G. Carnachan, D.D., now pastor of Park Avenue Congregational Church, Meadville, Pa., whose brilliant address on the "Phenomenon of Growth" will long be remembered; Rev. Dr. Jeffers, President of Westminster College, on "Farming Then and Now," a contrast between Bible times and the present; Rev. A. A. Hyde, D.D., of Allegheny College, subject, "The Silent Partner;" Rev. Thos. D. Logan, of Meadville, subject, "The Scotch-Irish Emigration." Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Wheeler, D.D., of Allegheny College; Prof. Cooper, of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.; Hon. Hiram L. Richmond, Col. Frank Mantor, Hon. H. J. Humes, Hon. James Sheakley, Hon. J. J. Henderson, Hon. Pearson Church, and many others.

The place of meeting—"The Old Church" —is itself an historic spot.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks and supplication."

The land upon which it was located was donated by the Holland Land Company, about the year 1798. After worshiping for some time beneath the wide-spreading branches of the forest trees, a rude building was erected and the Rev. Daniel McLean became the pastor of the church organization.

A few years afterward, a lot containing about ten acres of land was donated for the purpose of a public burying ground, adjoining the land occupied by the church. About three acres of ground were cleared and used for that purpose. The remainder was still primeval forest.

The embryotic "Harvest Home," began the work of subduing the "tangled wildwood," and improving and beautifying a place for its annual meeting. Year after year the work progressed, the numbers increasing until the land was occupied to its fullest extent. Nor did the work cease here, "The Old Church" grounds and the burying ground, hitherto neglected, were beautified and adorned, and as the "Jerusalem" of the Jewish people—each year they put on their garments and clad in holiday raiment, made preparation for the great feast. Thus, in the shadow of the old church, and by the side of the "Silent City of the Dead," grew up the Harvest Home; inspired by the religious sentiment inculcated by the one, and a feeling of subdued and profound reverence for the other.

Scores of thousands of people have threaded their way through the many winding aisles of sculptured marble and jostled each other in the throng; searching for ancestral tombs, or antiquarian inscriptions, and to their lasting credit be it said, no act of vandalism, or deed of desecration, has ever yet been committed.

Although reared amid such somber surroundings, I know of no festal occasion that awakens stronger or more heart felt emotions. There is a tone of sacred and solemn feeling, that blends with our conviviality, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment; I do not know of a grander effect of music on the moral feelings, than to hear the full band or the voices of the vast assemblage, filling every fretted aisle of that grand cathedral of nature with triumphant harmony. One beautiful feature in the Harvest Home is its being a grand reunion. It has been made the season for gathering together of family connections, and drawing closer those bands of kindred hearts, which the pleasures and sorrows of the world are so liable to cast loose; of calling back the children who have launched forth into life, and wandered widely asunder, once more to assemble on their native heath, that rallying place of the affections, these to grow young and loving again, amid the endearing memories of childhood. There is something also in the very season of the year that gives a charm to this festivity; it is a time we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the beauties of nature; our feelings sally forth and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape, and we live "abroad and everything" The song of the wild bird, the murmer of the stream, the breathing fragrance of the flowers, the soft voluptuousness of summer as it merges into the golden pomp of autumn; earth with its mantle of refreshing green, and heaven with its deep, unfathomable blue, and its cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and our hearts overflow with thankfulness, to the God of the Harvest, who has made and adorned this earth so beautifully, for the dwelling-place of man. Thousands who have attended the numerous celebrations of this parent institution became deeply impressed by the spirit of harmony, and hospitality that prevailed.

The spirit has gone forth from the historic shades of "the Old Church," and the "Harvest Home" is now celebrated in several other localities in Crawford county. "Luper's grove" was the second to organize, with the venerable Judge Crozier as president. Conneaut Lake came next, and will celebrate its ninth anniversary on the third Thursday of August next. It has extended to many other counties in Pennsylvania, west and east of the Alleghenies; and Ohio—with its numerous organizations—hails it as second only to the glorious Fourth of July.

Thus I have endeavored—I fear at too great length—to give the origin, and history of one of Crawford counties institutions, which stands high in public favor. Concerning its future I may say that as the offspring of an intelligent christian civilization, it has come *to stay*. That so long as an industrious intelligent and christian people till the soil, they will look up with gratitude to God for his lavish beneficence. The cessation from ordinary pursuits, the crowded groves, the impressive ceremonies, will speak its eulogy, and generations yet to come will observe, honor, and reverence the Harvest Home.

[The antiquity of the Harvest Home is shown by the following extract from an encyclopedia of 1798. "Among the Romans, under the Empire—the people kept the feast of the Goddess Vacuna in the fields, having then gathered in their fruits and sown their corn; whence seems to be derived our popular festival called Harvest Home. The name was also given to the song sung on that occasion."—Ed. Tribune.]

## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

### A Brief Account of the Visit of the French Patriot to the Village of Meadville.

On the 2nd of June 1825, Marquis de Lafayette, the great patriot and companion of Washington, visited Meadville while on his way from Pittsburg to Erie. Watches were posted to give notice of his approach, and when the carriage containing Lafayette, his son and attendants came rolling into the village, the booming of cannon told the expectant citizens that the distinguished visitor had arrived. It was between one and two o'clock, on a warm and pleasant afternoon.

A large number of people were in from the surrounding thinly settled country, and all were eager to catch a glimpse of the great patriot. The crowd was arranged in long lines along which the benevolent and kindly looking old Frenchman passed, bowing and shaking hands with all within reach. This ceremony over, the aged hero was conducted to Samuel Torbett's hotel, where the leading ladies held a reception in his honor. Here he met many old revolutionary soldiers, whom he greeted with great tenderness. The citizens tendered him a public banquet, but his engagements compelled him to decline and push on, after a stay of a little more than two hours

As the coach bearing Lafayette was driven away, the air was filled with cheers and grateful blessings by the hundreds who had gathered to greet the gallant champion of American independence. In the evening a grand ball was given in honor of the occasion, and much disappointment was felt that the stay of Lafayette could not have been longer. One accident marred the perfect enjoyment of the day. Patrick Shannon had one hand blown off while assisting to fire the salute announcing Lafayette's arrival. The day was one long memorable in the early history of Meadville and of Crawford county.

While here, Lafayette, with his son and others, visited Allegheny College. On the registry of the college for the year 1825 appear the following signatures, which have been specially reproduced for this issue of the Tribune-Republican:

Lafayette
G. W. Lafayette
Levasseur
J. Alph. de Syon
Chas H. Israel
Harmar Denny

## EUREKA.

### A Sketch of the Eureka Mineral Springs at Saegertown.

Never in the history of mineral springs have any become so popular in so short a time as the Eureka Mineral Springs of Saegertown, Crawford county, Pa. Four years ago they were unknown, as possessing a medicinal virtue, but within the last three years the complete cures effected by the use of their waters have so far exceeded those accomplished at any other resort for the afflicted, that the springs have, in this short time, attained a national reputation.

They are now patronized by the afflicted from every state in the Union, who, as a rule, return to their homes restored in health, living witnesses of the wonderful healing virtue of these waters. They are ever ready to tell of the benefits they received and what they have witnessed done for other patients. It is but three years since the first water was shipped from these springs, but in this short time the demand for the water and the ginger ale made from it has so rapidly increased that there is now said to be more shipped from these springs daily, than from all the other springs in the State of Pennsylvania combined.

These waters are prescribed by scores of the leading physicians, with the best results, many of whom have voluntarily contributed their written testimonials in their behalf, and hundreds of others have testified to their efficacy. Limited space prevents a description of the springs, analysis of the waters, etc., all of which, with much other interesting matter, is contained in pamphlets published by the proprietors, the Eureka Mineral Springs Company (limited), Saegertown, Pa.

## THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

### Origin of the Present Method of Nominating Candidates for Political Honors.

(BY F. P. RAY.)

The methods by which a great people govern themselves, or secure the nomination of the officers to fill the various positions of honor and trust in a great nation, can never be without interest; and to keep alive that interest the following article is submitted:

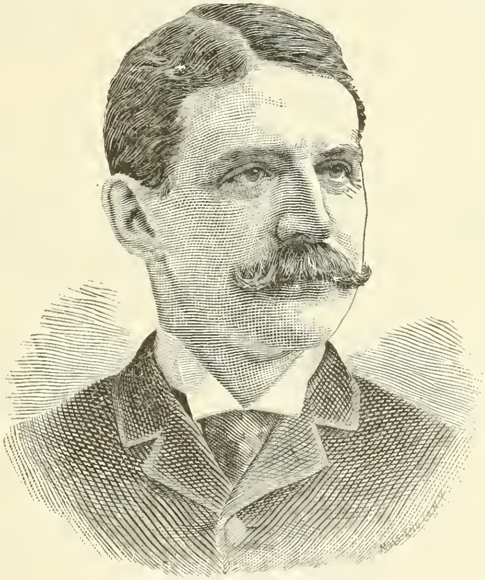
The system of nominating candidates for office by the votes of the electors had its origin in this county. It may therefore be of some interest to the citizens of this county to trace the origin and growth of the system which has obtained wide-spread adoption and fame as "The Crawford County System."

Early in the year 1842, the Democratic party of Crawford county held a convention and adjourned without making any nominations. This brought about a sort of political chaos, and the members of that party, in order to bring about a re-organization of their broken lines, issued a call for a meeting of Democratic citizens.

Pursuant to that call a large meeting was held on Tuesday, August 9, 1842. Court being in session the meeting was organized in the Court House yard. Col. James Henry, of Fallowfield, was chosen president, Col. Wm. King and J. Y. Gilmore vice-presidents. The meeting then adjourned to the Cumberland Presbyterian church near the Court House.

Mr. Geo. Shellito, of Sadsbury, submitted a series of resolutions which was referred to a committee of five persons, Col. John McArthur, Geo. Shellito, E. R. Hall, Robert Adrain, and Col. A. Power. This committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; and thus the Crawford county system was inaugurated:

"*Resolved*, That a convention shall meet on the last Tuesday of June in every year hereafter, at the Court House in the borough of Meadville at 1 o'clock P. M., and that there shall be meetings held in the several districts of the county on the Friday preceding the meeting of the convention between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., when the qualified voters shall choose one person for chairman and two persons who shall act as secretaries of the meeting. The Democratic electors shall then proceed to vote by ballot for the different candidates for the various officers to be filled at the ensuing general election. And when counted up and certified by the officers of the meeting, one copy of the returns shall be left with the secretaries and the other copy shall be taken charge of by the chairman, whose duty it shall be to make a return of the same to the county convention on the day above mentioned. Upon the meeting of the return judges they shall choose out of their own number one person as president and two persons as secretaries. And when the convention shall be so organized they shall proceed to cast up the votes given, and the two highest in vote shall be declared duly nominated for members of assembly; and for all the other offices, those having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly nominated. In case the chairman of the township meeting cannot attend, one of the secretaries shall take charge of the returns and act in his place in the county convention; and in the event of there being a tie between any two of the candidates, the convention shall choose one of them, who shall be the candidate.



**HON. G. W. DELAMATER.**

State Senator 1887-90.

*Resolved*, That all persons who wish to be candidates shall have their names published at least three weeks before the township meetings.

*Resolved*, That for this year district meetings shall be held Friday, September 9th and convention Tuesday, September 13th."

This system was ratified at a meeting presided over by Col. R. C. Johnson; vice-presidents, Dr. James Gray, Geo. Shellito; secretaries, S. G. Krick, Geo. Foster, December 13, 1842.

To the Democratic party is due whatever credit there may be for the origin of "The Crawford County System."

This system was abandoned by the Democratic party February 11, 1850, and their present delegate system accepted.

The Republican party, some four years after its formation in this county, at a convention held June 20, 1860, passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of submitting the nomination directly to the people—Republican voters—and that delegate conventions for nominating county officers be abolished; and we hereby request and instruct the county committee to issue their call in 1861 in accordance with the spirit of this resolution."

June 8, 1861, in accordance with the foregoing resolution the Republican county committee met at the office of J. W. Howe, J. W. Howe, president of the meeting, and James C. Hays, secretary.

A committee to draft a plan of holding primary meetings and electing candidates under resolution of last county convention consisting of Dr. J. H. Gray, C. T. Holcomb, Geo. Hamilton, Geo. S. Smull, and H. C. Johnson, was appointed, and presented the following report, which was adopted:

1. The candidates for the several officers shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

2. The voters belonging to the Republican party in each town, ward or borough, shall meet on the 30th day of August at the usual place of holding the spring elections, at 2 p. m., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive voters and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 6 p. m. After the polls are opened, the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for. The names of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

3. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate has received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

4. The judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective elec-

tion districts shall meet at the Court House in Meadville on the Tuesday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

5. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

6. The Return Judges shall be competent to reject by a majority the returns from any election district where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, and shall reject them where there is evidence of three or more persons voting at the primary meetings who are not Republicans.

7. The Return Judges shall have power to appoint Conferees, Senatorial and Congressional, as may be hereafter required, who shall be recommended to support the person who may receive the largest number of votes cast for that office in this county.

8. That the aforesaid Return Judges may at any time change the mode and manner of selecting candidates, as they may be instructed by the people at their primary meeting, due notice being given them by the County Committee.

There is no substantial difference in the system adopted by the Republican party in 1861 and that of the Democratic party in 1842. The Republican party still retains the system and have from time to time amended and perfected it until it is being adopted by many other counties of this State, and, indeed, by other states of the country. Its great excellence consists in putting the nomination of candidates directly in the hands of the voters of the party, and while somewhat troublesome to carry out in all its details, is believed to be the best system yet devised.

The system has received the sanction of the law, and is now surrounded by all the safeguards of a general election. The officers of the boards are sworn and penalties provided for the violation of the statutes to protect the purity of the ballot-box in party nominations. Within the limits of this article only a brief reference can be made to the statutes legalizing this method of making nominations.

The Act of June 29, 1881, (Purdon's Digest, page 667, sections 195 and 196), legalized the system and required the officers of the primary meetings to be sworn, and enacted penalties for fraudulent practices or false counting.

The Act of June 8, 1883, (Purdon's Digest, pages 466–7, sections 346-47-48 49-50 51-52-53-54-55-56, enacted further and more efficient safeguards about the system.

The origin of the system, whatever may be the opinion of its merits or demerits, is due to the Democratic party; its perfection and perpetuation is due to the Republican party. The honors are about equally divided.

# WE, US & CO.

## THE TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN AND THE PEOPLE WHO PRINT IT.

### A 19th Century Newspaper—A Small Centennial Toot of Our Own Horn. Once in a Hundred Years.

Here we go for another 100 years, but before we go let us see where and what we are to-day, May 12, 1888. This pamphlet, which follows our Mammoth Memorial Centennial number of yesterday, we present as the flower of a newspaper enterprise whose growth and prosperity is no less than phenomenal, and we are confident in the belief that there are none who do not share with us our natural pride in this extraordinary success, which has actually been won by hard work, push, pluck and a persistent purpose to meet the demands of the public.

There is no doubt that the unprecedented and withal unexpected triumphs achieved by the Tribune Republican are the direct result of the one overshadowing purpose of the whole institution, to always give to the patronizing public more than the worth of its money. The Tribune-Republican *always does* what it promises and then goes in with a bonus. The public appreciates this. The public has caught the spirit of the thing and now the onward and upward course of the Tribune-Republican is a matter of public solicitude. The paper has become a part, a characteristic feature of the Meadville of to-day and prosperity to the Tribune-Republican means lively business and industrial activity for the city itself. To-day we can say, and say it safely, that nothing like the Centennial Tribune-Republican in its mammoth size, elegance of make up, variety of literary matter, profusion and beauty of illustration, and general typographical excellence, has ever been delivered to the subscribers of any daily in Pennsylvania, if indeed its equal in some respects has ever been issued from any press in the State. It is a fit memorial and we are glad of it. So are you all.

To fully appreciate the power and scope of the printing press of to-day compared with the output three-quarters of a century ago, just take a look at some old papers of that date—that tells the story of the glory of the printing press and the printing office of the 19th century.

### WHO MAKES THE TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN.

It takes work to make a paper like this; it has taken faith and work and brains to build up this institution. Founded in 1884, it was the successor over the graves of several attempts to publish a daily paper in Meadville, and the competitor of two existing institutions. The projector, W. R. Andrews, who had for years been a bold operator in the newspaper seas of the larger cities, saw that Meadville could be made the seat of a live, modern and expensive morning daily; but he was about the only man who could see the possibility. He made the venture; being fearless almost to rashness, a bundle of nervous vital forces, tenacious as a braided steel rope, he went in to win the day and he has won it. The morning daily of 500 or 600 issue is now a morning and evening paper of large circulation, with a weekly edition of the largest circulation of any newspaper in western Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg. Both morning and evening editions contain the full press telegraph dispatches from all over the civilized world, and cover in editorial comment the whole ground of science, art, literature, politics, and religion. Naturally, in this flood tide of prosperity the other smaller and less venturesome competitors were soon absorbed—and the Tribune-Republican still holds the fort.

### THE PERSONNEL.

Mr. Andrews, the animating spirit and almost ubiquitous presence in the establishment, is ably aided by the following, the group of whose portraits accompany this article.

Captain H. S. Phillips is city editor of the morning edition, and everybody knows "The Captain," who is a Meadville boy and the city knows it. The Captain is for the Tribune-Republican first, and Meadville always.

Alex. C. Pardee, the city editor of the Evening Republican, is the "local hustler" of the town and its a lightning item that gets away from "Pardee." Mr. Pardee is a native of old Crawford.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson is exchange editor. She is a Meadville lady and the state items and neighborhood paragraphs are the results of her patient labors.

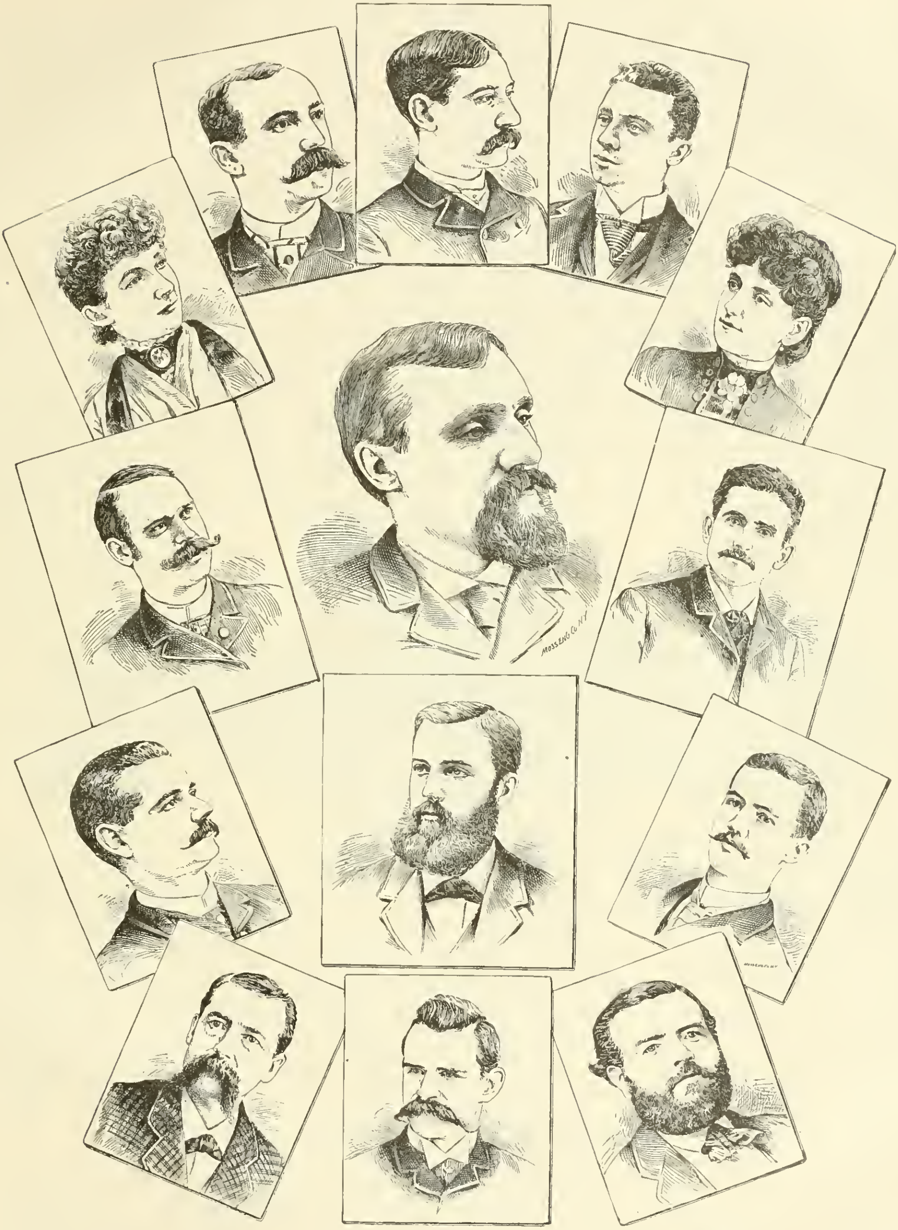
Will A Baker presides at the counting room, keeps the books and an eagle eye on subscribers and advertisers and several other dozen duties that keep him from going to sleep. Baker is a Crawford county boy.

Miss Lizzie E. Flanigan has charge of all subscription lists and ably assists Mr. Baker in the multifarious requirements of the counting room.

Charles M. Cott is the general superintendent of the mechanical department of the whole concern, a position for which long experience as a practical workman, and an ambitious study of his profession admirably fits him. Mr. Cott is a Pennsylvanian.

Fred. A. Miles is telegraph editor and foreman of the morning edition, a young man who believes in printers and printer's ink and type, and knows how to handle all three of them.

S. M. Engle, the veteran of the office, is foreman of the evening edition. Mr. Engle has been a resident of Meadville over twenty-five years, and is a fine type of the printer of



J. W. PEFFERS.
MISS ELIZABETH M. THOMPSON.
H. S. PHILLIPS.
FRED A. MILES.
SAM. M. ENGLE.

W. A. BAKER.

W. R. ANDREWS.
CHAS. M. COTT.
J. H. LOVE.

M. T. FORKER.
MISS LIZZIE E. FLANIGAN.
ALEX. C. PARDEE.
CHAS. C. THOMPSON.
JOHN POSTANCE.

THE TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN STAFF.

thirty years ago, careful and accurate almost to a fault.

Charles C. Thompson is the foreman of the job rooms and he makes it a point to keep the TRIBUNE output up out of the fog. Charlie is a native of Meadville.

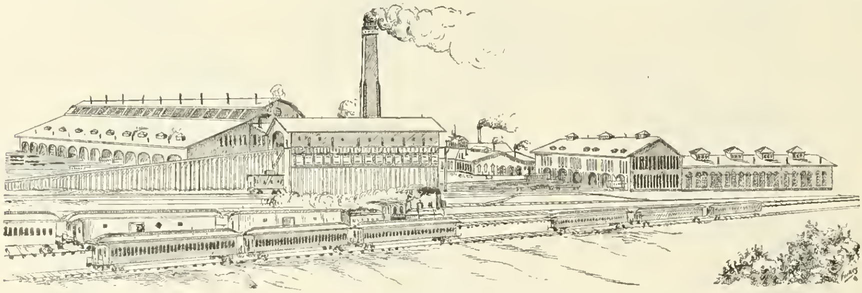
J. W. Peffers, operator at the office wire, handles all the telegraph for both editions, and bears up under a "roast" or a president's message with equanimity and accuracy.

M. T. Forker, another Meadville young man, does the art work and general all-round pencil work, and always comes in handy when we get out Centennial numbers.

James H. Love is the pressman, and upon his skill the readers of this beautiful Centennial souvenir can bestow their thanks for the clear print and the clean fresh appearance of every number of the TRIBUNE at breakfast or tea.

John Postance is foreman of the book bindery, a long time resident of Meadville, and a master mechanic in his special line.

Add to these staff operators, the compositors in both the press and job rooms, regular carriers and collectors, etc., and the names engrossed upon the ordinary monthly pay roll of the institution reaches the rather imposing number of fifty. The office is open day and night the year round, for business.



N. Y., P. & O. RAILROAD SHOPS.

Business is business, and WE, US & CO. are proud of our good looks, proud of the biggest newspaper Meadville ever had, and proud of the solid paying printing office plant, the finest in northwestern Pennsylvania, the result of four years hard work, tact and tenacity.

This pamphlet edition of the Centennial TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN is a product of our job rooms, and attests the skill and enterprise of that department.

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## The Meadville Post Office—Chronology.

Though a postoffice was established at Meadville as early as 1801, and Frederick Haymaker, Edward Work, James Gibson and Henry Hurst, were successively postmasters up to 1814, yet, it is "Danny" Andrews who comes down to the memory of the present inhabitants as the "First Postmaster." "Danny" was postmaster, mailing clerk, special delivery boy and letter carrier all in one, and he had his office on the north-west corner of the Diamond, where Rev. Clark now resides. He retained his position 27 years, retiring in 1841, Chas. L. Rowan being his successor. Rowan had the office at the old Magaw property about where the Central Hotel bar now is. John J. Douglass was the next incumbent and had the office at about the spot where the Park Avenue church now stands; Archie Stewart followed Douglas and served the public in the frame building just above the McFarland bottling works. James E. McFarland was postmaster from 1853-1861. He first located where Griffith's bakery now is on Chestnut street, and later he built the frame building now occupied by Miles W. Tate, lawyer. Joseph C. Hays followed him and kept postoffice in the Boileau brick, corner of Second (now Market) and Chestnut streets, from May, 1861, to September, 1862. Clinton Cullum was in office from 1862 to 1869, with the office a part of the time where Fowler's photo-parlors now are. D. V. Derickson was his successor and moved the office to the Joseph Derickson block, Chestnut street, where J. E. Richmond's grocery now is. In 1873 Prof. L. V. Williams was appointed, and during his term removed the office to the Richmond block. In February, 1878, John F. Morris took the office, followed in March, 1882, by J. W. H. Reisinger, who moved the office to the present location, corner of Park avenue and Chestnut street, where E. W. McArthur, the present incumbent, succeeded him in 1885.

### THE POSTOFFICE OF TO DAY.

Instead of faithful "Danny" Andrews alone, the office to-day requires the constant attention of the following: Postmaster, E. W. McArthur; assistant, Capt. I. E. Myers; mailing clerk, Isaac Williams; money order department, Miss Laura M. Russell; delivery clerk, D. R. McLaughlin; special delivery messenger, Herbert Borrell; letter carriers, regular, J. Kaler, First ward; R. C. McMichael, Second ward; Santa Hilbroner, Third ward; and Jacob Moritz, Fourth ward, with two substitutes.

There are to day made up here an average of forty-five mail pouches and tie-sacks daily All the mail of over twenty of the surrounding towns and villages is handled through the Meadville office, and nine tenths of the matter of as many more, including Conneautville, Cochranton and Cambridgeboro. To handle this with the local matter requires the whole of the present apartments, which are 23x94 feet, fitted up with handsome and convenient appurtenances in every department, for which an annual rental of $1,000 is paid by the Government to Mr. Edgar Huidekoper.

During the last decade the business of the office has increased 33 per cent., notwithstanding in that period there have been several material reductions in postage, including the letter stamp from 3c. to 2c. The gross receipts during the fiscal year, ended March, 1888 were $17,600. The running expenses of the office for the same time amounted to $6,500, thus netting to the government $11,000 profit. The amount of matter in bulk sent out from this office is 175 tons, annually, the amount received being about one-third that quantity. The money order department handles $250,000 annually. During the last fiscal year there were sold 120,064 one-cent stamp, 480,050 two-cent, 6,690 four-cent, 7,400 five-cent, 3,560 six-cent, 100 30 cent, $3,600 worth of periodical stamps, and 108,000 postal cards.

During the last year 1,450 special delivery letters were handled. During the month of March last, the carriers handled 108,753 pieces of mail. The carrier system was established July 1, 1887, and the first month the delivery amounted to 39,718 pieces. There are 37 letter boxes for the reception of mail at various points over the city and, taken all in all the local postal service in Meadville is calculated to be all that a reasonable 1888 being can justly demand.

### CAPT. ISAAC E. MYERS

The assistant postmaster, Capt. Isaac E. Myers, has been a factor in the operations of the postoffice for the past 16 years. He entered the office as a clerk, under Postmaster Derickson after a service of 8 years on the railroad, and he has done a large proportion of the business ever since, some of it being of more than ordinary bulk and responsibility. The length of service and the character of the work done speaks volumes for the Captain's accuracy, capability and faithfulness to duty.

## DAVID LAMPHIER.

### A Sketch of His Execution—His Confession, from the Original Manuscript.

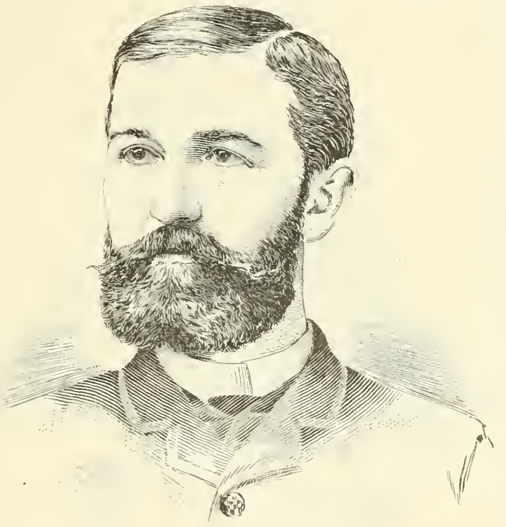
One of the earliest recollections of my childhood days was the execution of David Lamphier for the murder of Samuel W. Smith, a deputy sheriff of this county, who had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of obtaining goods upon false pretense. The execution took place on the first day of November, 1822. Although I did not witness the execution, I remember the circumstances very distinctly. The gallows was erected on the south bank of the ravine running east from near the Athens mills, about midway between the canal and Baldwin street. The execution was public and was witnessed by a large number of persons (about four thousand), of all ages and both sexes, from all parts of the county. I have often heard it said that if the trial had taken place in recent years, Lamphier would never have been found guilty; but I can see nothing, even in his own statement, to lead to such a conclusion.

The officers of the court at the time were as follows: President judge, Jesse Moore; associate judges, John Brooks and James Birchfield; sheriff, Samuel Withrow; clerk of courts, Daniel Le Fevre. George Seldon was district attorney and conducted the trial. Samuel Lord was foreman of the grand jury who found the indictment, and the names of the petit jurors who tried the case are given below. It is a singular fact that the trial of this case was never entered on the docket of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Petit jury—James Baker, Obed Garwood, Nelson Smith, George W. King. George Davis, Joseph Hide, Cooper Ray, John Kline, Elder Hutchison, William Walker, John Daniels, James Oliver Johnson.

The following is a literal copy of the statement made by Lamphier:

Crawford County, ss.



**C. A. BRUNN.**
Division Superintendent N. Y., P. & O. R. R.

The examination of David Lamphier of Conneaut township, in the said County of Crawford, taken before one Sheldon Sherwood, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.—Saith that he left Mr. Joseph Allens in Company with Isaac Garwood and Jesse—his Son—on Thursday evening last, went as far as John Galloways at the Four Corners—we stoped a few minutes. I then went to Mr. Campbells to endeavor to close a bargain for a Saw. as I Came to Mr. Campbell's bars I saw Abel Freeman and one or two other Persons & bid them good evening I Stept over the Barrs and walk'd along towards the Porch. I got along towards the end of the house and saw Mr. Smith the Constable Coming out of the entry partly behind me. I turned Round and spoke to him and said I understand you want to take me tonight but I don t mean that you Shall. Mr Smith then step'd up to me I took my ax off my shoulder and I told him to stand back or I would strike him, as he Came up I Stepd back a few steps Intending to Run and get out of his way. as he advanced upon me I made use of my ax I hardly know how, whether with the edge or the Head or how, as Soon as I made the Blow I turned and Run but did not know that I Injured him untill I Saw Men Coming to My father's in Ohio with guns and Supposed they might be after me. I took down my Brother Andrews Rifle and I went Back into the woods and Stay'd the most of the day. I came up to the Back of the House in the Evening and saw one person before the House I think with a gun in his hand. I then laid down the gun in edge of the field and went back into the woods—traveled back a peace and Stayed all night. In the Morning I thought I would come down in the neighborhood of Mr. Campbells see what I had done. I travell'd all that day in the woods and got lost several times and stay'd that night in the pine woods near the widow Padins, where they made shingles last winter. Sunday I travell'd across Padins Mill Creek and meant to keep the Swamp, but got out of my way & cross'd the Road beyond John Freys, travell'd on Some ways, and lay down and Slept till night then got up and travelld on all night until almost daylight and came in Sight of Isaac Garwoods fields and then lay down and slept untill sunup. When I got up I was lost and did not know where I was for a few minutes, but travelld on and soon Came to a Run which I knew led to John Cullimys and followed it up and went up to some Brush wood in the field near the Barn. I saw John Callomy near House Howing Potatoes and Called to him, and he Came out to me I asked him what I had Done to Mr. Smith if I had hurt him much. he Said he would tell me nothing about it but would make a prisoner of me if I would not hurt him. but from what he said I Concluded that Smith was dead. I told him I would not hurt a hair of his head nor of no other man. I told him I wanted him to tell me the Sircumstances, whether I had hurt Smith or not wee sat down on a log and taked a few Minutes and I then got up and went along with him towards Mr Campbells as Callomy had told me I must go there. In answer to my Questions Callomy told me I must go to Jail and Stay there untill Court when I would have my tryal and know all about it. on our way to Mr. Campbell's we meet Mr. Cummings, Mr. Potter, Mr. Troup & one other Person on Horseback, who turned back with us to Mr. Campbells Barn, where I was fed and Bound and Conducted to Esq. Sherwoods.

his
David X Lamphier.
mark

Subscribed before me this 3rd day of June, 1822. Sheldon Sherwood.

## THOMAS COLTER.

### Some Recollections of One of the Early Settlers of Venango Township.

Many of the old residents of the northern part of the county still remember the late Thomas Colter, who was a native of Venango township, and prominent among the early settlers of that part of Crawford county. A monument in the Venango Cemetery attests that he was born March 1, 1803, and that he died September 29, 1854. He was a farmer, and never held any other than a township office, so he had no prominence coming from the circumstance of official position; but he had a prominence in the neighborhood, owing to certain forcible and interesting traits of character, and is entitled to honorable mention, as one of the courageous pioneers who confronted the dangers and overcame the difficulties and privations of pioneer life.

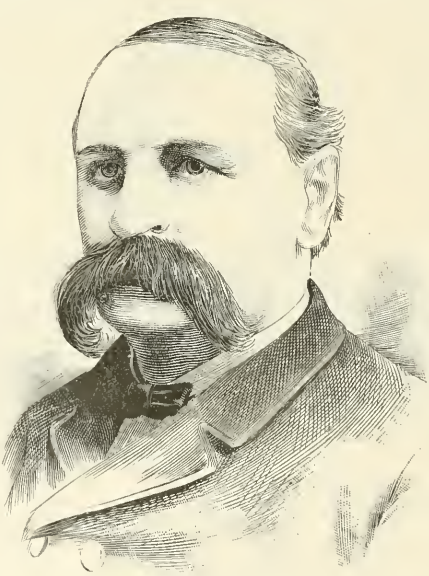
In this time of centennial reminiscence a statement of some recollections of him may be of interest, at any rate to the surviving older settlers of that locality who personally knew him.

His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the Colonists, and was killed while in that service. His father, also named Thomas, was then about 11 years old. Thomas Colter, Sr., spent his boyhood with an uncle named Brooks, near Philadelphia. When of age he came as far west as Williamsport, where he remained for a few years and was married to Elizabeth Logue. In 1797, he and his wife and three children came over from Williamsport and settled in what is now Venango township, in this county. No one of his own relatives came over then, but two brothers and five sisters of his wife settled in the northern part of the county about the same time.

Of the brothers of his wife, Robert Logue settled on an adjoining farm, and Thomas Logue on a tract of land a few miles below Meadville. One of her sisters, Sarah, was married to Darius Mead; Mary, to John Long; Rebecca, to a Mr. Crawford; and one of the other two sisters to a Mr. Hamilton; the other to McClanahan. There is a large relationship from these several families still residing in the county.

Thomas Colter, Sr., had three sons, born after his settlement in the township, namely: Robert, Thomas and Wilson. The oldest of them, Robert, is said to have been the first white child born in the township. The youngest, Wilson, lived for many years on a farm a few miles east of Meadville, and was the father of J. J. Colter, now of Geneva. In passing I remark this, in reference to the parents of the Thomas Colter of whom I am writing—they did not come over from Williamsport in a palace car. How these early settlers did make their way to their western homes through the woods, bristling on all sides with dangers, is a matter of interesting conjecture. This one, the family tradition says, made his way with his wife and three little girls over the Indian paths on horseback.

Most of what is now Venango township was a vast wilderness in 1803, the year in which Thomas Colter, Jr., was born. There were then no school houses, and churches were few and far between. He lived to see the woods converted into excellent farms; the township divided into convenient school districts; all the farms supplied with good roads and the community well provided with churches. He was active and influential in helping to make these improvements. He served often as a road viewer, and managed, generally, to give satisfaction in that responsible but vexatious office. He was also for many years one of the school directors of the township. Our present common school system had its commencement in his lifetime, but did not exist in his own boyhood. The fact that he did not himself have the benefit of free schools only gave him a greater zeal and interest in helping to establish them for the children of his time and their successors. He was loyal and devoted to the Presbyterian church. In 1852 he, with David M. Bole, Darius Mead, John Bole, William Bole, Joseph W. Scott, Robert Colter and others, built, in Venangoboro, the excellent church which is now used by the Presbyterians at Venango.



ANDREW G. APPLE.
Member of State Legislature 1887-8.

In this early time political opinion was influenced vastly more by public speaking than at present. Newspapers had not then much circulation, and even Presidential nominations and party platforms were proclaimed mainly from the stump.

In the fall of 1824, when he was in his twenty-first year, Mr. Colter had to go to Erie on some errand, and the time of his visit happened on a big convention day of the Adams campaign. He heard nearly every one hurrahing for Adams, and could not make out what it all meant. He finally ventured to ask some one in the crowd if this Adams they were cheering for was his old friend Robert Adams, of Washington township. The crowd showed its appreciation of the joke by a howl of derisive cheering and laughing. Mr. Colter felt the ridicule keenly, and resolved that there should be, thereafter, less occasion for such ridicule. This resolution must have been well formed and faithfully followed, for he afterwards became noted and prominent as a self educated man, particularly in the line of political information.

In politics he was an enthusiastic Democrat, and took a live interest in all the campaigns from Andrew Jackson's first election to that of Franklin Pierce. There is no doubt that the continuing tendency of Venango township, to give Democratic majorities, is owing in a great measure to his earnest advocacy of its principles, in common with a few others, prominent with him in the early township matters. His force of character was at once indicated by a striking personal appearance and peculiarity of manner. He was slightly over six feet in height, of large frame, as straight as an Indian and possessed of great physical strength. In manner he was intensely earnest, and he was, altogether, capable of great emphasis and convincing power in conversation and controversy.

The church, the school house, and the newspaper have done much in these days towards bringing men up to a common plane of intelligence, so that leadership has become more a matter of tact in directing and using the various forces of society, than a matter of direct personal influence.

A man is now rated as the best politician who never makes a speech, and never, or hardly ever, writes a letter. But in those earlier times personal influence was more direct. Candidates, or persons wishing to influence popular decisions, mingled with the people and made direct appeals for support. The militia drills, the mass meeting and the local gatherings were favorite places for such purposes. In connection with such assemblages, Mr. Colter is most prominently remembered. With unlimited earnestness, enthusiasm and geniality, and a willingness on all occasions to defend his opinions, he attained at once in such matters a prominence. Possessed of such qualities, as well as the sterling traits of honesty and integrity, it is not surprising that he is yet kindly, and even affectionately, remembered by the surviving associates of those days.

VENANGO.

## TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

Crawford county is divided into thirty-four townships, seventeen boroughs and two cities. The characteristics of the several townships and boroughs are herewith set forth:

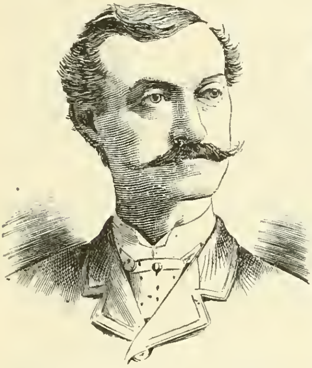
### TOWNSHIPS.

Athens—Organized 1831. Soil well adapted for farming and is well watered. Railroad facilities fair. Lumbering and farming chief industries. Little Cooley principal centre. Area, 17,113 acres; population 1880, 1,419.

Beaver—Organized 1811. Surface level and well timbered. Soil good for farming and grazing. Area, 21,668 acres; Population 1880, 1,136.

Bloomfield—Organized as at present 1830. Principal industries, dairying and lumbering. Good soil, well watered and good railroad facilities. Riceville principal centre. Area, 39,465 acres; population 1880, 1,491.

Cambridge—Organized 1852. Soil fertile and well watered. Railroad facilities good. Cambridgeboro principal business centre. Area, 11,162 acres; population 1880, 745.



**HON. FORREST R. NICHOLS.**
Member of Legislature 1887-8.

Conneaut—Organized 1811. Soil strong and productive. Well watered and timbered. Good railroad facilities. Area, 23,896 acres; population, 1880, 1,601.

Cussewago—Organized 1811. Surface elevated and broken. Soil a strong productive loam. Dairying, stock raising, and cheese manufacture extensive. Principal centres, Crossingville and Mosiertown; population, 1880, 1,697.

East Fallowfield—Organized 1804. Surface undulating and well timbered. Atlantic is the principal business centre. Area 16,616 acres; population, 1880, 1,306.

East Fairfield—Organized 1869. Surface rolling and well timbered. Soil fertile and very productive. Well watered. Railroad facilities good. Cochranton is the principal centre. Area, 7,734 acres; population, 1880, 748.

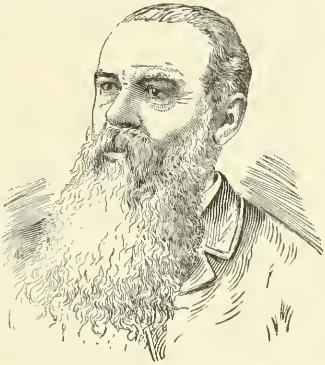
Fairfield—Organized 1811. Surface rolling, well watered, good railroad facilities. Area, 10,756 acres; population, 1880, 929.

Greenwood—Organized 1830. Surface generally level. Soil quite productive, well watered, railroad facilities fair. Geneva, principal centre. Area, 19,387 acres; population, 1880, 1,614.

Hayfield—Organized 1830. Surface rolling. Good soil, well watered Area, 22,642 acres; population, 1880, 1,954.

Mead—Organized 1790. Surface generally hilly. Soil fairly productive. Meadville is the point of purchase. Area, 25,472 acres; population, 1880, 2,857.

North Shenango—Organized 1811. Surface level. Soil good. Well watered, and good railroad facilities. Area, 15,865 acres; population, 1880, 942.



**HON. ALEX. S. BEATTY.**
Member of Legislature 1887-8.

Oil Creek—Organized 1820. Surface hilly. Soil strong. Lumbering extensive. Water power and railroad facilities good. Area, 18,679 acres; population, 1880, 1,578

Pine—Organized 1847. Surface level. Soil best adapted to stock raising. Linesville is the principal business centre. Area, 6,369 acres; population, 1880, 385.

Randolph—Organized 1824. Surface hilly. Soil well watered and best adapted to stock raising. Lumbering carried on extensively. Guy's Mills is the principal supply centre. Area, 23,697 acres; population, 1880, 1,869.

Richmond—Organized ——. Surface hilly. Soil adapted for dairying. New Richmond, principal centre. Well watered; population, 1880, 1,490.

Rockdale—Organized 1811. Surface hilly. Soil in the valleys very rich and productive. Lumbering, dairying, and farming, chief industries. Miller's station, principal centre. Area, 21,702 acres; population, 1880, 1,603.

Rome—Organized 1830. Surface rolling. Soil well watered and very productive. Lumbering an extensive industry. Centerville, a thrifty place, is the principal centre. Area, 22,554 acres: population, 1880, 1,324.

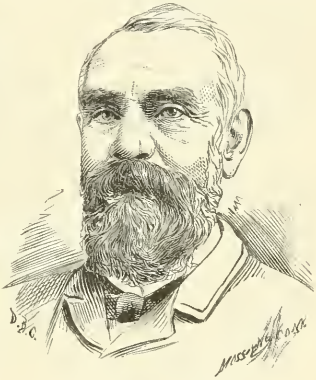
Sadsbury—Organized 1811. Surface rolling. Lumbering and grazing are the principal industries. Railroad facilities good. Conneaut Lake is in this township. Evansburg and Shermansville, principal centers. Area, 11,996; population, 1880, 895.

South Shenango—Organized 1811. Surface level, and soil good; population, 1880, 991.

Sparta—Organized 1830. Surface rolling. Lumbering carried on extensively. Spartansburg, a busy trade center, is the principal point. Area, 23,913 acres; population, 1880, 1,181.

Spring—Organized 1811. Springboro is the principal business center. Contains some of the best soil in the county, and is well tilled. Fine stock raising extensively carried on. Well watered, good railroad facilities. Area, 26,102 acres; population, 1880, 1,524.

Steben—Organized 1861. Surface rolling. Railroad facilities fair. Good soil generally. Well watered. Townville is the principal center. Area, 13,772 acres; population, 1880, 782.



**HON. C. N. SMITH.**
Member of Legislature 1887-8.

Summerhill Organized 1830. Soil fertile, and well watered. Dicksonburg is the principal center. Area, 14,603 acres; population, 1880, 1,202.

Summit—Organized 1841. Soil fertile and well watered. Harmonsburg, principal center; population, 1880, 1,058.

Troy—Organized 1830. Lumber has been the principal product. Troy Center is the principal point of supplies. Area, 17,581 acres; population, 1880, 1,327

Union—Organized 1867. Soil marshy, but can easily be reclaimed, and will be valuable; population, 1880, 603.

Venango—Organized 1811. Surface rolling. Soil very fertile. Farming extensive. Well watered. Railroad facilities fair. Venango is the principal center. Area, 9,871 acres; population, 1880, 602.

Vernon—Organized 1830. Surface hilly; population, 1880, 1,919.

Wayne—Organized 1811. Well timbered

and watered. Area, 20,066 acres; population, 1880, 1,597.

West Fallowfield—Organized 1845. Surface broken. Well timbered with hemlock and hard woods. Adamsville principal centre. Area, 6,629 acres; population 1880, 482.

West Shenango—Organized 1863. Railroad facilities good. Well watered. Soil good. Population 1880, 277.

Woodcock — Settled in 1791. Surface broken. Contains many fine farms. Well watered and timbered. Railroad facilities good. Saegertown, Blooming Valley and Woodcock principal centers. Population 1880, 1,499.

### PRODUCTION OF THE COUNTY.

Appended will be found the agricultural production of the county for the year 1880, the latest date to which reliable figures can be given. We also give the production of 1870 for comparison:

| BARLEY. | | | BUCKWHEAT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 | Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 |
| 155 | 3,027 | 1,215 | 8,421 | 128,807 | 73,134 |

| CORN. | | | OATS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 | Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 |
| 24,618 | 829,369 | 574,538 | 32,072 | 1,128,674 | 924,392 |

| RYE. | | | WHEAT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 | Acres 1880 | Bushels 1880 | Bushels 1870 |
| 571 | 6,227 | 26,537 | 18,088 | 232,149 | 257,249 |

The price per bushel of the leading cereals for the year was, viz.; Wheat, $1.05; oats, 40 cents; corn (shelled) 56 cents; rye, 65 cents.

Below will be found the total number of live stock (on farms) in the county at the end of 1880, and also the number for 1870:

| Horses | | Mules | | Working Oxen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 1870 | 1880 | 1870 | 1880 | 1870 |
| 17,071 | 13,911 | 96 | 123 | 1,147 | 1,919 |

| Cows. | | Other Cattle. | | Swine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 1870 | 1880 | 1870 | 1880 | 1870 |
| 31,479 | 24,241 | 41,607 | 23,721 | 18,324 | 14,685 |

The price of live stock in the county for the year 1881 has been on the average, viz.: Horses, $105; mules, $111; cows, $34; ewes, $4.25, and lambs, $3 per head.

The commissioners of the county return as taxable for 1882, the following stock over four years old: Horses and mules, 10,077, value $422,172; oxen, 507, value $18,153; cows, 20,515, value $249,133.

In the production of tobacco, Crawford county is credited in 1880 with six acres, yielding 3,297 pounds.

The area of bituminous coal in the county is estimated by geological survey to be 3,200 acres. The bed known as the "Sharon Horizon" has an average thickness of three feet, and is estimated to contain 14,400,000 tons, but the thinness of the vein places it beyond successful operation.

The iron interests of the county are among its least developed industries, and but three concerns make a return to the Bureau of Internal Statistics. These show a yearly pay roll of $56,059.

Lumber statistics for 1881, as returned, show the total amount paid in wages to be $18,333.05; white pine, 1,135,656 feet; hemlock, 3,991,000 feet; oak lumber, 1,019,325 feet; other lumber, 757,871 feet; shingles, 1,050,000; lath, 900,000, and staves and heading, 250,000. There are without doubt many concerns in the trade which make no return at all, and from personal observations, we are assured that the value of the industry is largely in excess of the State's figures.

Tanneries.—The county returns six tanneries, giving employment to thirty-nine men; distributing $12,521.25 yearly in wages, and producing, viz: Calf skins 30,690; other leather, 24,760 sides.

### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

There were in Crawford county at the end of school year, June 6, 1881, schools, 461; teachers, males 182; females 498. Average salary of males per month $26.73, and of females $19.26 per month.

The total number of scholars in attendance was, males 8,286; females 8,026. Cost of each scholar per month 66 cents. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes $101,717.12.

The total number of taxable inhabitants in the county for 1882, was 21,822. Real estate assessed valuation $16,842,250.00. Personal property assessed valuation $865,158.00, including occupation tax. Amount of money at interest, subject to tax, $516,294.00. Bonded debt January 1, 1883, $235,000.

### CONCLUSION.

The foregoing statement of the county's production, characteristics of townships, taxes, school statistics, &c., are compiled from existing official sources and are as nearly correct as it is possible to state them. In reference to the commercial wealth of the county, and the characteristics of the various communities throughout it, we submit, in the following pages, the results of five months' assiduous labor to that end. That nothing has been unduly lauded, we need not assure the residents of the respective communities treated, while to those outside of them, we can only say, "a personal investigation will fully bear us out."

### CONNEAUTVILLE.

Conneautville, located on the old Beaver and Erie canal, was incorporated as a borough in 1843. John E. Patton was the first burgess. and Wm. S. Crozier, Minor T. Carr, Geo. M. Meyler, and Chas. Rich, the first council. The population in 1860, was 1,200; and in 1880, 941; the decrease was owning to the discontinuance of the canal on which most of its business interests centered. In 1829 a Methodist congregation was formed; in 1835 a Presbyterian; in 1843 a Universalist; in 1850 St. Peter's Catholic congregation, and in 1870 Trinity Episcopal church was erected. Among its industries may be specially mentioned the extensive tannery of J. Bolard & Co.; the Saxon Chemical Works, where acetate of lime, alcohol, tar, and charcoal are produced from hard woods; the foundery of Moulthrop & Sons; the furniture establishments of Wm. Derby, and J. Field; two grist mills, owned respectively by O. O. Tichnor & Co., and Butts & Co.; and the woolen mills of J. W. Crider. The first number of the Conneautville *Courier* was issued in 1847 by A. T. Mead and S. W. Brown; in 1864 it was purchased by J. E. & W. A. Rupert, publishers of the *Record*, and was consolidated with that paper under the name of *Record and Courier* until 1870, when the old name Conneautville *Courier* was restored; the paper is Republican and has a wide circulation.

The Conneautville National Bank was organized January 1, 1864, with a capital of $100,000.

The Crawford County Agricultural Society is the pioneer organization of that kind in the county, it held its first fair in 1852.

The present borough officers are: J. A. Brown, burgess; J. W. Crider, I. Field, council.

### CENTERVILLE

was incorporated a borough 1865; the first officers elected were George W. Rockwell, burgess; A. P. Waid, James Clark, L. B. Main, O. F. Himes, and T. L. Noble, council. In 1880 it had a population of 307. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1815. A Congregational church in 1841, a Methodist church in 1831 and a Baptist church in 1862. The present burgess and council are: T. J. Patten, burgess; Henry Caroll, D. B. Hotchkiss, A. A. Atherton, council.

### CAMBRIDGEBORO.

Incorporated as a borough in 1866; it is located on the banks of French Creek; and had in 1880 a population of 674. A. B. Ross was the first burgess, and D. D. Buchard, Able Drake, S. B. Hadley, R. W. Perrin, and P. K. Carrol, council. The first newspaper venture was the *Index*, started in 1869, by A. W. Howe; in 1877 J. L. Perry issued the first number of the Cambridge *News*, which was purchased in 1883 by Moses & Wade, who were succeeded by Eckles Brothers, the present publishers. It is an eight page weekly, independent in politics, and possesses a highly creditable circulation. The Baptist church was organized in 1812; the Methodist in 1832, the Congregational in 1852; the Presbyterian in 1852; Universalist and Lutheran congregations existed here at one time. In 1883 a Conservatory of Music was opened by Prof. E. P. Russell, which has attained marked success. It has within the last two years become quite a celebrity as a health resort on account of its mineral springs, a large well appointed sanitarium has recently been completed. The present burgess and council are: E. J. Hinkley, burgess; A. Mattison, J. V. Gage, T. D. Holt, council.

### COCHRANTON.

Incorporated as a borough in 1855; the first burgess was James Greer; and the first council, Charles Cochran, D. M Devore, Samuel Markle, William T. Dunn, and Hugh Smith. The first church organization, now known as the United Presbyterian, was made in 1827; the Methodist in 1839; the Presbyterian in 1848; and St. Stephen's Catholic church in 1874. The Cochranton *Times* was started in 1878, by R. H. Odell; the present proprietor is C. A. Bell; the newspaper is independent in politics. The present burgess and council are: S. H. Nelson, burgess; Homer Hazeltine, Jno. Bartholemew, council.

### EVANSBURG.

This beautiful little borough is situated at the outlet of Conneaut Lake, on the Meadville & Linesville Railroad. It is well known as a delightful summer resort, the neighborhood being particularly popular among camping parties; the town contains five hotels, and the first soldiers' monument erected in the county. In 1880 the population was 197. It was incorporated as a borough in 1858. Religious services were held at a very early day by Seceder, Presbyterian, and Methodist congregations. The present burgess and council are: I. G. Pollard, burgess; H. H. Walford, and A. A. Findley, council.

### BLOOMING VALLEY.

Located on a branch of Woodcock Creek, it was incorporated a borough in 1867. The first burgess was S. L. Thompson; the council, Michael Coy, A Drake, N. Roudebush, George Floyd and Thomas Chipman. A Methodist congregation was formed more than fifty years ago; an Advent congregation in 1849; and a Protestant Episcopal mission was started in 1881, by the rector of Christ church, Meadville. The present burgess and council are: W. C. Wygant, burgess; John Roudebush, M. W. Babcock and Ralph Roudebush, council.

### GENEVA.

Incorporated as a borough in 1872; the first burgess was Jonathan Smock; the first council, J. D. Christ, Cyrus Carman, Cyrus Adsit, D. E. Smith and J. H. Tiffany. The place had formerly been known as Sutton's Corners, and before the A. & G. W. R. R. was built, consisted of but seven or eight families. The Methodist church was organized in 1820; the United Brethren in 1870. The present burgess and council are: D. J. Christ, burgess; F. E. Crist and H. J. McEntire, council.

### HARTSTOWN.

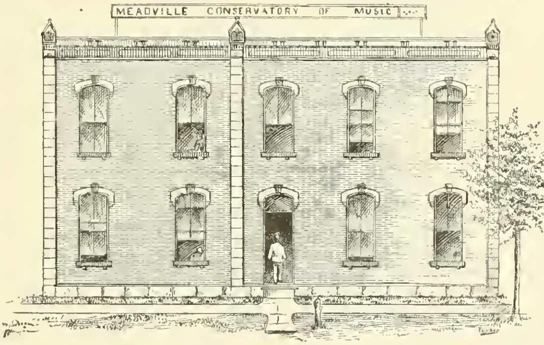
Incorporated in 1850; the first burgess was B. Ewing; the village is located in West Fallowfield township; in 1880 it had a population of 167. The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1830; the Methodist in 1840; a church edifice was erected in 1852 by the Covenenters, which was afterward owned by a congregation of German Reformed, and now is the property of the Zion congregation. The present burgess and council are: D. B. Moyer, burgess; M. D. Satterlee, E. Hunter and J. S. Nevins, council.

### HYDETOWN.

Settled by Peter Titus, father of Jonathan Titus, founder of Titusville. Oil Creek—as it was formerly called—was incorporated as a borough in 1868; W. C. Hyde was first burgess. The Methodist church was organized in 1847; the Baptist church in 1879. A very successful literary society has been in operation since 1881. The present burgess and council are: H. Malin, burgess; E. J. Roffee and T. Ridgway, council.

### LINESVILLE.

This borough is situated in Pine township, on the Erie & Pittsburg railroad, and is also the western terminus of the Meadville & Linesville railroad. In 1880 its population was 550. It was settled by Amos Line, a surveyor in the employ of the Pennsylvania Population Company in 1800. The first newspaper was started in 1875, by Britton & McCoy, under the name of the *Leader*; in 1881 it passed into the hands of H. D. & F. C. Lowing, its present proprietors, who changed its name to the *Herald;* in politics it is Republican. The Methodist congregation is the oldest in the village; for many years meetings were held in the school house, and in 1860 a church edifice was erected; the Baptists erected one in 1852; in 1870 St. Philip's Catholic church was erected; in 1873 a Universalist church was organized, and some years since a Liberal League was formed, but regular services have been discontinued. The borough was incorporated in 1864, and R. P. Millar was the first burgess. The present burgess and council are: Thos. Limber, burgess; A. Carnes and W. L. Mackey, council.



### RICEVILLE.

Incorporated in 1859, when the following officers were elected: Joseph Knight, burgess; A. H. Eby, Eli Farrington, Daniel Conner, R. B. Westgate, and Y. G. King, council. Samuel Rice, the first settler, came here in 1831 and built a cabin in the unbroken forest. The earliest religious services were held by the Christians in 1838; the methodist church was organized in 1849, and the Congregational in 1858. The present burgess and council are: E. M Rice, burgess; Halsey Hyde and C. R. Parsons, council.

### SÆGERTOWN.

This borough is beautifully situated on French creek, and is widely known as a health resort, on account of its mineral springs, chief among which is the Eureka spring; facilities for bathing are of the best, and the hotels accommodate hundreds of people during the summer. It was incorporated in 1838. The Lutherans organized a congregation in 1816; the German Reformed in 1829; the Methodist in 1839. The present burgess and council are: W. W. Deichman, burgess; E. T. Wheeler, A. B. Floyd, couucil.

### SPARTANSBURG.

This thriving borough – in early times called Akinsville—was incorporated 1856. The census of 1880 showed a population of 486. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad passes through it, also the east branch of Oil creek, affording excellent water power. The Baptist church was organized 1820; the Methodist in 1827; the Presbyterian in 1844, and the Congregational in 1875. The present burgess and council are: L. W. Day; E. A. Hoffman, J. Goldstein and Thomas Snodgrass.

### SPRING.

This borough is located on Conneaut creek and contains many handsome residences. It was incorporated in 1866; its first burgess was Jonathan Sheldon; its first council: W. C. Booth, W. D. Lefevre, H. West, Jr., E. E. Eighmy and A. V. Baldwin. The village contains three churches, viz.: the Christian, organized in 1825; Methodist, organized 1828; Baptist, organized 1833. The present burgess and council are: C. M. Sargent, burgess; W. B. Sheldon, E. M. Hall, J. H. McCray, J. W. Greenfield, E. E. Eighmy and L. C. Graves.

### TOWNVILLE.

Noah Town founded this village in 1824. It was incorporated a borough in 1867; W. R. King was first burgess; Horace C. Rounds, Horace Shontz, Salmon Philips, Byron Smith and John Hawthorn, council. The Baptist church was organized in 1836; the Methodist in 1845; Calvary church (Episcopal) was organized in 1867; there was formerly a Congregational church in the village. The present burgess and council are: F. T. Radle, burgess; John Kingsley and J. W. Zents, council.

### VALLONIA.

Located on French creek, directly opposite Meadville, it was laid out by F. W. Huidekoper in 1866, and incorporated as a borough in 1868. T. J. Colwood was the first burgess. In 1880 it had a population of 528; it owes its growth to the railroad shops of Meadville. In 1881 St. Andrew's chapel (Episcopal), was erected and is maintained as a mission by Christ church, Meadville. The present burgess and council are: Patrick Flynn, burgess; James Armstrong, John Slavin and Stephen Bradley, council.

### VENANGOBORO.

The first settlement on the site of this borough was made in 1797, by Philip Straw. It was incorporated in 1852. Its first officers were: Isaac Peifter, burgess; Jacob Kepler, John Kleckner, Anthony W. Mumford and Charles P. Penayer, council. In 1880 it contained a population of 347. The oldest religious congregation is the Zion Evangelical Lutheran, General Council, organized in 1816; the Methodist was organized in 1842, and the Evangelical Lutheran, General Synod in 1875. The present burgess and council are: Frank Skelton, burgess; R. J. Shearer and R. B. Parks, council.

### VOTE OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The total vote cast in Crawford county for President in 1884 was 14,695, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Blaine (Republican) | 7,233 |
| Cleveland (Democrat) | 5,633 |
| Butler (Greenback) | 1,185 |
| St. John (Prohibitionist) | 644 |

The total vote cast in Crawford county for Governor in 1886 was 13,096, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaver (Republican) | 6,404 |
| Black (Democrat) | 5,337 |
| Wolfe (Prohibitionist), | 1,103 |
| Houston (Labor) | 252 |

The total vote in Crawford county for State Treasurer in 1887 was 13,917, as follows:

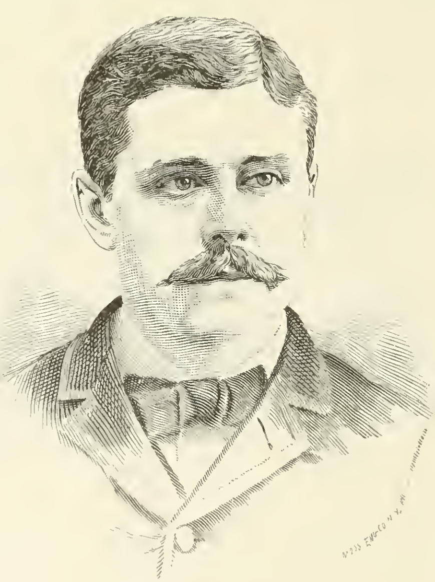
| | |
|---|---|
| Hart (Republican) | 7,218 |
| McGraw (Democrat) | 5,751 |
| Kennedy (Labor) | 298 |
| Irish (Prohibition) | 650 |

## OUR POSTOFFICES.

### The Postoffices in Crawford County, May 11, 1888.

[Those printed in italics are money order offices.]

Adamsville.
Atlantic.
Beaver Centre.
Black Ash.
Bloomfield.
Blooming Valley.
Bousson.
Brown Hill.
Calvin's Corners.
*Cambridgeboro.*
Centre Road Station.
Centreville.
Chapinville.
*Cochranton.*
*Conneautville.*
Coon's Corners.
Crossingville.
Custard's.
Deckard.
Dicksonburg.
Drake's Mills.
East Titusville.
Espyville.
*Evansburg.*
Fauncetown.
Frenchtown.
Gehrton.
Geneva.
Glyndon.
Gresham.
Guy's Mills
Harmonsburg.
Hartstown.
Hayfield
Hickernell.
Hydetown.
Kerrtown.
Lincolnville.
*Linesville.*
Little Cooley.
Long's Stand.
Lyona.



ARTHUR L. BATES.

*Meadville.*
Millers Station.
Mosiertown.
New Richmond.
Norrisville.
Penn Line.
Pettis.
Pinney's Corners.
Randolph.
*Riceville.*
Rundel's.
*Sægertown.*
Shaw's Landing.
Shirley.
*Spartansburg.*
*Springboro.*
Steamburg.
Stony Point.
Sugar Lake.
Tamarac.
Taylor's Stand.
Teepleville.
*Titusville.*
Townville.
Troy Centre.
Tyronville.
Turnersville.
Vallonia.
*Venango.*
Vrooman.
Watson Run.
Wayland.
Westford.
West Greenwood.
Wilson's Mills.
Woodcock.

## OUR SPRINGS.

### The Remarkable Mineral Springs of Crawford County.

(BY J. H. MONTGOMERY, A. M.)

I have frequently heard old residents relate why certain families settled in particular parts of the country, and the reason given was the locality of a spring of pure water. It is very natural that a man searching in a wilderness of forest for a place to build a cabin would select a site as near to the best spring of water as circumstances would permit, and if land equal to any in the country were found near the spring, he would choose to begin his frontier life near living water.

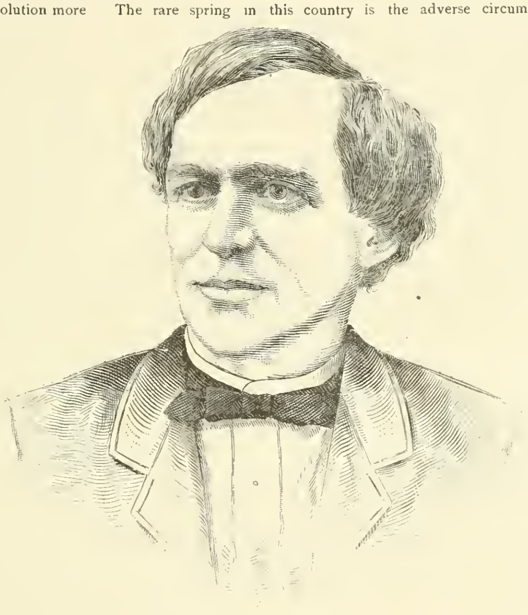
Crawford county has as much, as pure, and as palatable water as any county in the Union. Its springs are numbered by thousands. Many of them are large, and there are but few of them which are not, or were not, comparatively pure. Some of these springs flow enough water to turn machinery, while others, coming from hill sides, though small and humble, are as cool as winter. The water supply of any country has more to do with the prosperity, contentment and happiness of the citizens than almost any other feature.

Here and there throughout our borders are found springs which have been known as mineral waters, and some of these have enjoyed good reputation as to curative qualities. But the satisfied, healthy, contented citizens of Crawford did not realize that there were other localities not so abundantly blessed by nature; and, while they did not need the curing virtue of these springs, they forgot to call their neighbors to be healed by the medicine which they allowed to run into the gulfs. It is only within a few years that much attention has been paid to these springs, but the work has begun with so much vigor, and so much success has attended the efforts of those who are trying to introduce Crawford county mineral water into our large cities, that we may expect soon to class this as one of our great industries. While water is not the only mineral which our county can boast of, it is the one which is most talked of and most worked to-day. The water of any spring in this county will be found by analysis to contain certain minerals which are almost sure to be present in considerable quantity. These substances are lime, magnesia, silica, salt, etc., and while only the fraction of a grain of any one of them is found in each gallon, together they often make several grains. Some of these minerals, as lime, are necessary to good health and proper nourishment, while others do no harm, but no particular good, and they also render water patatable and pleasant to the taste. Pure water is almost as difficult to drink as any other tasteless insipid liquid.

Now, though these minerals are present in all natural waters in the county, they do not make every spring a mineral spring. The mineral must be in much greater quantity or of a different kind to enable us to classify a spring as a mineral spring. The definition of a mineral spring given by most writers on this subject makes curative properties one of the necessary requirements; but in the light of what is now known about the origin of disease these springs may have quite the opposite effect. Any spring carrying in solution more mineral matter than is ordinarily found in fresh water, or one containing salts of rare metals or some unusual combinations of ordinary elements may be termed a mineral spring. The principal mineral in springs of this county is iron, and rather the large majority of mineral springs are those which contain solutions of iron compounds. As the iron is held in solution by the presence of carbonic acid gas, these waters usually discharge the iron as a precipitate shortly after leaving the ground, or as soon as the gas escapes. There are, however, a few which have salts of iron that are soluble in water, and these retain the iron indefinitely. One of these springs, situated about twelve miles east of Meadville, escapes in a large stream from the top of a hill, is as clear and bright as air, but it precipitates large quantities of iron oxide within fifty feet of its source. So much iron has been deposited by these waters that many tons of the oxide have been hauled away to smelting furnaces, and a large quantity still remains.

To enumerate the springs would be unprofitable, yet certain localities may be mentioned as being centers of chalybeate waters. The entire valley of French creek through Crawford county has iron springs of more or less value as ferruginous water. Some of these are to be condemned, however, on account of the organic matter which they contain.

Another class of springs common in this county is salt. These were known to the early inhabitants as "deer licks." They are scattered throughout the entire county and are usually but feebly saline. There has been but a limited number of these analyzed, and it is not possible to tell or predict the value of their waters. In drilling for oil and gas many wells of salt have been found which carry large quantities of mineral. One lately finished is twenty-six hundred feet below the surface, or over fifteen hundred feet below sea level. It yields a salt water which contains large amounts of chlorides of calcium, sodium, magnesian, &c., also iodine and bromin. The chloride of lime makes it unfit for salt manufacture and the large amount of mineral makes it useless as a medicinal water except for baths. Other wells, which yield oil and salt water, are being utilized in the manufacture of salt for farm use as for stock and fertilizer.



HON. S. NEWTON PETTIS.

The rare spring in this country is the alkaline spring. Crawford county has its share of this kind of water, and no doubt many springs of this character, of more or less importance, will be found in the future.

Examinations of waters from several parts of our county have proven that sulphur springs are to be used in the near future for medical purposes.

We have neither space nor disposition to enter into details on this subject, but enough has been said to call the attention of our citizens to the facts which have been so long neglected. With such climatic advantages, such beautiful scenery, such pure water, such mineral water, and a little push and energy, Crawford county may have thousands of visitors every summer.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

### A Sketch of the Organization in Crawford County.

Of the early history of this order in our county very little at this time can be obtained by your correspondent, and as each local assembly has complete control of its own affairs, the same as a business firm, I am unable to give more than a passing notice.

Local Assembly, No. 2261 was founded in the city of Meadville, September 30, 1882, and chartered by the general assembly, October 5th 1882. The charter bears the names of some of our best and most competent workingment. After a struggle for life amid adverse circumstances this assembly lapsed about a year from the date of organization.

Meadville L. A. No. 6871 was founded April 28, 1886, and commenced work about the 16th of June. From the day of organization until this time, every effort for good made by this local has been successful. There has been no grand rush, as we learn of in other parts of the country, but a regular continuous growth, and prosperous outcome of all ventures.

Keystone L. A., No. 9815, was organized in the city of Meadville, March 14. 1887. This local has grown in numbers, perhaps not as fast as the senior assembly, but with regularity. Since its organization it has moved jointly with No. 6871, and has partaken of the same prosperity.

French Creek L. A., No. 10941, was organized in the city of Meadville, September 30th 1887. At the time of organization this local had a larger roll than any of its predecessors, and has had one continued line of prosperity. It has been the means of adding greatly to the prosperity of the other assemblies.

Meadville Preceptory, L. A., No. 300, dates its existence from near the time of the building of the Meadville Glass Works. This organization works entirely under the direction of L. A. 300, and the membership is confined to glassworkers. Although confined to one trade, they work jointly with and take a deep interest in the welfare of the whole order.

Ladies' Enterprise, L. A., No. —— was organized in this city, April 24, 1888. It is composed of a large number of ladies, who are enthusiastic in the good work they have undertaken.

These organizations, located in the city of Meadville, all occupy the same meeting place, with reading rooms and other accommodations attached, and having and exercising common right to the property for use, the whole being managed by a joint executive board.

### SPRINGBORO.

Springboro, L. A., No. 6534, was organized April 23, 1886. This local has been one of the most earnest, and has for a reward attained permanency, and still continues an upward course.

### TITUSVILLE.

Titusville, L. A., No. 6921, organized April 30, 1886, is the largest in numbers in this county, and the only one in the county regularly incorporated under the laws of the state. This local owns its own buildings, and is prosecuting the work of the order earnestly.

Coopers' Union, L. A., No. 8128, was organized in the city of Titusville, July 6, 1886, and was originally composed of members of the Coopers' Union. They, as a union, disbanded and became an assembly of the order. This assembly deserves well, for in prosecuting the work of the order it has no superior. Members are seldom out of employment, and when they are, the machinery is immediately put in motion to obtain it. It never fails, and there is nothing that will give more impetus to an assembly than this work.

### SPARTANSBURG.

Spartansburg, L. A., No. 8756, was organized September 24, 1886. This assembly has advanced steadily since organization, and is always on time.

Harvest, L. A., No. 9324, was organized December 25, 1886, at Lincolnville, and afterwards permission was obtained to change location to Riceville. The assembly received a backset before changing location, but since that time has steadily advanced. It seems that this assembly had a harder fight to maintain true temperance and sobriety than others, but being right, they have attained victory.

### HYDETOWN.

Hydetown, L. A., No. 9616, organized February 10, 1887, has steadily advanced in membership, and is living a complacent life.

### HAYFIELD.

Old Honesty, L. A., No. 10317, Hayfield, was organized June 4, 1887, and is the most enterprising and enthusiastic assembly for its membership and location in the county. No effort is spared in carrying on the work. A gradual increase in membership, and final co-operation, will win for Old Honesty deserving prosperity.

### CONNEAUT.

Conneaut Lake, L. A., No. 10431, was organized June 28, 1887. This assembly has been prosperous, and is growing fast. The work of education was begun in earnest, and nothing now can prevent success.

### TOWNVILLE.

Central, L. A., No. 10734, Townville, was organized September 10, 1887. We learn from this assembly that they have had a peaceful and safe journey so far, and a gradual increase in membership.

Local assemblies of the order can and do, in many instances, work for a time in secret, thus avoiding discussions and opposition, much of which at times will arise without reason or foundation, and to a new organization may prove detrimental; therefore, your correspondent, not having obtained special permission to give further information, will conclude this sketch with the hope that the good work may go on, and our county at large be the gainer in the end.

## FIRE LADDIES.

### A History of Our Fire Department, From Its Organization to the Present Time.

(BY C. M. BOUSH.)

By some of our oldest citizens living we are told that in the early days of Meadville every able bodied male inhabitant of the town was a fireman. The alarm being sounded, all rushed for their buckets and ran to the fire. Those who could afford it had leather buckets made for the purpose. At the fire a self-constituted chief formed the people in two lines, and the buckets were passed from hand to hand from the water supply to the foot of the ladder and up to the daring man who faced the heat and threw the water upon the devouring element. Then he dropped the empty buckets, which were caught by stout arms below, and, from hand to hand, went back to the water supply to be refilled. The work of throwing the water on the fire with buckets was soon found to be exceedingly hazardous and difficult. A public meeting was held and the people prepared a petition to the town council requesting them to provide machinery for that purpose; in pursuance whereof, the town council passed, on the 9th day of May, 1829, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it be expedient, and it is hereby ordained, that one or more fire engines be procured at the expense of the borough, and that John Dick and David Derickson be a committee to carry this resolution into effect; and that said committee be authorized and instructed to contract with some mechanic of the borough to make such a number of ladders and hooks, and of such quality and dimension as they may deem prudent

Two small hand engines were procured. They were operated by four or five men working at a crank on each side. They had no suction attachment and the water had to be poured into them. The machinery simply forced the water out and threw it upon the fire. The bucket brigade had still to furnish the supply. A few ladders and some hooks were also procured and the first fire department of Meadville was set on foot, but not through regularly organized companies. When a fire broke out everybody turned out and lent a helping hand. Some fell into line with the bucket brigade and some turned the cranks of the engines. From the peculiar mode of working these engines they were nicknamed "the coffee grinders." Officially they were known as the "Diligent" and the "Vigilant."

The first regular fire company was organized in August, 1838, after a petition signed by a large number of taxable inhabitants had been presented to the town council requesting the levy of a special tax for the aid of a fire company. The following named persons were found to be the organizers of the first fire company of Meadville:

David Dick, William Bemus, J. P. Cochran, Horace Cullum, S. A. Torbet, Simon P. Snyder, W. M. Logan, J. B. Hunter, John Carr, W. H. Davis, Richard Patch, Edward Stebbins, Cyrus Townsend, George Davis, Jr., Joseph Finney, W. W. Hope, J. H. Lewis, George Ramsdale, Joseph Morrison, Jr., H. L. Richmond, Samuel Andrews, A. F. Stewart, W. Davis, Jr., James Douglass, William Gill, Jr., Samuel Quail, Daniel O. Stafford, William Davis, John Dick, Joseph Vickers, Peter Jones, K. Davis, S. N. Callender, O. Hastings, A. M. Grimes, C. P. Cochran.

This company was named "The Meadville Fire Company." They adopted a constitution and by-laws which were presented to the town council, approved by it, and are found on the town records in book No. 1, page 250.

In 1839 a large hand engine with suction attachment was purchased from W. Platt & Co,, Waterford, N. Y., for the sum of $1,080.45, which was placed in charge of this first fire company. The same year an engine house (the first regular engine house in Meadville) was built on the southeast corner of the Academy lot on Centre street. A special tax (called the engine fund), was levied for several years to pay for this engine. In 1842 a suitable reel for hose to the new engine was obtained. There was also at that time another fire company called "The Apprentices' Vigilant Fire Company," which had the old small crank engines in charge. At some of the fires that occurred about that time the two companies got into little skirmishes, in consequence whereof, in February, 1844, the town council appointed General John Dick as chief engineer and Colonel Samuel Quail as assistant of both fire companies during their action at fires.

On January 11th, 1847, a public meeting of citizens of Meadville passed resolutions requesting the town council to purchase another large engine for additional protection against fire. At the same meeting some of the less progressive element proposed to re-establish the old bucket brigade, and requested council to enact a law for each property owner to furnish two leather buckets for use at fires. This request was tabled by the council, and a new engine was purchased of L. Button & Co., Watertown, N. Y., which was given in charge of a company organized by J. J. Douglass, C. W. Burton and others, called the "Rough and Ready Fire Engine Company." Wilmot Bartle, Esq., was the first captain of this company. The same year, 1847, the town council resolved to purchase 250 feet of hose and a hose-reel, and to build an engine house for said company. The engine house was not built till 1850. It was built on Mulberry alley, on the lot fronting on Chestnut street now occupied by H. Pierson as a meat market. In 1847 the town council also required the fire companies to elect a chief engineer and two assistant engineers, form a fire association, and adopt fire regulations subject to the approval of the council. This was, however, not done till in March, 1849 The first set of rules and regulations for the Meadville fire department are found in the town records, book II, under date of March 10th, 1849. Wilmot Bartle was elected chief engineer. His uniform consisted of a long tail frock coat made of scarlet-red woolen cloth, with two rows of large brass buttons, and a half-high block hat made of leather, painted scarlet-red, with a plate in front on which his title, "Chief Engineer," was displayed. The old Meadville Fire Engine Company changed its name to "The Cussewago Fire Engine Company," in 1847, when the Rough and Ready Fire Engine Company was formed.

In 1850 another new engine was purchased from L. Button & Co., Watertown, N. Y., named Cussewago No 2, and was given in charge of Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 1. J. D. Gill, Esq., was captain of the company at the time. This company was at the same time equipped with new hose and reel.

In August 1858, a new company was organized, named the Eagle Fire Company, No. 3, and the old Cussewago engine, the first suction engine bought by the council in 1839, given into their charge. In 1861, the Cussewago Company ceased to exist, and the Cussewago engine No. 2 and all the apparatus thereto belonging was given in charge of Eagle Company No. 3, which, however, soon adopted the name of Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 1. C. M. Boush, Esq., organized this company, and was captain of it eleven years. This company was kept up continually for eighteen years, at a membership of 80 to 90 able bodied men, and was the only company ready for service at the big fire in November 1865, which destroyed eight store rooms on the west side of Water street, from Dock street south to a private alley. This fire seemed to be a warning to our town fathers, and convinced them of the fact that the town needed some power to furnish protection against destruction by fire, of more endurance than human muscle. At once the council resolved, upon a motion presented by John Porter, then a member of the council, to purchase a steam fire engine and to procure a thorough re-organization of the fire department.

In a few months after that the town had an efficient well organized fire department. J. D. Gill, Esq., was appointed chief engineer and James Hazlet and P. A. Affantranger assistants. The department was equipped with a new first class rotary steam engine, and with it were connected two hose companies, Taylor Hose No. 1, and Hope Hose No. 2. A thousand feet of new hose were procured. Also a hook and ladder company was organized and fully equipped with the necessary apparatus. Hand engine company, Cussewago No 1, was in excellent condition, and had a hose company connected with it.

The Rough and Ready hand engine company No. 2, was re-organized and fully equipped in connection with a hose company attached thereto. Also a volunteer fire police of 40 men was organized, which was an original idea, first realized in this town, and afterwards adopted by numerous towns all over the United States. From that time on to this date Meadville holds the reputation of having the best volunteer fire department within a hundred miles.

The A. & G. W. R. R. company also had a hand fire engine which they kept near their depot and shops, and it was worked by their employes. In 1871 the Torrent Fire Engine Company was organized, and the railroad company gave their hand engine in charge of said company. An engine house was built for this company on State street, and the company were equipped with the necessary hose and reel. New engine houses were built of brick for all the machinery and apparatus, except the Taylor hose, which was housed by the railroad company near the depot. The apparatus of the Hook and Ladder, Hope hose, and the Fire Police, and also the steamer, were placed on the first floor of the city building. For the Cussewago, No. 1, a brick house was built on Center street, and for the Rough and Ready, No. 2, a brick house was built on Market street.

In 1867-68 a number of cisterns were constructed throughout the town to furnish the water supply for the fire engines, but this supply proved to be inefficient. In some instances the cisterns were entirely worthless, and the question of water supply was much agitated, until in 1875 the Meadville Water Company was organized, which entered into a contract with the city authorities to construct water works and to supply the city with water for fire purposes by hydrants and fire plugs. The water works proved a success, so far as a proper supply for fire purposes was concerned. All the pressure needed to throw the water upon the highest building in the city is obtained at the fire plugs and no engine is needed within the city limits to force the water through the hose.

In December 1875, the hand engines were set aside and afterwards sold, and the companies formed into hose companies. Two new hose companies were also formed, so that the fire department then consisted of Steamer J. D. Gill, No. 1. Keystone Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1. Taylor Hose Co., near depot, No. 1. Hope Hose Co., Fourth ward, No. 2. Cussewago Hose Co., First ward, No. 3. Empire Hose Co., Fourth ward, No. 4. S. B. Dick Hose Co., Second ward No. 5. M. P. Davis Hose Co., Third ward, No. 6. Independent Fire Police Co., No. 1. Delamater Coffee Engine Co., No. 1.

From that time the fire department of Meadville remained in excellent condition and went on in a regular way with only the usual variations of an occasional fire, which at no time had a chance to get much headway in Meadville.

The annual fire parades and inspections were regular gala days for Meadville, and afforded much amusement for the firemen and the citizens generally. In olden times, prior to 1860, the fire companies generally had their parades on the fourth of July, sometimes in connection with other organizations or a general citizens' march through town, which was followed by a dinner or banquet in some grove, and general athletic sports. After the organization of the fire department in 1865, they had their public parades in connection with the annual inspection of the department by the mayor and city council, on which occasions fire companies from abroad took part in the parade. Some of these parades were magnificent affairs, consisting of 800 to 1,000 men in line, with their apparatus richly decorated with flowers by the ladies of the town. The parades were generally followed by a grand banquet, prepared by the citizens and served by the ladies, and a ball in the evening.

### ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Following is a complete list of the chief engineers of the Fire Department and their assistants, from its organization up to the present time:

1844—General John Dick, chief; Colonel Samuel Quail, first assistant.

1849—Wilmot Bartle, chief; Hiram Bets, first assistant.

1866—J. D. Gill, chief; first assistant, James Hazlet; second assistant, P. A. Affantranger.

1868—L. H. Sherwood, chief; first assistant, James Hazlet; second assistant, P. A. Affantranger.

1869—J. D. Gill, chief; James Hazlet, first assistant; P. A. Affantranger, second assistant.

1872—M. P. Davis, chief; James Hazlet, first assistant; J. M. Clark, second assistant.

1873—John M. Clark, chief; George Sidler, first assistant.

1874—John M. Clark, chief; W. H. Rose, first assistant; T. J. Doyle, second assistant.

1875—John M. Clark, chief; W. H. Rose, first assistant; T. J. Doyle, second assistant.

1876—H. L. Richmond, Jr., chief; L. B. Michel, first assistant; Joseph Mason, second assistant.

1877—H. L. Richmond, Jr., chief; W. R. Bennett, first assistant; John C. Anderson, second assistant.

1878—H. L. Richmond, Jr., chief; James McLaughlin, first assistant; Frank A. Striffler, second assistant.

1879—William A. Logan, chief; James McLaughlin, first assistant; Frank A. Striffler, second assistant.

1880—William A. Logan, chief; James McLaughlin, first assistant; Frank A. Striffler, second assistant.

1881—Frank A. Striffler, chief; Louis Day, first assistant; John A. Barker, second assistant.

1882—John M. Clark, chief; William Brown, first assistant; George Sidler, second assistant.

1883—John M. Clark, chief; James Roddick, first assistant; G. W. Burnett, second assistant.

1884—Win S. Rose, chief; James Kiernan, first assistant; George H Larkins, second assistant.

1885—James W. Curry, chief; Frank C. Baker, first assistant; C. C. McCoy, second assistant.

1886—James W. Curry, chief; E. P. Welsh, first assistant; J. J. Foley, second assistant.

1887—James W. Curry, chief; J. J. Foley, first assistant; G. V. Dreutlein, second assistant.

1888—H. S. Phillips, chief; G. V. Dreutlein, first assistant; Andrew Mullrainy, second assistant.

Harry M. Evans is secretary at present.

### CAPTAINS, FOREMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

General John Dick and Mr. John McFarland were the leaders in the Meadville Fire Engine Company No. 1 from 1839 to 1847. In 1847 James D. Gill was elected captain and Major D. V. Derickson first lieutenant. That year the company adopted the name of Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 1. About 1852 Major D. V. Derickson was elected captain and Thomas Stebbins first lieutenant. A year or two after Thomas Stebbins was elected captain, and in 1861 the company dissolved. In 1861 the Eagle Fire Engine Company No. 3, which was organized in 1858, became to be Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 1, and C. M. Bonsh captain and H. Oster, first lieutenant of No. 3 became the officers of No. 1, and remained until 1869. In 1869 Henry Oster was elected foreman and Martin Kuppler assistant.

1873—Martin Kuppler, foreman; F. Schadley, assistant.

1874—F. Schadley, foreman; F. Ridenour, assistant.

1875—F. Schadley, foreman; Frank Beltz, assistant.

1876—Frank Beltz, foreman; Nick Hessler, assistant.

1877—This company adopted the name of J. M. Clark Hose Company No. 3, Frank Beltz, foreman; Peter Linen, assistant.

1878—Henry Oster, foreman; Balth Kuhn, assistant.

1879—Henry Oster, foreman; John Bark, assistant.

1880—Henry Oster, foreman; John Bark, assistant.

1881—Henry Oster, foreman; John Bark, assistant.

1882—Peter Oster, Jr., foreman; Frank Oster, assistant.

1883 – Peter Oster, Jr., foreman; Frank Oster, assistant.

1884—The company was named J. F. Dorrance Hose Company No. 4, George Dreutlein, foreman; A. Martin, assistant.

1885—George Dreutlein, foreman; A. Martin, assistant.

1886—George Dreutlein, foreman; Dell Ferris, assistant.

1887—Charles Devore, foreman; Michael Schrubb, assistant.

Dissolved November, 1887.

### ROUGH AND READY COMPANY.

1847—William Bartle, captain; H. Cullum, 1st lieutenant.

1848—Wilmot Bartle, captain; S. B. Derickson, 1st lieutenant.

1849—S. B. Derickson, captain; John M. Osburn, 1st lieutenant.

1850—S. B. Derickson, captain; J. J. Shryock, 1st lieutenant.

1851—S. B. Derickson, captain; J. J. Shryock, 1st lieutenant.

1852-3-4—Wilmot Bartle, captain; Henry Hartman, 1st lieutenant.

1856 7—Wilmot Bartle, captain; James Hazlett, 1st lieutenant.

1858-62—James Hazlett, captain; Henry Hartman, 1st lieutenant. No organization 1863-4 5-6.

1867—Edward Pentz, foreman; J. McMullen, 1st assistant.

1868-9—Edward Pentz, foreman; Jas. Shartle, 1st assistant.

1870—Edward Cushin, foreman; George Harpsh, 1st assistant.

1871—Edward Cushin foreman; Jas. Shartle, 1st assistant.

1872—James Larkins, foreman; William McFadden, 1st assistant.

1873 Geo. Harpst, foreman; J. D. Sweeney, 1st assistant.

1874—J. D. Sweeney, foreman; John Mattocks, 1st assistant.

Title changed to Empire Hose Company No. 4.

1875—Joseph Masson, foreman; John. Larkins, assistant.

1876—William Eggleston, foreman; William Yates, assistant.

1877—E. C. Balizet, foreman; I. G. Meyers, assistant.

Title changed to H. L. Richmond Hose Company No. 4.

1878—E. C. Balizet, foreman; S. C. Derby, assistant.

1879—W. C. McFadden, foreman; Samuel Schissler, assistant.

1880—Louis Day, foreman; Samuel Schissler, assistant.

1881—Henry Dreutlein, foreman; W. Worley, assistant.

1882—Henry See, foreman; John Herrnka, assistant.

1883—Henry See, foreman; Martin Bell, assistant.

1884—Henry See, foreman; Joseph Stewart, assistant.

1885—John H. Stine, foreman; Frank Hannen, assistant.

1886—J. H. Stine, foreman; John Housnick, assistant.

Dissolved.

### EAGLE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3

Was organized in 1853. C. M. Boush was captain and Henry Oster was 1st lieutenant of it from the organization of the company to 1861, when this company was placed in charge of Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 2, and the apparatus pertaining thereto, and adopted the name of Cussewago Fire Engine Company No. 1.

### TORRENT FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3

Was organized in 1871, and was located on State street, Second ward.

1871—George Roland, foreman; Geo. Sidler, 1st assistant.

1872—George Roland, foreman; J. N. McCoy, 1st assistant.

1873—George Sidler, foreman; T. B. Stewart, 1st assistant.

1874—Henry Stewart, foreman; Norman Ellsworth, 1st assistant.

1875—Norman Ellsworth, foreman; R. B. Kightlinger, 1st assistant.

Dissolved with the close of 1875.

### KEYSTONE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1

Was organized in 1865.

1865-6—Thomas A. Stebbins, foreman; Thos. McFarland, 1st assistant.

1867—Thomas R. Cowell, foreman; George Carr, 1st assistant.

1868—Thomas R. Cowell, foreman; M. P. Davis, 1st assistant.

1869—Thomas R. Cowell, foreman; M. P. Davis, 1st assistant.

1870—M. P. Davis, foreman; J. W. Curry, 1st assistant

1871—J. W. Curry, foreman; T. J. Doyle, 1st assistant.

1872—T. J. Doyle, foreman; Chas. Blystone, 1st assistant.

1873—L. L. Lord, foreman; John A. Carr, 1st assistant.

1874—John A. Carr, foreman; Frank Curry, 1st assistant.

1875—James McLaughlin, foreman; Charles Blystone, 1st assistant.

1876—James McLaughlin, foreman; G. W. Burnett, 1st assistant.

1877—James McLaughlin, foreman; G. W. Burnett, 1st assistant.

1878—G. W. Burnett, foreman; Frank Porter, 1st assistant.

1879—A. P. Reisinger, foreman; John Martin, 1st assistant.

1880—Sim Green, foreman; J. A. Barker, 1st assistant.

1881—Sim Green, foreman; Joseph Martin, 1st assistant.

1882—John Miles, foreman; G. W. Burnett, 1st assistant.

1883—F. A. Miles, foreman; D. Ferris, 1st assistant.

1884—Edward Welsh, foreman; Mat Clark, 1st assistant.

1885—Ed. Welsh, foreman; C. Shell, 1st assistant.

1886—C. Shell, foreman; A. J Zimmer, 1st assistant.

1887—P. J. Moffit and James Kearnan, foremen; F. L. Seaman and Arthur Brown, 1st assistants.

1888—F. L. Seaman, foreman; Chas. Frobie, 1st assistant.

### TAYLOR HOSE COMPANY NO. 1

Was organized December 23, 1865.

1866—G. H. Hepburn, foreman; H. H. Metcalf, 1st assistant. These officers served for several years. The company was re-organized in

1872—W. H. Rose, foreman; W. H. Herbert, 1st assistant.

1873—W. H. Rose, foreman; A. McLarren, 1st assistant.

1874—F. Braymer, foreman; M. C. Kaufman, 1st assistant.

1875-6—J. C. Anderson, foreman; Anson Beatty, 1st assistant.

1877-8—Henry See, foreman; W. F. Meadows, 1st assistant.

1879—William Welsh, foreman; W. B. Steele, 1st assistant.

1880—William Welsh, foreman; Fred Boyersmith, 1st assistant.

1881—Henry See, foreman; Fred Boyersmith, 1st assistant.

1882—Wesley E. Michels, foreman; Edward Welsh, 1st assistant.

1883—Oscar Hartman, foreman; H. Boyersmith, 1st assistant.

1884—Oscar Hartman, foreman; Geo. Larkins, 1st assistant.

1885—Oscar Hartman, foreman; J. Foley, 1st assistant.

1886—George Larkins, foreman; John Coburn, 1st assistant.

1887—John Coburn and Patrick Shehan, foremen; A. Mulrainey, 1st assistant.

1888—Ed. Eiler, foreman; George Schreiber, 1st assistant.

John Farnicorn is secretary at present.

### HOPE HOSE COMPANY NO. 2

Was organized February 19, 1866.

1866—William Babington, foreman; D. G. Shryock, 1st assistant.

1867—William Babington, foreman; G. L. Mahoney, 1st assistant.

1868—G. L. Mahoney, foreman; James E. McFarland, jr., 1st assistant.

1870-1—James E. McFarland, foreman; Malcolm McFarland, 1st assistant.

1872—M. L. Bauslough, foreman; W. R. Gill, 1st assistant.

1873-4-5—W. R. Gill, foreman; W. A. Logan, 1st assistant.

1876—W. R. Gill, foreman; J. S. Brekenridge, 1st assistant.

1877—Otto Kohler, foreman; James Kline, 1st assistant.

1878—Charles Colt, foreman; J. G. Lindeman, 1st assistant.

1879—W. A. Logan, foreman; Otto Kohler, 1st assistant.

1880—Otto Kohler, foreman; James Cummings, 1st assistant.

1881-2—Otto Kohler, foreman; Chas. Chamberlain, 1st assistant.

1883-4—W. H. Gaskill, foreman; F. C. Baker, 1st assistant.

1885—W. H. Gaskill, foreman; J. Elmer Pratt, 1st assistant.

1886—F. C. Baker, foreman; E. C. Seavy, 1st assistant.

1887—H. S. Phillips, foreman; F. S. Prenatt, 1st assistant.

1888—H. S. Phillips, foreman; F. C. Baker, There are 44 men in active service. E. S. Knapp is secretary at present.

### S. B. DICK HOSE COMPANY NO. 5

Was organized December 5, 1875, and was located on State street, Second ward.

1876—W. R. Bennett, foreman; John B. Brawley, 1st assistant.

1877—R. B. Kightlinger, foreman; Daniel Steffon, 1st assistant.

1878—W. S. Wright, foreman; L. W. Phillips, 1st assistant.

1879—W. H. Brown, foreman; John Onslow, 1st assistant.

1880—W. A. Brown, foreman; John Reitze, 1st assistant.

1881—H. A. Sidler, foreman; John Reitze, 1st assistant.

1882—Wm. S. Rose, foreman: W. E. Jones, 1st assistant.

1883—W. A. Boyles, foreman; Frank Schats, 1st assistant.

1884—W. M. Hines, foreman; W. E. Jones, 1st assistant.

1885—W. A. Boyles, foreman; O. A. Oakes, 1st assistant.

1886—O. A. Oakes, foreman; H. E. Dickson, 1st assistant.

1887—H. C. Mechtersheimer, foreman; H. E. Dickson, 1st assistant.

1888—H. E. Dickson, foreman; A. W. Morrison, 1st assistant

J. Remler is secretary at present.

### M. P. DAVIS HOSE COMPANY NO. 6

Was organized in December, 1875.

1876-7—James W. Curry, foreman; W. C. McFadden, 1st assistant.

1878-9—James W. Curry, foreman; Frank Striffler, 1st assistant.

1880—James W. Curry, foreman; Charles Wahl, 1st assistant.

1881—James W. Curry, foreman; Henry Keim, 1st assistant.

1882—Charles Wahl, foreman; Adam Werley, 1st assistant.

1883—Adam Werley, foreman; Daniel Nash, 1st assistant.

1884—Adam Werley, foreman; Peter Kebort, 1st assistant.

1885—Adam Werley, foreman; A. J. Deutsch, 1st assistant.

1886—A. J. Deutsch, foreman; Chas. Schiel, 1st assistant.

1887—Joseph Deutsch, foreman; Frank Guenther, 1st assistant.

1888—John Schadley, foreman; Jacob Marhoefer, 1st assistant.

### OUR COFFEE COMPANY.

This company was organized in the fall of 1874 with F. M. Braymer captain, and Joseph Allen, lieutenant. The company received their apparatus in the spring, 1875. Hon. G. B. Delamater was the largest contributor to work, procuring the apparatus and the company was named "G. B. Delamater Coffee Company." Its object is to furnish to the firemen hot coffee to drink while actively engaged in the service. The members were generally young men from 16 to 20 years of age and from this company the ranks of the Hose companies were generally filled up, especially Taylor Hose No. 1 and Hope Hose No. 2. In September, 1883, the members of the Coffee company took a hold of the apparatus of Taylor Hose Co. No. 1, and re-organized that company and younger men stepped in and re-organized the Coffee company under the name of "Our Coffee Company." Its officers were:

1884—E. T. Lashells, captain; Harry Morris, lieutenant.

1885—Daniel Fowler, captain; William Miller, lieutenant.

1886—Frank Weber, captain; Julius Reefer, lieutenant.

1887—Frank Weber, captain; N. C. McLaughlin, lieutenant.

1888—Harry M Evans, captain; Arthur H. Smith, lieutenant.

The company is now named Henry C. Johnson Coffee Company No. 1, and occupies the engine house in the first ward on Centre street. Harry E. Brown is secretary at present.

### THE INDEPENDENT FIRE POLICE

was organized in December, 1865. Mr. William Gill was the first captain. He acted in that capacity for several years. F. B. Porter was his successor.

1874—C. T. Shaw, captain; G. W. Adams, 1st lieutenant.

1875—G. W. Adams, captain; Charles Blystone, 1st lieutenant.

1876—Cyrus Harper, captain; D. R. Coder, 1st lieutenant.

1877—D. V. Derickson, captain; D. R. Coder, 1st lieutenant.

1878—D. R. Coder, captain; M. S. Cooper, 1st lieutenant.

1879-80—Myron S. Cooper, captain; F. E. Wilson, 1st lieutenant.

1881-2—D. H. Boyd, captain; James Wright, 1st lieutenant.

1883 4—D. H. Boyd, captain; T. B. Stewart, 1st lieutenant.

1885 D. H. Boyd, captain; John Ridle, 1st lieutenant.

1886—D. H. Boyd, captain; C. C. Thompson, 1st lieutenant.

1887—D. H. Boyd, captain; Henry Oster, 1st lieutenant.

### N. Y., P. & O. HOSE COMPANY

was organized July 7th, 1885, with a membership of twenty-five, for the protection principally of the property of the railroad company. In

1885—Dick Griffeth, foreman; F. B. Smith, 1st assistant.

1886—W. C. McKenzie, foreman; J. Hainen, 1st assistant.

1887—Joseph Hainen, foreman; M. J. Ogden, 1st assistant.

1888—Andrew Maxwell, foreman; H. Van Riper, 1st assistant.

R. G. Moore is secretary at present.

## THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

(BY CYRUS SEE, D. D. S.)

The Royal Arcanum was organized under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts at Boston, June 23rd 1877, with nine members in the Supreme Council. The objects of the order, are—1st. To unite fraternally all white men of sound bodily health, and good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and between twenty-one and fifty-five years of age.

2d. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

3d. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; also to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.

4th. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

5th. To establish a Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars shall be paid to his family or those dependent on him, as he may direct.

The general management is vested in the Supreme Council, which meets annually at such places as shall by vote be determined. This body makes the laws necessary for the government of the order, and in fact is its supreme authority. Grand councils are organized in the states, territories and Canadas, which have charge of the growth and welfare of the order in their respective jurisdictions. Subordinate councils are organized wherever desired, except in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and that portion of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river, also that portion of south-eastern Georgia bordering on the Atlantic, including in the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden.

The councils that have been instituted in the territory just mentioned are each limited and restricted in their membership, and all other councils of the order are prohibited from receiving the application of any person residing in the aforesaid territory.

The wisdom of these restrictions in certain states will be seen when it is understood that the widows and orphans' benefit fund is sustained by assessments on the membership as often as needed; there being but one assessment jurisdiction. In this way the membership in the more healthful localities are not called upon to support the order in states where the death rate averages much higher.

The assessment plan is what is now known as the graded level (original, however, with the Royal Arcanum). The rate is based on the age of the applicant; so that if each member lives out his allotted time, each would contribute same amount to the widows and orphans' benefit fund.

The order is now about eleven years old, and its membership numbers over 82,000. During these eleven years it has received and disbursed among the beneficiaries of its deceased members over $9,000,000.00, and yet no member has been burdened with assessments, the highest number paid in any one year being fourteen and the annual average less than ten. As soon as the Supreme Council was organized, deputies were sent out to plant the order in the different states, territories and Canada, and in no state is there a greater interest taken or more loyalty shown to the order than in Pennsylvania. Her membership consists of one hundred and seventy-seven subordinate councils, with ten thousand members, exceeded only by Massachusetts and New York. Five of these subordinate councils with a membership of four hundred and eighty, are located in Crawford county. To Meadville belongs the honor of organizing the fourth council in the state, and the 78th in the order, to wit: Meadville Council No. 78. It was instituted April 16th, 1878, with ten charter members. This council now numbers one hundred and sixty members, and meets in Arcanum hall, Phœnix Block, on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Titusville Council No. 109 was instituted June 18th 1878, with twenty-one charter members. Its membership is now seventy-two. It meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month.

Success Council No. 194 is located at Spartansburg, and was instituted November 15th 1878, with a charter membership of twenty. Its present membership is thirty-nine. It meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month.

French Creek Council No. 325, located at Meadville, was instituted April 23rd 1879, with twenty five charter members. Its present membership is one hundred and eighty. It meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Arcanum hall. This hall, of which it is the proprietor, is on the second floor of the Phœnix block, is handsomely furnished, and is in every way a desirable place for lodge meetings

Linesville Council No. 560 was instituted February 4th 1881, with twenty-three charter members, and now has a membership of forty-nine. It meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

These councils are all in a flourishing condition, and are composed of the best citizens of their respective localities.

While the Royal Arcanum is beneficial, it is also fraternal, for it is founded upon virtue, mercy and charity. Time and space permit me to speak only in a general way of the many instances wherein the burdens and sorrows of a member or member's family have been lifted and borne, so far as in their power, by the brothers in the order. When the family ties have been severed and the one on whom dependence was placed for the maintenance of home has answered the final summons and crossed the silent river, the way is made clear to finish paying for the home or to educate the children or at least to make life s burdens lighter by the financial assistance that the order affords; and that which is true of the Royal Arcanum is true of kindred organizations.

## OUR FAMOUS BAND.

### Sketch of the Northwestern Band and Orchestra, of Meadville.

This celebrated band was organized in 1868, with a State charter, under the name of the Silver Cornet Band of Meadville. The first teacher was O. B. Young, who taught for about six months. The next teacher was Prof. F. P. Boynton, who was director until 1881, except two years, when A. D. Ellis and Otto Van Olker respectively had charge. For two years the band belonged to the State Militia. About 1876 the name was changed to the "Northwestern Band." Luc Houze took charge of the band in 1882, and in the spring of 1884 was succeeded by Mr. L. W. Sabin, formerly of Reeves' celebrated band of Providence, R. I. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Sabin retired, and Mr. Fred B. Nichols became director, which position he fills at the present time. The band owes its continued existence to Mr. L. A. Leberman and Mr. L. L. Lord more than to any other individuals. For over fifteen years the former acted as president of the organization. The following is the membership of the Northwestern band, the first ten constituting the Northwestern Orchestra. Fred B. Nichols, Director; L. L. Lord, John A. McNiel, John N. Browning, Elmer Bush, Conrad Fisher, Jr., A. W. McCoy, W. B. McNeil, George Wilkins, John Ross, L. A. Leberman, Jacob Snyder, Albert Burkhardt, James Colgrove, John Marley, Alva Johnson, Charles Miller, Frank Fellows, Thomas Dennis; H. S. Phillips, Drum Major.

### THE NORTHWESTERN ORCHESTRA.

In 1878 the Northwestern Orchestra was organized with Mr. Fred B. Nichols as leader, its members being nearly all members of the Northwestern Band. This orchestra is one of the very finest in the State. In addition to its regular engagements at the Academy of Music, it has all the work it can attend to, being called upon from various points in Northwestern Pennsylvania, in New York State and Ohio. To show the popularity of this orchestra, it may be stated that in June of last year it filled thirty two engagements at various places. In the summer season also the orchestra is kept busy. It has filled six season engagements at Chautauqua lake, four of them being at the Assembly grounds, and for the past two seasons has played at the Cassadaga, N. Y., spiritualist camp ground, where it is also under engagement to play the coming season.

Mr. Fred B. Nichols, the present leader of the band and orchestra, is a pupil of the celebrated violinist, Jacobson, of Cincinnati. Under his leadership the band is working steadily toward the highest musical ideals. Its reputation for dealing with the highest grade of music is being enhanced, and it is now studying the classical works of composers like Wagner, Mozart, Rossini and Verdi. Mr. Nichols is professor of the violin in the Meadville Conservatory of Music, and his high proficiency on this instrument is so well known as to need no praise.

The Northwestern Band and Orchestra have been engaged by the Centennial Executive Committee to furnish music during the celebration.

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## THE CONNEAUT LAKE ICE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

### Its Successful Career—The Extent of its Business—Out-look for the Future—Etc.

In August, 1880, there was quietly formed in Meadville a company of capitalists under the name of the Conneaut Lake Ice Company, with the following officers: President, D. G. Shryock; secretary and treasurer, W. S. McGunnegle; manager, D S. Richmond; board of directors, D. G. Shryock, G. W. Delamater, W. W. Reed, Erie, J. D. Gill, W. S. McGunnegle, and D. S. Richmond.

This company represents $1,500,000, at least, of capital, and are at present owners of about 1,500 acres of land surrounding Conneaut Lake.

We learn by consulting the records that this land was originally bought of John S. Richards by D. S. Richmond, of this city. The deed conveys all the land embraced between the present water line of the lake and the high water mark of the same when it was at its highest, before the cutting of the dike. Commencing at Evansburg, this includes all the land on the north side of the road, and that on the east side of the lake up to high-water mark, along the margin of the lake to Power's line, and then a strip six rods wide round the lake to the place of beginning. This Mr. Richmond bought and transferred to the Conneaut Lake Ice Company (limited). The late decision of the Supreme Court confirms the title, and it seems to be a good time to congratulate Crawford county people that the control of the ice business on Conneaut remains in the hands of home parties. We are informed, however, that the Meadville parties were only about twenty-four hours ahead of Cleveland and Pittsburg capital, which was on the point of buying the lake for ice purposes, and in foreign hands we hardly think the interests of the lake would have fared so well as they will in the hands of home people. It was by the shrewd management and business tact of Mr. D. S. Richmond that matters came out as they did.

### CAPACITY OF THE ICE HOUSES.

The Ice Company at once began the erection of ice houses, and last winter employed one hundred and eighty-five men in housing the magnificent crystals which, with the aid of the most improved machinery, they cut from the bosom of the limpid lake as she lay sleeping in the embrace of the Ice King. The houses erected at present afford a capacity of storing 52,000 tons. There is no doubt that in the near future the company will handle upwards of 100,000 tons of ice annually.

There never was a better body of water from which to gather a rare quality of pure ice. The lake lies far inland, away from contamination from rivers that run by large towns; is fed from springs of the clearest water, and is in every respect unequaled for the purpose of furnishing ice. The ice houses of the company are located on the Meadville branch of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and thus a cheap and direct transportation is given to southern markets.

### GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

The magnitude to which the operations of this company may grow are, of course, unknown, but sufficient is already established to guarantee that they will give employment to a small army of men and teams during the ice making season. To the neighborhood around the lake, therefore, this means business and consequent prosperity, and the section that has been sleeping for a decade will awaken to a new and stirring life. It is no small thing to have $1,500,000 sending its influence in cash throughout a neighborhood.

There have been fears expressed that the Conneaut Lake Ice Company was to be a monopoly; that they were to control the hunting, fishing, pleasure boating, picnicking, etc., with an iron hand. So far, indeed, are the company from such intent, that they propose to add everything in their power to the attractions of the lake as a summer resort. They will encourage by every means in their power any movement which will give the lake a name and fame at home and abroad. We have it from one who ought to know, that the company will, as soon as possible, rid the lake of the voracious gar-fishes which now abound there, and stock the waters abundantly with all the higher grades of edible fish. The only thing which the Conneaut Lake Ice Company want to control is the shipment of Conneaut lake ice. Of ice for domestic use, they have no desire to deprive anyone.

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## GERMAN SOCIETIES.

### Description of Meadville's Various German Orders, Benevolent and Social.

### GERMAN BROTHERHOOD.

The oldest German society in Meadville is the so called "Deutsche Brueder Verein" (German Brotherhood). It was founded the 26th of July, 1859. It is independent, and does not belong to any particular order. Its object is to take care of the sick and also to defray the funeral expenses of the deceased members. The founders and first officers were:

A. Newham, president; N. Dudenhoeffer, vice-president; C. M. Boush, secretary; John Rize, treasurer; M. Schmidt, Daniel Roschi, Con. Dieter, trustees. The society has at present only twenty nine members, with a capital fund of $850.

### ALLEMANNIA LODGE.

Allemannia Lodge No. 116, D. O. H. is a subordinate lodge of the German Order Harugari. This order has lodges all over the United States. The order dates back as far as Herrman, the Cherusker's time. Harugari is an old German word, and means "Inhabitant of the Forest." The object of the order is benevolent. The Allemannia Lodge in Meadville was founded September 11th 1865. The first officers and founders were: Albert Schmidt, Ex. B.; Ad. Wagner, O. B.; Ad. Oster, U. B.; S. Striffler, secretary; Jacob Heckmann, finanz secretary; Jacob Gebhardt, treasurer. The lodge meets regular every Monday evening in Bett's block on Water street and has at present forty members. All transactions are in the German language.

### HERRMAN LODGE.

Herrman Lodge No. 83, A. O. U. W., was founded the 23rd of October, 1874. Its founders and first officers were: Ad. Wagner, ex-M. W.; C. M. Boush, M. W.; Joseph Konrad, foreman; Fr. Moessner, overseer; John Mechtesheimer, guide; G. Delp, secretary; M. Fischer, finanz secretary: Jacob Vollmer, treasurer; Dr. L. A. Garver, J. Conrad, A. Wagner, trustees. The lodge meets every Friday evening in the Shryock block, and has at present eighty-eight good standing members. All transactions are in German language.

### GERMAN SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

Germania Maenner Chor, (singing society) was founded in October, 1868. The founders were Henry Sartorius, Albert Schmidt, Henry Schweizer, Jacob Heckmann, Anton Stehr, Henry Fender and Charles Faber. The first officers were: H. Sartorius, president; Geo. Rupp, vice president; Julius Heffner, secretary; Albert Schmidt, finanz secretary; M. Keener, treasurer. The first musical director, L Winter, teacher at the German Catholic school. Object of the society is the cultivation of German singing, especially German male chorus, preservation of the German language, manners and costumes. In order to accomplish this, the society arranges, for its members and their families, concerts, dramatic entertainments, lectures and dancing diversions. The members first met in a building near the old canal known as the "old iron clad." From there they moved into the third story of Porter's block on Water street, and in 1871 first occupied their present quarters in Shryock block. This society can truthfully boast of possessing the finest furnished and equipped rooms of any society in Meadville. The main hall, which is beautifully frescoed, contains a stage, completely furnished with all sceneries and curtains. Besides this, the society has a library, containing the latest publications in literature, illustrated and scientific works. The society meets every Tuesday evening for singing rehearsals. The membership, which encludes not only Germans, but also a great many of our best American citizens, is at present one hundred and forty.

The Harmonie Singing Society was founded on the 23rd of April, 1880. The object of this society is the very same as that of the Germania, the only difference between these two societies being that the Harmonie will admit nobody to membership who cannot speak German. The first officers and founders were: S. Striffler, president; A. E. Schmidt, vice-president; Ed. Engel, secretary; B Beyerschmidt, finance secretary; Frank Shadley, treasurer. H. Sartorius, N. Dudenhoeffer, L. Michael, trustees. The society has its regular singing rehearsals and meeting rooms in Derst's block, on Water street, and has at present eighty members.

### ST. JOHN SOCIETY.

This society was founded by the German Catholics in Meadville, in February, 1869. First president, Lorenz Hasler; first secretary, Mike Hasler. The society is independent of any order, and its object is to support its members in case of sickness. Meetings every second Sunday in the month. Membership at present, eighty-five.

# OUR BOYS IN BLUE.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Soldier Life, in Camp and on the March.
Wild Rides and Heroic Charges.
Crawford's Crown of Glory.

## THE ALLEGHENY COLLEGE VOLUNTEERS, 10th P. R. V. C.

A Narrative of the Brave Deeds of the College Boys in the War.

(BY CAPT. E. H. HENDERSON.)

When the breaking out of the rebellion awoke the martial spirit of the North, volunteers were ready on every hand to respond to the president's call for troops for ninety days' service, and the quota of Pennsylvania (fourteen regiments) was soon filled.

There were many companies organized throughout the state, that could not be accepted under this call, and on the 15th of May, 1861, the legislature passed an act providing for the organization of a Reserve Corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. Of this body of troops, the Allegheny College Volunteers, a company organized at the college and composed of students, school masters and and farmer boys, became a part. It was the first company of three years' men sent out from the county. The officers were: Captain, Ira Ayer, jr.; first lieutenant, Sion B. Smith; second lieutenant, Oscar Hennig. They were ordered to report at Camp Wilkins in Pittsburg. Meadville had no railroad connections at that time, and on the evening of the fifth of June, after partaking of a banquet on the college green, the Volunteers took passage on a canal boat which had been placed at their disposal, and followed by the prayers and good wishes of the citizens, started on the journey which to many of them was the way to death.

Though not a rapid mode of traveling, it proved to be a sure one, and in due course of time the destination was reached. This march by canal boat was something of a triumphal one. At every town along the route the people turned out in full force and greeted the embryo soldiers with cheers and patriotic songs, and many tears were shed by matron and maiden as they bade adieu to the fair young fellows whom they had never seen before and would never see again.

At Camp Wilkins, which was on the fair ground in the upper part of Pittsburg, many other companies were assembled, and in the latter part of June the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps was formed, with John S. McCalmont (now Commissioner of Customs) colonel; James T. Kirk, lieutenant colonel, and Harrison Allen, major.

From this time on the Allegheny College Volunteers were known as company "I." On the 18th of July the regiment started for Cumberland, Maryland, but while at Boiling Springs, a few miles from Hopewell, orders were received to countermarch and report at Harrisburg. Here, on the 21st of July, 1861, the day on which the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought, the Tenth was mustered into the United States service for "three years or during the war." On the night of the 22d it went by rail to Baltimore, and on the evening of the 23d marched through the city with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed. On the 24th the regiment went to Washington and encamped about a mile east of the capitol. The next move was to Tenallytown, a few miles north of Georgetown, where the division commanded by General McCall was organized into three brigades commanded by Reynolds, Meade and Ord, the Tenth being a part of the Third Brigade. The division moved into Virginia on the 10th of October, and taking position on the right flank of the army, assisted in keeping "all quiet along the Potomac." The only break in the monotony of camp life during the winter was the battle at Dranesville on December 20th, 1861, where the College Volunteers received their baptism of fire, and where the Third brigade, composed of the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments and the "Buck Tails" (1st Rifles), defeated an equal number of rebels and drove them in confusion from the field. This was the first victory for the Army of the Potomac.

Early in March, 1862, when the grand forward movement of the army was made, the Tenth, with the balance of the division, marched to a place called Hunter's Mills, and after twenty-four hours of picket duty started for Alexandria. After a few days spent in camp, the Reserves—now a division of the First Corps under McDowell—marched thro' Fairfax and Centreville (where the wooden guns were still in position) to Manassas Junction, from there to Catlett's Station, and thence across the country to Fredericksburg. Colonel McCalmont resigned about this time and Lieutenant Colonel Kirk was elected colonel. The Division was sent by water to the Peninsula, and on the 14th of June was attached to Porter's Corps and held the right of the line near Mechanicsville.

On the afternoon of the 26th of June, under a scathing artillery fire the Tenth marched out to the brow of the hill near Beaver Dam Creek, and, taking position in line with the balance of the brigade, did its part in repulsing the furious assaults of the rebels. The battle lasted till after dark, but the reserves held their ground, and slept on their arms

This was the first of the seven days' battles. The line of Beaver Dam Creek was abanboned early on the morning of the 27th, and that afternoon the Tenth was again in battle at Gaines' Mill. Company I lost severely, as did the balance of the regiment, and, indeed, all the troops engaged. When night put an end to the strife the Union forces retreated across the Chickahominy.

On the 30th of June was fought the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. The Tenth again lost heavily, but captured a stand of colors and many prisoners. The next day, at Malvern Hill, the regiment was under fire, but not actively engaged. At Harrison's Landing Major Sion B. Smith, formerly of Company I, resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Knox, of Company E. The Reserves left Harrison's Landing on the 11th of August, and on the 23d they joined the army of General Pope, being the first contingent to report for duty from the Potomac.

Having again become a part of the First Corps the Reserves fought in the second Bull Run August 29th and 30th. At the battle of South Mountain, on September 14th, the division succeeded in gaining the crest of the ridge, thereby turning the enemy's flank and capturing a large number of prisoners. The Reserves again led the advance and on the 16th of September opened the great battle of Antietam. The Tenth, commanded by Colonel Warner, was especially mentioned by General Meade who commanded the division (Colonel Kirk having been wounded, resigned previous to this time, and Captain Warner, of Company G, was promoted to fill the vacancy). When the army under Burnside moved to the attack on Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, the Third Brigade, to which the Tenth belonged, covered the pontoniers and forced the passage of the river, three miles below the city, and on the 13th the division was selected to make the charge on the enemy's position. The outer works were carried and the line broken, but the ground could not be held as there was no support on either flank. In this battle all the regiments lost severely, and after the "mud march" the entire division was relieved from duty at the front, the Tenth again being quartered on East Capitol Hill. But the bronzed and weather-beaten veterans would hardly have been recognized as the novices who made their appearance on the tragic stage less than two years before.

June 26th, 1863, found the Reserves again with the Fifth Corps. They reached Gettysburg on July 2d and went into the battle on the evening of that day. Driving the enemy before them, the Tenth took the low ground between Round Top and Little Round Top, which position was held until the end of the engagement.

During the flank movement from Culpepper the Tenth was engaged at Bristoe Station on October 14th, and was under fire but not actively engaged at Rappahannock Station. On the Mine Run campaign the Third brigade supported the cavalry, and after a sharp fight drove the enemy from his position at New Hope church.

Returning from this campaign the army went into winter quarters, the Tenth being stationed at Manassas Junction. Company I was detailed to act as provost guard at brigade headquarters. Major Ayer having been promoted to lieutenant colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, commanded the regiment until he was wounded in the battle of the wilderness. When the army assembled at Culpepper in the spring of 1864 the Reserves were there. They marched to Germania Ford, crossed the Rapidan, and on the night of the fourth of May were at the Old Wilderness Tavern.

On the 5th they were among the first to become engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. On the 8th and 9th, at Spottsylvania, they were hotly engaged, and charged the enemy's intrenchments three times; but were repulsed each time. The Fifth corps crossed the North Anna at Jericho ford on the 23d, and a spirited engagement followed, in which the rebels were defeated. That night they recrossed the North Anna, and, marching to Hanovertown, crossed the Pamunkey on the 28th. On the 30th, at Bethesda church, they were attacked by a large force of rebels, whom they routed and drove from the field in great confusion, capturing many prisoners. The enemy left over 300 dead on the field.*

This was the last engagement of the Reserves and of the Allegheny College Volunteers, and when it was ended, they furled their battle flags and bade farewell to the army, whose fortunes and misfortunes they had shared for so long a time. They were mustered out June 11th, 1864. Those of the College Volunteers who had re enlisted as veterans, and the recruits whose time was not yet out, became a part of company K, 191 P. V., and served till the end of the war.

Casualties in Company I: Killed and mortally wounded, 26; wounded, 36; died, 8; discharged for disability, 25.

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*At the time when the battle of Bethesda church was fought, I was A. A. G. of the Third brigade, and had, among my official papers, the order from Corps headquarters relieving us from further service; but we were attacked before the troops that were to take our place arrived on the grounds.

## THE EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

### The Crawford County Contingent—They Were the Sons of Our Soil.

(BY CAPT. A MCGILL.)

The brilliant record of the Eighty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers must ever be associated with the glory of the past, and its fame is inseparable from our local history. It carried upon its muster-rolls more Crawford county men than any other military organization in the state, and though it was organized at Erie, and known as an Erie county regiment, Crawford furnished more men than Erie county to fill its ranks.

On those rolls may be found the names of many lineal descendants of the original pioneers of Meadville, and a very large proportion of the families permanently settled in the county prior to A. D. 1800, were represented in the Eighty-third. It was the same blood, the same enterprise, the same manly courage that planted our civilization in 1788, rounding out the latter part of the century with magnificent results.

The regiment as an organization was mustered into the service of the United States at Erie, Pa., September 8th, 1861, with John W. McLane as colonel; Strong Vincent, lieutenant-colonel, and Louis H. Nughol, major. Crawford county furnished four companies complete: Company "A," Titusville, Captain C. B. Morgan; Company "B," Meadville, Captain John F. Morris; Company "F," Meadville, Captain D. C. McCoy; Company, "H," Conneautville, Captain P. B. Carpenter. In addition to these, other companies drew largely on this county in making up their lists, notably "D," "E," "I" and "K," and subsequently Crawford county recruits were assigned to all the companies in the command except perhaps "C."

On the 16th of September, 1861, the regiment left Erie and arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 20th, and camped on Meridian Hill. From thence it marched via Long Bridge and Arlington Heights to Hall's Hill, Va., opposite Georgetown, where it went into camp permanently, being assigned to the Third brigade of General Fitz-John Porter's division, subsequently known as the First Division, 5th Army Corps. The Third brigade consisted of the 17th N. Y., Colonel Lansing; 16th Mich.. Colonel Stockton; 44th N. Y, Colonel Stryker; 83d Pa., Colonel McLane. From that time on operations were confined to drill, picket and camp duty, the details of which are not interesting, until March 10, 1862, when the army moved upon Manassas and the enemy evacuated the place.

The advance to Yorktown was made April 4th and the memorable siege began. The approaches were made by parallels and it was about May 1st when it was determined to extend a parallel from the head of an estuary, known as Wormsley Creek, to the York river well up to the principal fortifications of the enemy, and the work devolved upon a portion of the 83d. In the afternoon army engineers pointed out to officers charged with the enterprise, the course and termini of the proposed entrenchment and night found us concealed under the brow of a hill, armed with shovels and muskets. When darkness closed in Sergeant John B. Compton, of Meadville, with a squad of men pushed out well to the front for the purpose of intercepting parties who might be sneaking around with a view to making discoveries. Captain John F. Morris headed the working column and moved out on the line indicated very slowly. Another officer followed in the rear and at each four paces dropped off two men with instructions to lay their arms within easy reach, take the shovels and as rapidly as possible dig a hole four feet square and four feet deep, throwing the dirt up in front, then work in opposite directions until they intersected the excavations made by comrades to the right and left; and then proceed to enlarge the trench and complete the parapet as much as possible before daylight. The column steadily passed on until the York was reached and the last file were placed, all of whom went to work vigorously as soon as their positions were indicated. We then placed other out posts, with full instructions as to Compton's position and purposes, and returning along the line found the work silently and vigorously progressing. We then posted a detachment in the rear at the most favorable point, to either re-enforce the workers and out-posts, or for a rallying point should they be suddenly driven in. To the rear, under cover of a strip of woods, were not less than six thousand men under arms.

At the first streak of day Compton came in as instructed. Our tired boys who had worked all night shouldered their tools and filed out of the trench, leaving a formidable earthwork where the evening before there was nothing but open plain. Fresh troops moved in and occupied the works, fully able to hold them against assault. With daylight the rebel artillery opened furiously, but without effect, and our trench proved to be the "last ditch" at Yorktown. Prominent officers were hastily summoned from Richmond to view the aggressive parallel, and Yorktown was pronounced untenable, and on the night of May 3d was evacuated.

### ON TO RICHMOND VIA THE YORK AND PAMUNKY.

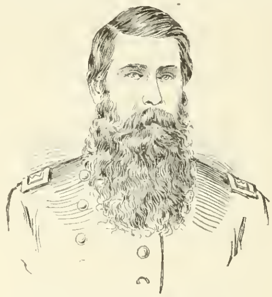
At West Point, May 10th, a night reconnoisance up the York river railroad. May 13th marched to Cumberland; thence via White House and Cold Harbor to Gaines Farm. May 27 marched out 18 miles and attacked Branch at Hanover Court House and won a brilliant little victory. June 26 the Pennsylvania Reserves resist Lee's advance at Mechanicsville. We first march out beyond Cold Harbor to repel a cavalry advance and then move up to support the Reserves. Next morning we fall back to Gaines Mill and here the regiment fights its greatest battle and wins laurels that can never fade. A description of the desperate fighting of the regiment in this battle is impracticable here. In this connection we have often thought of the remark made by a great French general when witnessing the charge at Balaklava: "It is grand, but it is not war." The Eighty-third were fighting over the dead bodies of their commanders and they knew no alternative but to fight. They had no orders to do otherwise and their instincts suggested nothing else. That they came out of five distinct and furious encounters without a repulse, and brought off their organization intact, is almost incredible, but it is true.

We find them next in line at Peach Orchard; then at Savage Station, White-oak Swamp and Glendale. At Malvern Hill, July 1st, their staying qualities were again tested from the rising to the going down of the sun.

From the Peninsula to the Second Bull Run was a weary march, but August 30th they charged, in the face of a withering fire of infantry and artillery, to the brink of the railroad cut that was the citadel of the enemy on that day, and we read of no troops going any farther in that battle.

Antietam, in Maryland, September 17th, is their next engagement. Here, on the centre, they are led to the right and to the left—now on the double quick to support Hooker on the Potomac—now away to the left to assist Burnside in maintaining a position on the hills of Antietam. December 13th we find them in the slaughter pen at Fredericksburg, in the very center of the conflict, and this engagement closes the campaign of 1862. Their marches have been long and wearisome. They have won victories and encountered defeats, and from April 4th to December 14th they have scored twelve great battles to their credit on the records of the War Department.

The campaign of 1863 opened with the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d. Soon after this we find them campaigning with the cavalry under Pleasanton, and driving the enemy from Middleburg through Ashby's Gap to the west side of Blue-Ridge; then far to the north they stand on the summit of Little Round Top at Gettysburg, where the graven tablet marks the rock upon which Vincent fell, and makes an imperishable record of their valor.



COL. JOHN W. McLANE.

Next they are again upon the now familiar plains of Virginia, charging the forts of the enemy at Rappahannock Station, and the operations of the year close with threading the mazes of the Wilderness in the desperate advance upon the works of the enemy at Mine Run.

The great campaign of 1864 begins May 5th with a charge at the Wilderness, led by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Eighteenth Massachusetts, in which Colonel Woodward falls and Colonel D. C. McCoy succeeds to the command. May 6th and 7th the battle rages all day. Again on the 8th the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Forty-fourth New York charge the rebel breastworks at Laurel Hill, and for more than half an hour fight face to face with the enemy over their own parapets until supports came up. From the 8th to the 21st fighting in the vicinity of Spottsylvania is incessant. May 23d, at North Anna, the Eighty-third, under Colonel McCoy, and the Sixteenth Michigan charged to the rescue of General Sweitzer, whose command was enveloped by the enemy, smashed in the flank of a rebel brigade, captured their commander and restored the broken lines of the corps.

May 30th, 31st and June 1st, the regiment had frequent encounters in the Tolopotomy region, and June. 2d fought at Bethesda church. June 16th they crossed the James and on the 18th engaged the enemy in a fierce conflict in front of Petersburg, and from this time on took part in the operations of the great siege.

On the 18th and 19th of August participated in the capture and defense of the Weldon railroad at the Yellow House, and on the 21st repulsed a spirited attack of the enemy, capturing a large number of prisoners.

September 30th, under Colonel Rogers, they charged a rebel fort at Peebles' Farm, and won a brilliant victory.

October 27th, fought at Hatcher's Run, and December 8th and 9th destroyed the Weldon railroad south of Stony Creek station; this adventure being known in history as the "Weldon Raid."

The battle of Dubury's Mill took place February 6th, 1865, in which the Eighty-third lost several good men.

The last campaign against Lee commenced March 29th, 1885, so far as the infantry were concerned, and terminated April 9th, with the surrender. The Eighty-third were with the army taking part in the active operations of the campaign, but were temporarily detached from the Old Third Brigade in which they had served throughout the year, and for this reason were not in line when the brigade received the arms of the rebel army. The honor, however, was theirs as much as if they had stood in their usual place at the head of the column, and it was so intended by the great generals in command.

Their history is well rounded out, the measure of their fame is full, and unborn generations of Americans will point with pride to the valor and renown of the old soldiers of 1861.

The Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers met with the second greatest loss in killed and wounded of all the 2,000 regiments composing the United States army. They lost 282 killed, and 689 wounded, total 971, out of 1,800 on their muster rolls.

## The Meadville Volunteers.

The first company organized in Crawford county for service in the war of the Rebellion was "The Meadville Volunteers," which was formed at Meadville on April 22, 1861. Of this company Samuel B. Dick was captain, George H. Bemus first lieutenant, and T. R. Kennedy, second lieutenant. After the formation of the company it went into camp on the old fair grounds where now stands the passenger station of the N. Y., P. & P. R'y. About the first of May they were ordered to Pittsburg and went into camp at Camp Wilkins. The first call for 75,000 troops being already filled this company remained in camp near Pittsburg until the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, when they became known as Company F, of the Ninth Regiment, of this corps.

After the first battle of Bull Run, which resulted so disastrously to our troops, the President issued his call for 300,000 men for three years or the war, when the entire division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was mustered into the United States service. The history of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps is so well known that it is unnecessary to particularize, but it is enough to say that the Meadville Volunteers, now known as Company F, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, participated in all the numerous engagements of this celebrated division, beginning at Drainsville, Va., September 20, 1861, where this company had the honor of opening the fight, and participating in the first victory of the Army of the Potomac, in which Captain Dick was severely wounded. Captain Dick's company was the first company enlisted in Crawford county, the first company under fire, and Captain Dick himself was the first man wounded from the county. The losses of this company during its service were 13 killed and 46 wounded out of a total of 120 men on the muster rolls.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, of which the Meadville Volunteers and the Allegheny College company were a portion, was celebrated throughout the war as a remarkable body of men. A division that had among its officers such men as John F. Reynolds, the hero of Gettysburg, George G. Mead, and Major General E. O. C. Ord as brigade commander, could not but make itself famous, even with ordinary men in the ranks; but as it was organized on the first call of the President for troops, only the best men were taken, and a remarkably fine body of troops was the result. There were 13 infantry regiments, one cavalry and one artillery. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was always put in the thick of the fight and relied upon to do the hardest and most important work.

## Sketch of Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

(BY E. S. SKEEL.)

A short sketch of the first company of cavalry recruited in Crawford county for the war of the rebellion may be of interest to many of your readers. I will briefly outline some of the facts in connection with the organization and service of Company I, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861 in various sections of this State, but principally in Philadelphia and in the counties of Crawford, Tioga and Armstrong, and rendezvoused at Camp Patterson, six miles from Philadelphia.

Company I was organized at Conneautville by Captain R. C. Johnson, of Fairfield, and Lieutenant Ebenezer Whipple, of Hayfield. The following are the names of those men who composed the company when first organized, and were mainly residents of Hayfield, Summerhill, Conneaut, Beaver and Spring townships, and Conneautville. By reference to the company roll you will find each man of the company accounted for as it appeared on the 9th of September 1862 shortly after the second battle of Bull Run, which I have copied from a letter I wrote on that date to Lieutenant Whipple. R. C. Johnson, captain, discharged September 9, 1862. Ebenezer Whipple, first lieutenant, discharged September 9, 1862; M. L. Stone, second lieutenant, present for duty. E. S. Skeel, first sergeant, present for duty. J. R. Sitler, Q. M. sergeant, present for duty. Frank Williams, sergeant, sick in camp. Edmon Grubb, sergeant, sick in camp. O. J. Coates, A. A. Sweetland, hospital, present for duty. R. S. Caldwell was made sergeant major of regiment. Luther Gates, corporal, in hospital. R. C. Foulk, corporal, present for duty. E. D Byers, corporal, present for duty, September 9, 1862. J. B. Phelps, corporal, present for duty. R. Kennedy, corporal, in hospital. C. Cummings, corporal, in hospital. A. J. Whitington, corporal, prisoner. E. H. Power, corporal, orderly for General Birney. M. H. Luse, corporal, prisoner. H. Badger, first bugler, sick in camp. H. L. Sitler, second bugler, present for duty. William Halliday, saddler, present for duty. Charles Landon, farrier, prisoner. I. W. Hallock, blacksmith, in hospital. John Burnes, wagoner, on duty. H. Lutes, wagoner, on duty. Armstrong, C., private, prisoner. Brander, William, private, orderly for Birney. Brewer, Hiram, private, present for duty. Carpenter, D. W., private, prisoner. Carman, S. B., private, sick in camp. Coulter, Josiah, private, present for duty. Courtney, J. M., private, discharged. Crate, Thomas, private, at home sick. Critsor, John, private, sick in camp. Cram, C., private, prisoner. Clark, Frank L., private, prisoner. Clancy, John, private, present for duty. Daly, James, private, present for duty. Dibble, Milo, private, dead. Dibble, Ruben, private, sick in hospital. Dodge, D. W., private, prisoner. Davis, William, private, present for duty. Davis, Frank K., private, present for duty. Farr, Able, private, in hospital. Ferris, B. B., present for duty. Foulk, R. C., at home sick. Foulk, A. R., in hospital. Frantz, Jacob, orderly for General Birney. Gowdy, James A., present for duty. Haines, Seth W., discharged. Hannah, James K., prisoner and wounded. Hannah, John B., present for duty. Hawley, S. W., private, present for duty. Hunt, Herman, private, present for duty. Hunt, Leyman, private, present for duty. Hammon, George W., private, in hospital. Henderson, G. M., private, deserted. Irwin, George, private, present for duty. Jones, William H., private, present for duty. Johnson, Porter, private, present for duty. Johnson, Andrew, private, in hospital. Lawrence, Hiram, private, present for duty. Lawrence, Edwin, private, prisoner. Marks, Samuel, private present for duty. Maxwell, A. K., private, in hospital. Miles, Lucius, deserted. Minnis, C. N., in hospital. Moyer, James, present for duty. McGuire, prisoner. McDill, present for duty. Meyler, Thomas J., present for duty. Meyler, James K., in hospital. Osborn, J. P., present for duty. O'Daniel, Elijah, in hospital. Parker, D. W., discharged. Parks, George G., prisoner. Paddock, D. W., present for duty. Purse, Philelus, in hospital. Ross, W. H., prisoner. Stone, Russel, present for duty. Stevens, A. M., present for duty. Sturtevant, E. F., deserted. Tower, Henry, in hospital. Thompson, H. C., present for duty. Tubbs, A. B., present for duty. Vaughn, William W., prisoner. West, Horace, present for duty. Young, George W., prisoner.

On April 1st 1862, we left Philadelphia and arrived at Baltimore on the 5th, where we were reviewed by General Dix on the 18th, who complimented the regiment on its fine military bearing. We reached Washington on the 25th and encamped on Capitol Hill near the old Congressional cemetery. Here we were mounted and drilled and performed some patrol duty in the city until the 27th of June, when we crossed the Long Bridge and advanced into Virginia, our first camp being at Cloud's Mills, where we were assigned to the brigade of General Cook, first Reserve Army Corps, General Sturgis. We moved on the 26th of July through Centerville to Warrenton. Here Company I was detached as escort for General Buford and advanced rapidly through Little Washington, Culpepper, Sperryville and Woodville. We reached Madison Court House on the 5th of August. I shall not attempt to follow the company farther than to say its subsequent career is closely identified with the history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Our regiment participated in the engagementsof Bull Run, Wyatt Farm, Boydton Plank Road, Mc Dowell's Hill, Five Forks, and other minor engagements, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Captain Seip in his diary concludes his account of the service of the regiment in the following words, as it appears in Bates' history of Pennsylvania troops: "The story of their rough rides and fierce conflicts will be rehearsed with honest pride; for they fought well, obeyed cheerfully every order, and shirked no dangerous duty. Under Buford, or under Sheridan, they rode with only the desire to uphold the flag and subdue the rebellion. Their record is a noble one, and will not fade. Pennsylvania carefully preserves the war-worn banner of the regiment, and has inscribed on its folds its historic memories.

As a regiment the second attained a high proficiency in drill, and in battle it enjoyed a reputation second to none. On the skirmish line it was noted for its steady plucky advance. On parade it was distinguished for the regularity of its dress, its fine appearance, its cleanliness and esprit. It furnished several staff officers for the General commanding. But few of the original officers remained at the muster out, their number being greatly reduced by rough duty and loss by battle. The regiment was filled up three times during its period of enlistment. At the return no formal welcome was extended, and none expected, other than the general reception each soldier met with at his own social circle. This reunion was dearer than any civic demonstration. The long separation was over, and friends clasped hands, made rough by saber grasp and bridle rein, with all the enthusiasm of youth. All but the dead, whose bones, bleaching from the Potomac to the Blackwater, mark the track of the army in its battle-march, and testify to the glory won on the field of honor."

The surviving members of the regiment hold reunions annually in this county at the residence of some comrade and enjoy themselves as only old veterans can. Their wives and children meet with them and enjoy the occasion by listening to the comrades rehearsing their numerous daring and amusing exploits, and by singing patriotic songs. The ladies on each of the reunions furnish rations for the "old boys," and serve them in full better shape than we were served during our service with "Uncle Sam." The comrades are now widely separated, but on each of these annual gatherings every living comrade is notified of the time and place, and when not able to attend, usually sends letters of regret, but frequently comrades have traveled thousands of miles to be present and clasp hands once more with the men with whom side by side they have faced death, shared the last "hard tack," and drank from the same canteen. My subject is worthy of an abler pen, but no one could write with more feeling. As I earn my bread by the "sweat of my brow," and not by writing history, I will close this imperfect outline of as noble and worthy a body of men as ever marched in defence of their country.

## THE 111th PENNSYLVANIA.

### History of the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

(BY LIEUTENANT JESSE MOORE, COMPANY E.)

Camp Reed, at Erie, Pa., was opened early in September, 1861, for the rendezvous of the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was at a time when the Union cause was suffering from apparent defeats in the first clash of arms in the field, and the would-be Confederacy was holding almost unbroken the lines they sought to establish as the boundaries between the contending states. The companies were all organized and mustered into the service late in November. The regimental organization was completed on January 1, 1862. Matthew Schlaudecker, of Erie, was elected colonel; George A. Cobham, of Warren, Pa., lieutenant-colonel; Thomas M. Walker, of Erie, major; John A. Boyle, of Elk county, adjutant; Alexander Thompson, of Meadville, quarter master; Prof. L. B. Williams, of Meadville, chaplain; W. B. Stewart, Indiana county, surgeon; W. A. McCurtrie, Conneautville, Pa., hospital steward. The companies were from several counties of western Pennsylvania, as follows: Company A, Erie, Warren and Elk; Company B, Warren and Erie; Company C, Erie; Company D, Warren, McKean and Erie; Company E, Crawford; Company F, Erie; Company G, Crawford and Erie; Company H, Erie, Crawford, Warren and Elk; Company I, Crawford and Erie; Company K, Mercer, Elk and Forest.

The regiment left Erie, Pa., February 25, 1862, with a total of 1,036 men, rank and file. Halting a few days at Harrisburg, receiving our colors, arms, uniforms, etc., we were forwarded to Baltimore, Md., arriving there March 1st.

Entering the field of active operations at Harper's Ferry, Va., May 25th, 1862, at the time of General Banks' retreat out of the Shenandoah Valley, our first introduction to the enemy was by the regiment with two pieces of artillery and a company cavalry making a reconnoissance to Charleston, Va., where we exchanged our first fire with the enemy under Stonewall Jackson. The result was a hasty retreat and return to Harper's Ferry, with the loss of one man killed and a few wounded. Soon after this all the union troops in and belonging to General Banks' command moved up the valley under General Siegel.

Many were the marchesand counter-marches made during June and July, resulting in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., near Culpepper Court House, August 9th, 1862, with the forces that were then moving with the intent of invading northward. The battle was a severe one, and the losses of the 111th were 21 killed and 60 wounded, with Major Boyle and 15 others taken prisoner on the field. The Brigade then consisted of the 109th and 111th Pennsylvania Regiments, 102d Regiment, New York, 3rd Maryland Regiment, and the 8th and 12th Regiment of United States Regulars, Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery of six guns. Owing to the overpowering force of the enemy all other regiments suffered equally with the 111th. The battle closed after dark with the field the ground between the two lines.

August 18th commenced the movement known as Pope's retreat. Then followed a long series of night marches, with daily skirmishing and fighting, prominent of which was Rappahannock Station, August 23, where the enemy was severely repulsed in several charges by their infantry and cavalry. August 26, at midnight, we heard the artillery fire at Manassas, in our rear. On the 27th we moved to Catlet Station, where we remained. August 31, the rear guard, consisting of the troops engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, narrowly escaped capture, at Ellicott's Mills, where the 111th assisted in destroying 150 loaded cars, 5 locomotives and 70 wagons, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, who then held Manassas Junction of the railroad between us and Washington.

Passing within the defences of Washington after participating in the battle of Chantilly, Va., on September 1, on September 4 we crossed the Potomac, moving northward in Maryland, and were drawn up in line of battle September 6 near Rockville, Md. After an hour's skirmish we are moving northward, passing through Frederick City, Md., September 13, and on the 14th inst. we (General Banks' corps) act in support at the battle of South Mountain, a pass in the Blue Ridge that was the key to the great battlefield of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. The 111th entered with 300 muskets before it was clear day and fought with valor for nearly nine hours, for which the regiment was presented with a stand of colors by the division commander on the field after the battle closed. Our loss in the day's struggle was 32 killed, 78 wounded and 8 missing, or more than one-third our number. Leaving the battlefield, where lay more than 4,000 dead and 20,000 wounded of the two armies, the Potomac is recrossed by us at Harper's Ferry into Virginia again, after four months of almost constant marches of 12 to 20 miles per day. Two months of quiet, with the entire army of the Potomac, and December 9, 1862, we leave our camp, marching through several inches of snow in the mountains of Virginia. We move toward Fredericksburg, fail to reach the place in time to participate in the battle under General Burnside at that place, but share in the great "stick-in-the-mud," as that move was known ever afterwards to the army. After marching more than 150 miles we halt at Fairfax Court House about December 20, 1862.

January 20, 1863. All the corps now under command of General Slocum move to Acquia creek landing, Va., the water base of supply for the army of Potomac, and go into winter quarters. Here the 111th are detailed to assist in doing the wharf duty in handling the army supplies. While at this place in February the 111th were awarded the honor (by General Hooker, then commanding the army) of the Pennsylvania troops as the only Pennsylvania Regiment attaining the required standard in drill discipline, camp and other equipage, in order to meet the ideal mark of perfection. There were but ten regiments in the entire army of the Potomac awarded the compliment referred to.

The Chancellorsville campaign opened by a series of long detour marches, the 111th moving April 27, 1863, participating in the three days' fighting of May 1, 2 and 3, which resulted in a drawn battle, the reasons being obvious. The losses in this series of battles to the 111 th were 36 killed and wounded. Returning to our old camp and resting quietly until June 12th, 1863, we again began the severe marches and another movement northward, crossing the Potomac, 30 miles above Washington, into Maryland. Our corps reached Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., June 30, having made more than twenty miles per day. Another ten miles and we reached Gettysburg, on the extreme right of the union line, at 3 o'clock p. m., on July 1, and there participated in the fighting in all its desperation July 2 and 3. History records the felling of trees by the fire of the musketry between the contending lines. In this work the 111 th contributed their full share, having fired 140 rounds per man on the day of the 3d. The great artillery duel of that day and many other thrilling incidents were ours to share and witness. The effectiveness of the work of the 111 th, in the ratio of our loss in our own ranks, exceeded any engagement we participated in during the long struggle, being but five killed, seventeen wounded, none missing With Lee defeated and in hasty retreat, after a series of long marches making more than 350 miles, the halt was made on the line of the Rappahannock river in Virginia, September 16. The 11 th and 12 th army corps were ordered west to the relief of General Rosecrans, then shut up in the defences of Chattanooga, Tenn. The route traveled was via Washington, D. C., over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad via Wheeling, W. Va., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., railroad to Nashville, Tenn. Halting at Stone river, Tenn., we aided in the re-building of the railroad to Bridgeport, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee river October 27, 1863, to raise the siege of Chattanooga, 28 miles distant.

Moving up the valley with rebel signal stations in full view on Lookout mountain, less than three miles distant, halting outside of the besieged place some six miles, with only General Geary's division with a large train of supplies, we were attacked in the night, and the 111 th sustained a very prominent part and position in an engagement, the most severe and almost hand-to-hand conflict, of some four hours, that was our lot to enact during the war. The position was held until reinforced. The line of supplies opened by this battle is known in history as Wauhatchie, Tenn. The loss to the 111 th, then numbering less than 300 men in line, was 13 killed and 36 wounded, among whom was the fatherly Major Boyle, Lieutenant Pettit, company B, and a brother of the writer. General Grant visited the division, on the field of our night fight, the next day. While so doing a battery of rebel guns on Lookout mountain's summit, in full view, opened up a furious cannonade. Grant was silent a few moments, then remarked to the 111 th's commander: "Let them fire. they will have to give those guns up to us soon." Half rations and double duty followed for some four weeks, then opened, on November 23, the engagement around Chattanooga, in which the 111 th regiment aided in fighting the battle above the clouds on November 24, waving theirs as the first colors of the Union army on Lookout's peak, overlooking the besieged city. A shout went up from the lines for miles around in the valley below, on seeing the flag waving over the key to the whole situation.

Soon after this series of battles Governor Curtin sent a committee in the name of the commonwealth to compliment the Pennsylvania soldiers for their grand achievements in the battles of Chattanooga. About December 1st steps were taken for the re-enlisting of the old soldiers for a term of three years. The 111 th Regiment was the second Pennsylvania regiment to report itself as re-enlisted for a second term of service, rank and file rejoining almost to a man. On May 3rd the 111 th Regiment, with 540 muskets and 21 officers, was on the move in the Atlanta campaign, by a forward movement of the entire army of General Sherman. May 8 the battle of Rocky Face and Snake Creek Gap ushered in the opening of the one hundred days and nights of almost hourly roar of artillery or hissing of the minnie ball in the wake of the contending armies over the 137 miles of space between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The engagements that gave them name in history were Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca three days, Kenesaw, Dallas seven days, New Hope Church, Grier's Farm three days, Altoona Pass, Culp's Farm, Big Shanty, Coosawatchie Creek, Tunnel Hill, Dug Gap, Cassville, Ackworth, Addairsville, Marietta, Kolb's Farm, Burnt Hickory, Stone Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, July 20, (where the writer lost an arm by a gun-shot wound). The losses of the 111 th in this latter engagement were 73 killed, wounded and missing. Of the 14 officers going into this battle but three were left to rally the remnant of the regiment. Among the killed was the gallant Colonel George A. Cobham. The field was won and the siege of Atlanta begun on that day. July 22 the more complete investment of the place was made by the troops of the brave McPherson in the battle of Jonesboro. Then for nearly forty days the 111 th took part in the work of erecting counter lines as close to the works of the enemy as darkness would permit them to work. The work was far from being monotonous, owing to shelling by the enemy, who were trying to prevent the work in hand. Skirmish during the day and dig all night was the way the boys expressed it. August 25 the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, now the Twentieth Corps, fell back some six miles to the west to the banks of the Chattahoochie river as a strategic movement, and on September 2, the 111 th Pennsylvania Regiment and 102d New York made a reconnoisance, believing the city to be evacuated. They entered the city without the loss of a man and again unfurled their colors in the rebel stronghold. Captain Wells, of Company F, and Captain W. L. Patterson, of Company E, were the only line officers present, the latter the only officer of the regiment who had participated in every engagement of the entire campaign. Colonel Walker, commanding the regiment, had done nearly the same thing by being constantly present.

Of the brave men of Crawford county's Company E who had started on the campaign to Atlanta, at date of entry into the city ten were dead, as many more were cripples for life, while several others were in hospital with ugly wounds. The 111 th was detailed to do the provost duty of the fallen city, while occupied by Sherman's forces, known afterwards as Sherman's Bummers. Captain Patterson was given charge of the railroad depot and local transportation, and while so on duty had the distinction forced upon him of superintending the largest family general moving ever known in this country, Sherman's order compelling all citizens to quit Atlanta within fifteen days.

The 111 th, as stated, were first to enter the city, and on November 16, 1864, left the ruins of Atlanta as rear guard. General Sherman had replied to a delegation of citizens of the place who inquired where he was going next, "Just where we please to go." We reached Milledgeville, Ga., November 23, where the officers of regiment of General Geary's division found the tables of the legislative hall of state loaded with fresh unfinished business. They convened a mock legislature in full working order and completed the partially done work, published the full proceedings in the next day's city paper then being run by the much despised and hated Yankee.

Savannah, Ga., next point of interest was reached December 11, 1864, and after several days of severe shelling and an exclusive rice diet for the invaders, the 111 th's pickets, being nearest the city, reported on night of the 20th that they believed the city was being evacuated. Before daybreak the whole brigade, headed by the 111 th, were on their way into the city. The city authorities met the advance, and surrended in due form to Colonel Walker, commanding the advance guard. Again the 111 th was one of the first regiments to unfurl the United States flag over a rebel stronghold. They were also given the order and protection of the city, as a compliment for their efficiency and discovery. Here a number of the absent, sick and wounded rejoined their commands, reaching them via New York steamers.

Returning to Raleigh, the line of March was resumed, Washington, D. C., being the objective point, via Richmond, Va. We reached and participated in the final grand review of the army, May 24th, 1865; three years after leaving the city of Baltimore, in

1862, for the front. June 13th, 111th was sent into the city and put on duty as guards of guests of the government stopping at the Capitol and Carrol prisons. The most noted of these was the arch fiend, Captain Nirz, who tried to make his escape in open day, but who was pinioned to the ground by the bayonet of a member of the well tried 111th. July 19th, 1865, the regiment started for Pittsburg, Pa., and were mustered out and disbanded on July 29th, 1865.

Summary: The 111th received as recruits, August 30th, 1863, 1863, from the draft of that year, 277 men, 96 of whom deserted within 60 days thereafter, while en route from Virginia to Tennessee. Also 148 recruits while home on veteran furlough. Received from the 109th Regiment, by consolidation, 10 officers and 317 enlisted men.

There were of enlisted men killed in battle, of Company A, 25; Company B, 31; Company C, 29; Company D, 34; Company E, 33; Company F, 31; Company G, 18; Company H, 23; Company I, 22; Company K, 22; total, 268 men. Died of disease, about same number. Officers killed in action, 7. Died of disease, 4. Wounded, 27.

There were 253 who re-enlisted as veterans for a second term of service.

The official roster of the regiment shows the number wounded of the regiment to be 325, in three years of field duty. Those missing in action, and forever unknown, number 31 men. Of Crawford county's Company E, there was a total of 190 names on the muster rolls. Of this number there were but 43 that answered at the roll call at muster out, July 29, 1865. Thirty-three were killed in action, 34 wounded, many of whom died of their wounds, many crippled for life, others died of disease, a few deserted, some were discharged for disabilities, and 30 of the Company re-enlisted as veterans. Seventeen of the original members of the Company at Camp Reed, Erie, in 1861, were left, and were mustered out with their Company in July, 1865. A personal record would make a volume for Company E, alone, were we to recite their many heroic acts; how they marched in the Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas; how they marched to the sea under the unassuming Sherman; saw the white flag fluttering in the breezes, offering the surrender of the last remnant of armed rebellion and State's rights to a magnanimous conquering army composed of our intelligent mass, not equalled by any nation on earth.

## 211th PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

### A Thrilling Narrative of the Brave Deeds of Company A.

(BY A. C. HUIDEKOPER.)

Company A, 211th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited from Crawford county. It was made up of such men as E. B. Lee, Robert Swartwout, Henry A. Bagley, Atticus Lewis, Chief of Police Scheafnocker, of this city, the Blanchards, Likes, Wildey, Lybresta, H. Hunter, John, the Radles, Duchanois, Fred Bogardus, Timothy Brittain, Allen, &c., of Randolph township, the Peiffers, Woodring. Wm., Beige Monroe, of Woodcock and Venango township; the Keans, of Sadsbury, and this class of men all over the county, who are now worthy citizens and neighbors.

There was plenty of young blood in the company, Bagley and fourteen others being under 21 years of age when they enlisted. There were others of more mature age, such as Squire John S. Kean, the Likes, John Peiffer, Tuthill Radle, Elias Thayer, who left families behind them, and such men were certainly prompted to go to the war to try and help end it, from a strong sense of duty. We all went under the call of our beloved president, Abraham Lincoln, who once more called for 75,000 men for one year's service or the war.

A big United States flag hanging from a dilapitated building where Ohlman's clothing store now stands in the Delamater block, proclaimed that recruits were wanted, and there E. B. Lee and myself as recruiting officers had our headquarters. Dewitt C. Blanchard, a wounded veteran of the 83d Regiment, recruited in Randolph township, and others recruited in a smaller way throughout the county. A wet, stormy September day in 1864 found the company clustered with their families and friends at the old arsenal, located where the north ward school house now stands, prepared to start for the war.

A few days at "Camp Reynolds" in Pittsburg where uniforms were issued, a few days at Washington, D. C., where arms were issued, and then we embarked on a steamer, landed at City Point, marched to Bermuda Hundreds, and then found ourselves the front of the "Provisional Division of the Army of the James," occupying the gap between General Butler's troops on the right of the James river and the Army of the Potomac on our left.

Nineteen days from the time of enlistment one of the regiment was killed and others wounded, by a shell from a Confederate battery, while we were making a demonstration to help General Terry, in his attack on Richmond from the right bank of the James river, an attack that we could plainly see from our advanced position.

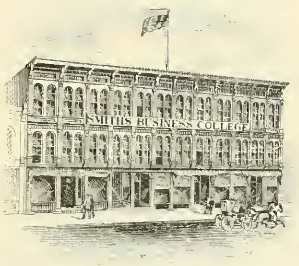
Here, for a part of the winter of 1864, we acted the part of soldier when on the picket line and learned the school of the soldier with great persistency when in camp. It was a hard winter. Company A did credit to itself on the advanced posts, but the malarial fever from the James river played sad havoc with our ranks in the rear. The ranks were empty, the hospital full, and depleted ranks made picket duty doubly severe. The picket lines were only about 500 yards apart, and generally an accepted neutrality made it not unpleasant on the advanced line. But at times the Howlitt House battery (which was just in our front) would undertake to shell Butler's men in the "Dutch Gap Canal," and then we would pitch into the Howlitt House battery with the heavy guns in our camp. This would lead to war on the picket lines, and "Hunt your holes, Yank's," and "Hunt your holes, Johnnies," was the order of the day. At such times picket duty was decidedly unpleasant. The details and reliefs had to sneak into their rifle pits under cover of night, and the day through it was fight, fight, fight, in a general random kind of a way.

And still, my comrades, it is pleasant to look back upon. Do you not remember our first night on picket? Of course you do. How we marched along with arms "aport," trying our best to look like veterans; how surprised we were to see the picket line and the pickets of the enemy within easy range, and how we wondered at it all and asked few questions; and how glad we were at last to get to our designated position in the rifle pits, and how we mused as to whether our guns were really loaded all right, and what a vile taste that powder left in one's mouth as you bit the cartridges open, and as the darkness came and you carefully threw out your vidette until he could almost reach the vidette opposed to him, how strictly you informed him what to do in case of an attack, and how sad he looked as we left him on his solitary post; and then we sat in the rifle pits with strained eyes and bated breath trying to pierce the darkness; and then you will remember how in the dark midnight came that strange, loud shout of Halt, boy! Halt, boy! and how we clutched our guns and how, breathless with haste, we ran tc our vidette, and there we found faithful Fred Duchanois *en garde*, and at the end of his musket, white with fear, a rebel deserter; and how glad we were, and how proud we felt with our prisoner, all ours; and then when the daylight came and a flag of truce was sent through us to the commanding general, it did just seem as if the responsibility of the war was right on our own shoulders. And, comrades, you will remember that night of the 17th of November, 1864, when the picket line was assaulted and Corporal James Turner, Eli M. Berlin, George Groff, Joseph Hague and Joseph Rudler, all of Company A, were lost, died while bravely repelling the attack, or captured as prisoners, we know not which, but some of them never to return And you will remember that other night, when the fight was hardest on the picket line, how Corporal Elias Thayer stood out in the open behind the rifle pits, where the bullets were thickest, because, as he said, he wanted more elbow room when he was shooting; a good, brave corporal was he.

Then came the fall of 1864, and with it winter quarters; and just as Company A was fixed for the winter "as snug as a bug in a rug," except for the occasional shells that played havoc in our camp, orders came to move, and we were marched to the Petersburg front and became a part of the Second Brigade, third Division, of the ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

In the September number of *The Century*, of 1887, will be found a graphic account of the capture of Fort Steadman by General Gordon and his confederate troops. The article closes with the curt sentence that "at 8 a. m. the works captured in the morning were occupied by General Hartranft and his reserves," and I thought how you, comrades, could have told how on that morning you, with that good general, John F. Hartranft, ("Black John" as you called him), came trotting down the road past the "Avery House" in plain sight of the whole rebel main line that opened on you with shot and shell, and how that good General Hartranft threw you into the gap just made by General Gordon, and his victorious troops, and charging them with full brigade front, turned the defeat into victory, and how you, Company A, steadily keeping the line on the right of the 211th, rushed to the assault, retook the works, with your full quota of prisoners, arms, battle flags and trophies, and I thought how satisfactory it must have been to General Grant to receive that second dispatch, which told him that Fort Steadman, captured in the morning, had been recaptured by you and yours, and the old line established, and how well your work satisfied General Parke, in command, was shown by the general order issued by him the next day congratulating you on your success, and commending you for your readiness and steadiness in that, your first signal engagement, and how well they liked the work at Washington was shown by the second star that came to the shoulder straps of your worthy commander, General Hartranft.

During the winter of 1864-5 Company A participated in the raid to Hatcher's Run and the extension of the line towards the left. During the winter we had ample time to study that frowning line of forts before us, with Petersburg in plain sight, and wonder if it would be within the range of possibilities that we would be called to assault them in the spring. They certainly looked impregnable, with first the heavy rifle pits, then the abattis, then the cheval-de-frise, before even you could reach the deep ditches, filled with water, that surrounded the forts well lined with cannon and supported by infantry. It seemed too much for mortal man to be asked to do. We raised our spirits with hopes of flank movements; and it was not until April 1st, '65, that General Hartranft rode up to our headquarters, and, dismounting, quietly explained how, in the morning, you would be ordered to assault this line, and how you were to steal quietly to your places in column of regiments; how a determined detachment of men were to capture the enemy's picket line, and there must be no tale-bearers to report to the enemy what was being done. How that brave pioneer corps, axes in hand, were to rush forward and cut away the abattis cut the cheveaux-de-freis and turn it around to make a way for you to rush to the assault against frowning "Fort Mahira" ("Fort Damnation" as you called it), lined with cannon and men, that would belch forth its storm of shot, shell and bullets. It almost sickens one to think of it, and still it was all done, done just as ordered. And when silence came in the grey of that morning, after a bombardment that lasted the whole night long from every gun on both lines, then you were in your places as quiet as a hunter on the runway of a deer, until one shot from Fort Sedgwick ("Fort Hell" as it was called) rushed you to the assault; and well you remember how brave Captain Lee, sword in hand, led you into that storm of shot and shell, until he fell shot to death himself, and then the recoil from the shock as you met that sheet of lead, then once more to the assault, and then amidst your dead and dying comrades you grappled with the enemy hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet; one moment more and the fort was won; but, oh, at what a sacrifice; but not a word of that. Once more to the front, until the second line is taken, and then, absolutely exhausted, you threw yourselves into the captured trenches and fought, and fought savagely for the next sixteen hours, with little food and no water, repelling every attack made by a re enforced enemy, to prevent you from piercing their center.



SMITH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Then, comrades, you will remember that long, long dark night, as you laid amidst your dead camrades, trying to close up your shattered ranks for the assault that must be ordered in the morning; and then that glorious morning—do you remember how spring-like it was, how the peach trees in an orchard in your front were just breaking into bloom—and how you seemed to sniff victory in the morning air, for you burst through the skirmish line in your front and carried your shattered battle flag into Petersburg. Then it was trot, trot, trot, with sore feet and aching bodies, but burning spirits, as we hastened forward to cut off Lee, until that happy morning at Appomatox when all was ended.

Yes, comrades, it was your good fortune to have borne an honorable part in a campaign, short, sharp and glorious. Then the return home, the last great "march past," before our great captain, Grant, and you were home, those that were left of you, to take up the cares and duties of civil life. And that your sons may grow up to know but one great united country, ever united against a common foe, but ever seeking peace when it can be found with honor, is the wish of your former captain.

## THE 57TH PENNSYLVANIA.

### A History of Company K, 57th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

(BY CAPTAIN E. C. STROUSS.

This company was recruited at Titusville, Pa., in the fall of 1861. The nucleus of the company was thirty-six men, who left Titusville on the 1st day of October, 1861, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., where at Camp Curtin in the following November it became a part of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The organization of the company was completed, and the following were appointed as the commissioned officers of the same: Captain, Cornelius S. Chase; first lieutenant, Alanson H. Nelson; second lieutenant, Chester L. Morse.

The regiment originally numbered about 850 men and was commanded by Colonel William Maxwell, of Mercer, Pa., who resigned in March, 1862. He was succeeded by Colonel Charles T. Campbell, of Franklin county, Pa. This officer was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and at Fredericksburg, Va. He was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to a command in the department of the northwest. Colonel Peter Sides, formerly Captain of Company A, then took command of the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and did not return to active duty.

When the organization of "Army Corps" was ordered by President Lincoln in March, 1862, the 57th formed a part of Hamilton's Division of the Third Corps. About the 3d of May, 1862, General Hamilton was relieved in command of the division and was succeeded by General "Phil Kearney," who was killed at Chantilly, Va., September 1st, 1862. His body was sent inside our lines by General R. E. Lee, after which two companies of the 57th, under command of Captain J. B. Moore, of Pittsburg, acted as escort to the body of General Kearney as far as Alexandria, Va.

After the death of Kearney, General D. B. Birny assumed command of the Division. When the Maryland campaign began in September, 1862, General George A. Stoneman commanded the Division until about the first of November, when General Birney, who had been absent, returned, and assumed command until October, 1864, when he was assigned to command the 10th Army Corps.

At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the 57th formed a part of Graham's (First Brigade), Birney's (First Division), Sickles' (Third Corps).

In the fall of 1863, the Third Corps was commanded by General W. B. French, who retained command until the army of the Potomac was reorganized in March, 1864 The old Third Corps was then disbanded, and the old divisions of Hooker and Kearney, then commanded by Birney and Mott, were assigned to General Hancock's Second Corps, and were designated as the Third and Fourth divisions of that Corps. In the month of May, 1864, all that was left of the "Old Third Corps" was consolidated into one division and was known as the Third Division of the Second Corps and was commanded by General Birney. The latter remained in command of the division until he was assigned to the Tenth Corps as above stated. General Gershom Mott then assumed command. After General Hancock left the Army of the Potomac he was succeeded by General A. A. Humphreys, who commanded the Second Corps until the close of the war.

During the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac, the 57th formed part of the 2nd Brigade (General B. R. Pierce) 3rd Division (General Mott), 2nd Corps (General Humphreys). The heaviest losses incurred by the regiment occurred while it was composed of the men who enlisted for three years in 1861, and of the three years' volunteers who joined the regiment while it was on "veteran furlough," in January and February, 1864. The casualties sustained by the regiment subsequent to September 1st, 1864, were trifling compared to those that had occurred previous to that time.

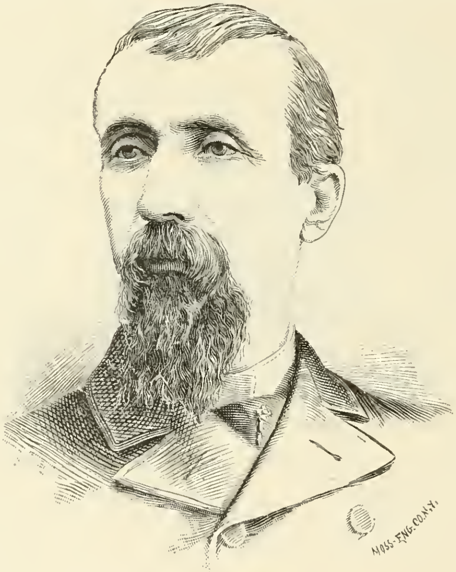
During its term of service the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania participated in 35 engagements, its total losses being as follows: Officers killed, 11; wounded, 33; captured, 5. Enlisted men killed, 93; wounded, 472; captured, 194 The 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers and the "Old 57th" were consolidated into one regiment by special order of January 6, 1865, therefore known as the 57th. Company K of the 57th, after the consolidation, was known as Company E. Total loss of the regiment, 808.

The consolidated 57th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was mustered out of service at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1865, and was finally discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., July 6th, 1865. Of the 850 men that originally composed the 57th, but one officer and 97 men remained when it was mustered out of service.

The field officers of the consolidated regiment were as follows: Colonel, George Zinn, of the 84th; lieutenant-colonel, George W. Perkins, of the 57th; major, Samuel Bryan, of the 84th. The 57th served with the Army of the Potomac in all its campaigns from Yorktown to Appomatox. The 84th had its first fight at Winchester, Va., March 23d, 1862. Then at Front Royal, Port Republic and Second Bull Run. Its subsequent service was with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war.

### ROSTER OF COMPANY K, 57TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Cornelius S. Chase—Enrolled at Titusville, Pa. Commissioned captain September 4, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. Died of effects of wound and typhoid fever at St. Joseph Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1862.



HON. H. L. RICHMOND, Jr.

Alanson H. Nelson—Enrolled at Titusville, Pa. Commissioned first lieutenant September 4, 1861. To rank as captain from June 17, 1862. Honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service November 1, 1864.

Ellis C. Strouss enlisted as private at Titusville, Pa., September 2d, 1861. Promoted sergeant, May 10th, 1863. First sergeant, September 28th, 1863. Re enlisted at Brandy Station,. Va., December 21st, 1863. Commissioned to rank as second lieutenant, June 28th, 1864. To captain, to rank from November 15th, 1864. Wounded at battle of Charles City Cross Roads, June 30th, 1862, and at Wilderness, May 6th, 1864. Mustered out with company, June 29th, 1865, and honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., July 6th, 1865.

Thomas J. Crossley enlisted and appointed sergeant at Titusville, Pa., September 2, 1861. Commissioned and mustered as first lieutenant December 1, 1862. Taken prisoner at the Sherfy House at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Arrived at Libby Prison, Richmond Va., July 18, 1863. He was in prison at Danville, Va., Saulisbury, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Augusta and Macon, Ga., and at Charleston, S. C. Escaped from "Camp Sorghum," Columbia, S. C., November 24th, 1864. Recaptured at Edgefield, S. C., December 1st, 1864. Rescaped from Columbia, S. C., December 6th, 1864, and entered the Union lines near Waynesboro, Ga., December, 1864. Died at Titusville, Pa., September 15, 1875.

John W. Parks, assigned to Company K from "Old Company E," upon consolidation of the regiment January 16, 1865. He did not serve with Company K, but acted as first lieutenant and quartermaster. Promoted quartermaster of regiment May, 1865. Wounded at Peach Orchard, near Yorktown, Va., April 11, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d, 1863.

John A. Silliman enlisted as private at Titusville, Pa., September 2, 1861. Re enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., December 21st, 1863. Promoted sergeant January 1st, 1864. First sergeant December 1st, 1864. Commissioned to rank as second lieutentant from March 1, 1865. First lieutenant to rank from April 18, 1865. Wounded at Chancellorsville and at Wilderness, Virginia.

Chester F. Morse, enrolled at Titusville, Pa., commissioned as second lieutenant, to rank from September 4, 1861. Wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862. Resigned on account of physical disability at Camp Pitcher, Va.. October 4, 1883.

John M. Robinson, enlisted as private at Titusville, Pa., for three years, December, 1861; promoted sergeant June 7, 1862; and commissioned second lieutenant, to rank from December 1st, 1862; honorably discharged by virtue of physical disability June 27, 1864.

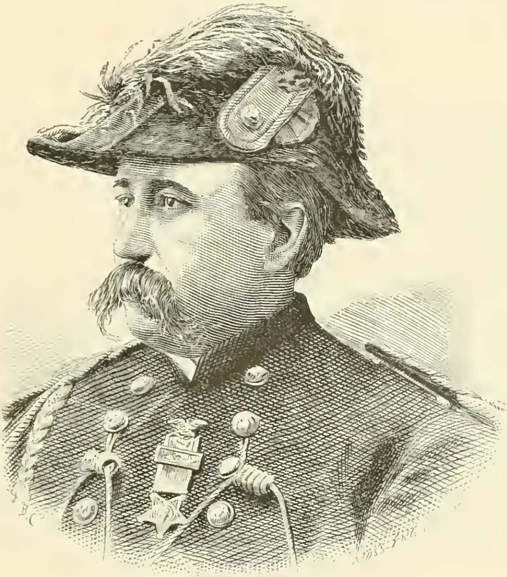
Joseph H. Freeman, enlisted for three years at Titusville, Pa., September 2d, 1861. Re-enlisted at Brandy Station, Va., December 21st, 1863. Promoted Corporal January 1st, 1864. Sergeant, December 1st, 1864. First Sergeant, April 19th, 1865. Commissioned to rank as second lieutenant from April 18th, 1865. Wounded at Fredericksburg and at Wilderness, Va.

## 58TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

### A Sketch of Company F of the 58th Regiment, Three Months, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

(BY HON. H. L. RICHMOND, JR.)

The union army defeated at Fredericksburg in December, 1862 and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, Lee moving up the Shenandoah Valley alarmed the north. On the 9th of June, 1863, the War department established two new military departments; Monongahela, embracing Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, headquarters at Pittsburg, Major General William T. H. Brooks in command; Susquehanna department, comprising Eastern Pennsylvania. On the 12th of June, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling attention to these departments, and urged the volunteering of a sufficient force to defend the state. On Sunday morning, the 28th of June, word reached Meadville that Lee’s army had entered the state and was pressing towards Harrisburg and Pittsburg. On the receipt of the intelligence the court house bell was rung, and our citizens soon filled the old court room to overflowing, to ascertan the cause of the alarm. Before the meeting adjourned, over one hundred men signed the roll for the front. The action of this meeting was sent forward, and on the 1st of July transportation was secured and the company bid goodby to their relatives and friends, left for Pittsburg by way of Ravenna, Ohio, on the A. & G. W. R'y, the nearest railway route at that date. The company, under command of George H. Bemus, captain, arriving at Pittsburg, we found everything putting on a war-like appearance, fortifications being constructed on surrounding hills, and a general preparation to defend every avenue of approach to the city. Our company took quarters at Camp Howe, at which place the 58th Regiment was organized, of which our company was a part, and the only one from Crawford, other companies from Crawford entering other regiments. The Regiment was recruited and mustered into service for three months, under the following command: Colonel, George H. Bemus; lieutenant-colonel, William P. McNary; major, Henry J. Van Kirk; adjutant, Henry Dubbs; quartermaster, Joseph T. Chase; quartermaster-sergeant, Charles B. Lee, with other field and staff officers. The regiment consisted of ten companies. Our company was known as Company F and its roll shows the following names: Captain, Frederick W. Huidekoper; first lieutenant, Sol L. Kightlinger; second lieutenant, H. L. Richmond, Jr.; first sergeant, Charles K. Ellis; sergeants, Robert Andrews, Robert Adrain, Jr., James J. Davis, John M. Mullen; corporals, Harvey Henderson, Orange Lindley, Thomas S. McFarland, Henry A. Bagley, Edward Buchanan, Arthur C. Huidekoper, Walter S. Harper, Connor C. Selden. Privates: Simon Adler, Charles H. Bagley, John A. Barber, David Buchanan, Thomas M. Bortner, Sylvester Breckenridge, George S. Cullum, Perry Corson, Francis Cole, Harvey C. Conger, David P. Compton, Henry Clump, Henry W. Chase, William Z. Claffen, David C Dunn, Henry L. Davis, William H. Dunn, Gilbert B. Eastman, James D. Gibson, David McGill, Ansel M. Gorton, Richard P. Hastings, Herman J. Huidekoper, Joseph J. Hickman, Alvin M. Hill, Edward M. Hathaway, George K. Houser, John Hosmer, Edward B. Jones, Jeremiah Kinniff, Jarus H. Kirkpatrick, Arrison Keen, Charles B. Lewis, Ralph Lutton, Jr., William Zuphart, George Mahoney, William B. McNeil, John McNamara, Alfred Northam, Omar Nelson, Squier A. Newbold, Peter Ridle, William F. Randolph, Albert H. Steele, Robert M. Stubbs, Edwin H. Sawyer, Davis Swaney, John A. Taylor, James N. Voorhees, Cornelius Van Horne, Byron Wright.



**COL. JOHN B. COMPTON.**
Chief Marshal Centennial Industrial Procession.

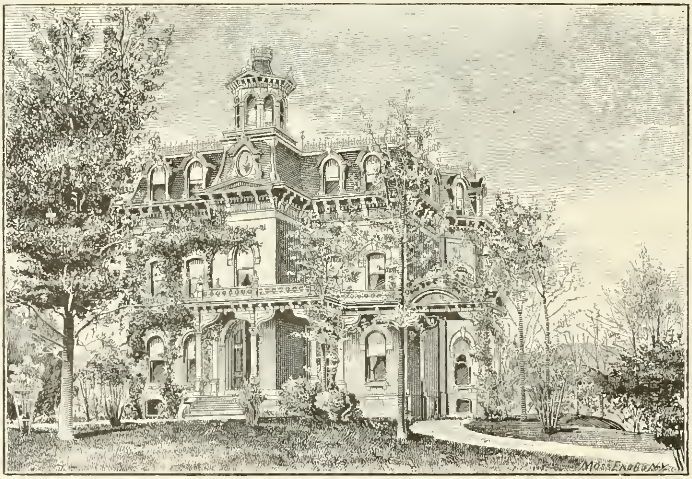
The regiment left Camp Howe, and moved to a camp of their own near Homewood station. Lee was defeated at Gettysburg, driven back, and our state pronounced for a time secure from invasion. About the time Lee crossed the Potomac, John Morgan, a rebel cavalry leader, left Sparta, Tenn., with 10,000 picked men, for a raid through western Ohio and Pennsylvania, in hopes of meeting Lee at Lake Erie. He crossed the Ohio river at Bandenburg on the 7th of July, with a somewhat depleted command, having lost heavily in encounters prior to that date. Learning of the defeat of Lee, he turned back, but was prevented recrossing the Ohio river by guarding gunboats, General Shackelford and five Pennsylvania regiments, the 58th being one, and on Sunday the 26th of July Morgan was captured. Our regiment guarded fords along the river, turning him back at Legrange and Steubenville. On the night of the 25th we were moved by rail to Hammondsville, on the C. & P. railway. Arriving there about 2 in the morning, we lay down for a rest in an old ashery yard. About daybreak of the 26th we were aroused by the tread of horsemen and the clatter of sabers. Down the hill on the left of Hammondsville came General Shackelford and his worn-out command. After a short consultation, a movement was planned. We boarded our coal cars and Shackelford went off on a road to the right. We were ordered to drop a company at each road crossing the railroad leading to the Ohio river. Two companies had been stationed when the train brought us to the camp of 245 of Morgan's command. They were on the left of the track, had just finished their morning rations, and were about to move. They surrendered and were taken in charge by two of our companies. They were tired of hardships and willingly threw down their arms in hopes of an early exchange. Their camp that night was at the outer limits of the small town Seleinville. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Shackelford had headed off Morgan with the balance of his command, who surrendered without resistance. Five hundred and sixty five men were captured, with Morgan and his staff. Morgan, somewhat disabled, rode in an old rockaway buggy, drawn by two fine cream-colored horses. His men had but little of the Confederate uniform, as they had exchanged at clothing stores, many wearing silk hats, broadcloth coats and patent leather boots, well provided with money taken from citizens along their route. Their horses were fresh from farm barns and fields. Title to property to meet their wants was never questioned by them. The men were taken to Columbus by Company's A and F, Morgan and his staff by Shackelford, and delivered to the authorities. This was the last of a rebel armed force upon northern soil. Many incidents could be mentioned, pleasing and sorrowful to those composing the 58th and Company F, but it is our purpose to simply present the record of Company F. To those of that company, a glance at the roll will recall that long day in the history of our country's rebellion. Our regiment returned to Pittsburg when all danger of a returning foe was over, and were mustered out with the rest that answered to the war governor's call.

## 150TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS

### A Brief Sketch of the Organization and Service of the Regiment.

(BY COLONEL H. S. HUIDEKOPER.)

In July, 1862, written authority was given to me by Major Roy Stone, recruiting officer at Harrisburg, to recruit four companies in Crawford county, to form part of an organization to be known as the Bucktail Brigade, of which Major Stone was to be the head, first as colonel of the First Regiment and afterwards as the duly commissioned commander of it. The Major had then served a year in the field as major of the old First Bucktails and was home on recruiting service by reason of a wound received in battle.



RESIDENCE OF HON. G. W. DELAMATER, Chestnut Street.

Upon the papers sent me I delegated the right to raise companies (one company each) to J. W. H. Reisinger and John B. Fay, of Meadville, and to J. W. Sigler, of Titusville, leaving one company to be raised by myself. By the end of August the four companies were ready for transfer to Harrisburg, and upon reaching that rendezvous were attached to a regiment of which Langhorne Wister had been designated as the colonel. He had brought with him from Philadelphia four companies, A, B, E and F. Two companies, D and G, from Union and McKean counties, were assigned to the same body, which, with our four companies C, H, I and K, completed the organization. Our companies were mustered into the service of the United States about August 25th, 1862, under Fay, Reisinger, Sigler and Huidekoper, who were commissioned as captains.

As soon as the troops were uniformed and armed I was designated by the adjutant general as lieutenant colonel, and through his courtesy was allowed to select the number for the regiment, and from some half dozen or more not already appropriated I selected the number "150." The field and staff were commissioned on September the 4th—Langhorne Wister as colonel, Thomas Chamberlin as major, R. L. Ashhurst as adjutant, Dr. O'Hara as surgeon, and ——— Voorhis as quartermaster. As captain of Co. K, in my place, Lieutenant D. V. Derickson was commissioned. The term of enlistment was for three years, and upon the conclusion of the war in April, 1865, having served with gallantry and credit, the regiment was mustered out of service at Elmira, N. Y.

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## 18TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

### A Recital of the Dashing Deeds of the 18th Penna. Cavalry Volunteers.

(BY CAPTAIN J. W. SMITH.)

Crawford county furnished two companies for the Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers; Company "B," Captain J. W. Phillips, recruited at Meadville, September, 1862, and Company "D," Captain Joseph Gilmore, recruited at Titusville about the same time.

On December 8th, 1862, the regiment moved to Bradensburg, Md., where it was partially armed and equipped and began the mounted drill. On January, 1863, it crossed the long bridge and encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac, within the fortifications. About two weeks later the regiment was moved out beyond Fairfax C. H. and brigaded with the 5th New York and 1st Vermont cavalry regiments, under Colonel Percy Wyndham, and here began its first real military service, picketing and scouting. In the spring of 1863 this brigade was, with Custer's Michigan brigade, organized as the third division cavalry corps, under General Kilpatrick.

In the Gettysburg campaign the division moved northward through Fredericks, Middletown, Littletown to Hanover, Pa., where a hot engagement occurred with Stewart's cavalry, in which the 18th lost several men in killed and wounded. This fight was important as the means of preventing the enemy's cavalry from joining Lee's army, the absence of which is given by that officer as one of the chief reasons for the failure of his campaign of invasion. In the charge by the enemy on the 18th regiment in the streets of Hanover, a rebel soldier gave Captain Britton of Company "F" a cut over the head with his sabre, while the captain was harmlessly snapping his rusty pistol in the face of the officer. When Captain Britton found it would not go off he threw it away and putting spurs to his horse got out of reach without once thinking of his own sabre. He felt deeply mortified at his discomfiture, for he said he could easily have cut his antagonist's head off, if he had only thought of his weapon; and no doubt he could, for he was a large and powerful man. He is now on the police force in New York In this engagement A. W. Stone was shot through the face, destroying the sight of one eye, and nearly that of the other. He is a butcher by trade and at last accounts was living in Edinboro. Here also George D. Taggart was taken prisoner, but in the hurry his captor neglected to disarm him, and before he got to the rear our forces counter-charged, and the rebel got in a hurry and rode ahead of his prisoner, when Mr. Taggart gave him a charge from his carbine that made him bite the dust, and then Taggart was at liberty to rejoin his comrades.

On the morning of the 4th of July the 3d division of cavalry took up its march southward, through Emmitsburg and over South Mountain at Monterey Springs, where we struck Ewell's wagon train about midnight. A charge scattered the train guard, and two pieces of artillery, and 1,000 prisoners and 200 wagons and ambulances fell into our hands. The captured train was sacked and

ERRATA—On page 133, the statement in relation to Lieut. David T. McKay should read that he was *exchanged* instead of *executed*.

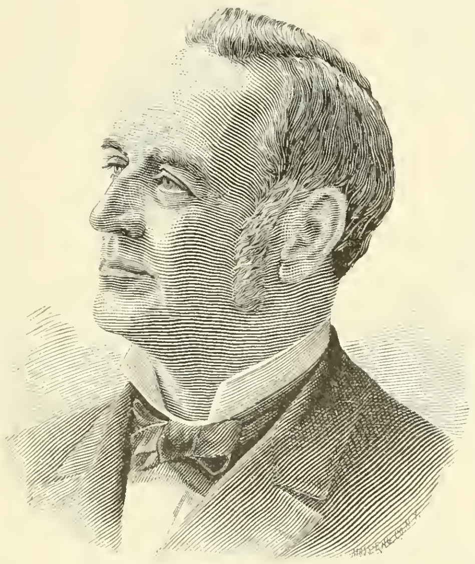
On page 154, the second paragraph beginning at the 11th line should read, "In 1783 the Legislature appointed Col. Otis McClean, Joseph and William Montgomery, commissioners to settle the difficulty between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania settlers at Wyoming on the Susquehanna River. Mrs. McArthur was married in 1829 to Moses Scott, Esq., who died May 6, 1834. She died January 6, 1842 in the 67th year of her age.

burned the next day near Smithfield, it being impracticable to take it out. On the night of the 5th Kilpatrick delivered his prisoners to General French at Boonsboro. On the 6th he engaged the enemy in Hagerstown, where the 18th made a gallant charge, losing Captain Lindsay of Company A, and many valuable lives besides. Here Colonel Dahlgreen lost a leg. Sergeant Joseph Brown was shot by a lady from the window of a house. He was taken into a private house and nursed till he died some days afterwards. He was a noble Christian gentleman and a brave soldier. Here E. N. Tubbs, of Little Cooley, received a gun shot wound in the face. Edward Carr, of Richmond township, was wounded here also.

In the afternoon we were pressed back several miles, every inch of which was contested in order to delay the enemy while Buell should destroy his pontoons at Williamsport. This was done, and here was the grand opportunity for Meade to crush Lee's army. The Potomac was up and there was no bridge. Lincoln saw the opportunity and every private in Meade's army saw it. The enemy was short of amunition, and no army will fight in a corner as they were. Every private in Lee's army expected the worst. Meade had not the nerve. The Potomac subsided and Lee passed over to his old stamping grounds. Kilpatrick's division captured about five hundred prisoners of the rear guard at Falling Waters, and two pieces of artillery that had been abandoned. Among the prisoners was an acquaintance of Captain Phillips and the writer, a member of the 7th Tennessee, and a member of Captain Morris' company. Captain A. D. Morris graduated with high honor from Allegheny College in 1860.

At Culpepper Court House in September, Lieutenant, David T. McKey, in leading a charge fell into the enemy's hands and was held a prisoner at Columbia and Charleston till March, 1865, when he was executed. He was a dashing officer, brave to recklessness, and much esteemed by his regimental commander. In the spring of 1864, the Eighteenth went with Kilpatrick on his raid to Richmond, and again under General Wilson in the wilderness campaign, striking valiant blows for the Union at Spottsylvania Court House, where Marion Southwick fell in a charge.

Rejoining Mead's army at the South Anna river, the cavalry was engaged day and night almost without rest or sleep until Grant crossed the James and took up his position in front of Petersburg. At St. Mary's church the eighteenth lost two officers and about thirty men. On the 7th of August the first and third divisions embarked at City Point for Washington, and joined the army of the Shenandoah. At Washington the first brigade, including the 88th Pennsylvania, was armed with Spencer's repeating carbines. The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall of 1864 was a picnic for Sheridan's cavalry. The enemy fled before our repeating carbines, and the country was full of bread and butter and apple butter and apple jack, besides chickens and flour and hams; and the flankers and skirmishers who could leave the column generally helped themselves. There was hard fighting and sometimes it was our turn to run; but, withal, there was so much freedom and so much dash in the campaign that we enjoyed it. Space forbids detail, but the cavalry arm of the service never did so good work during the war as in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall of 1864 Custer, with two regiments, captured fourteen stands of colors and forty-six pieces of artillery at the end of the fight at Cedar Creek.



**COLONEL OLIVER KEESE.**
County Treasurer, 1888-90.

The Eighteenth went into winter quarters on the Maryland side near Harper's Ferry, thus securing the first rest from picket duty it had known since it crossed the Potomac in January 1863.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry has a proud record. It faced the enemy in not less than thirty five engagements, great and small. It saw exacting and hard service, and many noble sons of Crawford county in its ranks "gave up the last full measure of devotion" to their country. Many died in hospitals, some in rebel prisons; and those are none the less heroes, and are entitled to equal honor with those who fell on the field of battle Together now they tent "on fame's eternal camping-ground." It becomes those who survive to keep their memory green and hand down their fame to generations yet unborn.

## FROM CRAWFORD.

### Some Companies that Went to the Front From Crawford County.

#### 12TH PA. CAVALRY.

The 113th, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., in the fall of 1862. Term of service, three years. Mustered out July 20th, 1865, at Winchester, Va. Co. B, of this regiment, was from Crawford county, and was recruited at Titusville.

#### 136TH PA. VOLUNTEERS.

The 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Harrisburg, Pa., in August, 1862. Term of service, nine months. Mustered out of service May 29th, 1863, at Harrisburg, Pa. Co. I, of this regiment, was from this county. It was commanded by Captain Asa Chapman, who died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.

#### 139TH PA. VOLUNTEERS.

The 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Harrisburg, Penna., in the fall of 1862. Term of service, nine months. Mustered out June 1st and 2nd, 1863. Co. B was from Crawford county, and was commanded by Captain DeLos Walker.

#### 145TH PA. VOLUNTEERS.

The 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Erie, Pa., in fall of 1862. Term of service, three years Mustered out on May 31st, at Alexandria, Va. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Hiram Brown, who was previously a captain in the 83d Pa. Volunteers. Co. H of the 145th was from Crawford county, and was commanded by Captain A. J. Mason, who died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., September 13th, 1862.

#### 169TH DRAFTED MILITIA.

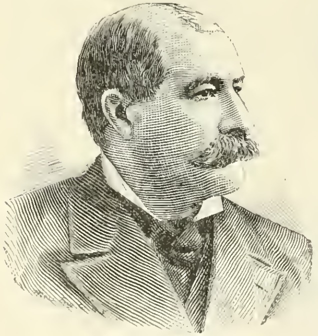
The 169th Pennsylvania Drafted Militia was organized at Pittsburg, Pa. Term of service, nine months. Companies C, H, I and K were from Crawford county, and were commanded by Captains Adam Davis, Jesse Baldwin, Samuel Johnson, and I. E. Myers, respectively. Mustered out in July, 1863, at Harrisburg, Pa.

### 199TH PA. VOLUNTEERS.

The 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., in the fall of 1864. Term of service, one year. Mustered out of service—except recruits—June 28th, 1865. Co. F was from Crawford county, and was commanded by Captain I. E. Myers, who was formerly of the 169th Pa. Militia. The colonel of the 199th was J. C. Briscoe, who was well known in the old Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, having served on the staff of Generals Kearney and Birney.

### ERIE REGIMENT INFANTRY PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Erie, Pa., April 27th, 1861. Term of service, three months. Discharged at Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, Pa., July 20th, 1861. This regiment was commanded by Colonel John W. McLane. He was afterward colonel of the 83d Pa. Volunteers of the three years' service. While in command of the 83d he was killed in action at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862. Co. D of the Erie regiment was from the vicinity of Conneautville, Pa., and was commanded by Captain J. L. Dunn. Co. F. was from Titusville, Pa., and was commanded by Captain Chas. Morgan.



**HENRY P. MARLEY.**
County Commissioner, 1888-90.

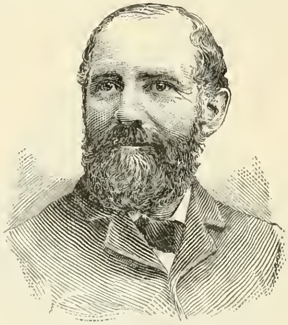
## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

(BY H. M. CUTSHALL.)

A national association of agriculturists, of which Mr. O. H. Kelley, a native of Boston, Mass., is the reputed founder. "Grange" is the familar name of the organizations, whether subordinate, county, state or national.

The organization dates back to the year 1867. In 1874 the number of granges numbered 30,000, with a membership of 2,500,000. In the state of Pennsylvania there are over 800 subordinate granges, with a membership of nearly 40,000. In Crawford county there are] nineteen subordinate and one "Pomona" Grange with a membership of upwards of 1,200.

The first grange in Crawford county was organized in 1870 at Woodcock township. There are at present nineteen subordinate granges in the county, about one-half of which own a hall, and the order is in a flourishing condition. The society originated in the depressed condition of agriculture following the war of the rebellion, and was especially designed to redress the grievances of farmers in the west on account of the injustice of railroad companies in their charges for carrying agricultural products, and on account of the exorbitant prices paid middlemen for handling such freight, and for supplying agricultural implements and stores. The plan of the organization is similar to the Odd Fellows and is designed to bring the farmers of the country into active co-operation for mutual protection. Each grange elects its own officers, women being admitted to membership equally with men, but no one is eligible of either sex unless they are engaged in agricultural pursuits.



**WALTER A. LINDSAY.**
County Commissioner, 1888-90.

In 1874 the National Grange issued its declaration of purposes, declaring the objects of the order to be "to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy; to secure harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves and make our order perpetual."

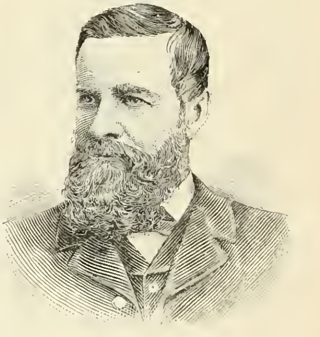
This order has been instrumental in securing some necessary and needed legislation in many states and also in congress. The period of depression which overtook this organization has passed by, and the order in not only this country, but in all the states, has taken in more members during the past year than in the last five years taken together, and is in a healthy condition.

## AID FOR THE BRAVE.

### The Work of the Meadville Relief Association for the Sick and Wounded in the Army.

When the cloud of civil war broke upon our land and hundreds of our brave fathers and sons were rushing to the defense of her national life and the protection of our homes, the ladies of Meadville, with true patriotism, began to work for their comfort, furnishing supplies of different kinds; but it was not until October 4th, 1861, that "The Meadville Relief Association for the Sick and Wounded in the Army" was organized. Mrs. Hannah Moore was made president, with secretary, treasurer and various committees to assist. She filled the office most faithfully and efficiently, devoting her time and strength to the work, and much of its success was due to her earnest and wise management. October 7th, 1863, she was forced to resign on account of ill health, and Mrs. Wm. Thorp was chosen to the office, the duties of which she discharged in a most devoted and satisfactory manner to the end of the work.

In January, 1862, the society became a central depot for forwarding supplies for county societies. Auxiliaries were formed in almost every village and neighborhood in the county, and generous donations were received and forwarded to the front. After a brief experience, finding independent shipments hazardous and expensive, it was decided to send through the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. In the "Historical Sketch of Cleveland Branch, U. S. Sanitary Commission," is the following report: "Society of Meadville, Pa. Presidents, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Wm. Thorp; secretary, Miss E. C. Callender; treasurer, Miss E. G. Huidekoper. This society, though properly reporting its business to the credit of the State of Pennsylvania, was, for convenience of railroad transportation, a tributary to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. From its organization—October, 1861—to the close of the war, the Meadville Aid Society was an important auxiliary to the Cleveland Sanitary Commission. Besides shipments of two hundred and sixty-one packages of choice hospital stores, and liberal supplies furnished to sick soldiers and their families in and near the city, its books show a cash disbursement of $6,681.21. The citizens of Meadville contri-



**EDWIN J. BAILEY.**
County Commissioner, 1888-90.

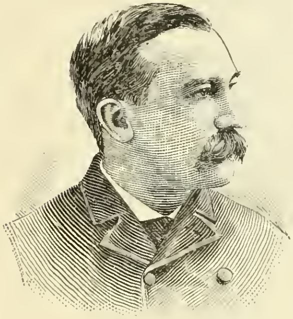
buted, through their Aid Society, to the Cleveland Sanitary Fair, articles valued at $746.00, and to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair $500.00."

When the war was over, and the society was notified to send no more supplies, there was still money in bank, and garments and stores on hand. These were distributed among soldiers' orphan schools, disabled soldiers, local charities, and the city hospital.

## PHILANTHROPY.

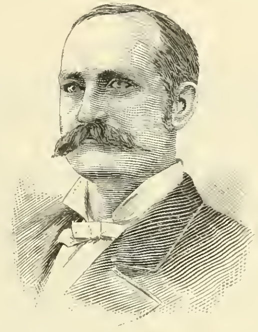
### A Sketch of the Meadville Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

(BY E. W. LAFFER.)

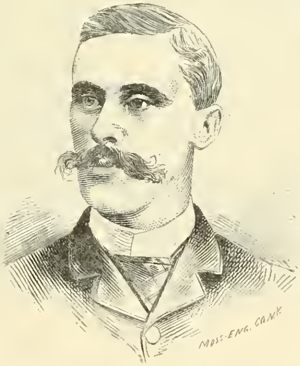


**W. H. GASKILL.**
Clerk of Courts 1888-90.

In every community, however industrious and thrifty its people, there is always a certain proportion of unfortunate or idle and improvident ones who constitute a formidable company of helpless poor. The relief of this class is a work which every conscientious citizen feels he dare not neglect. But the wisest way to assist, without fostering pauperism, is a problem, the solution of which many thoughtful minds have pondered. Meadville is not without its generous proportion of indigent ones, and the charitably disposed have tried various methods and plans for their relief. Societies have been organized during the winter, when want and suffering prevail, and money donated and disbursed for temporary relief, with little effect upon the permanent bettering of the condition of the poor. To the minds of some who wished to secure not only the relief of the needy but their highest good, a more extensive work of education and elevation seemed necessary. To teach every man and woman to be self-supporting is the only safe guard against a perpetuation of pauperism, the influence of which would be most baneful on the morals of any community. In realization of this fact, a society with these more extended aims was organized in 1885, under the name of The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, with the following officers in charge: President, Rev. T. D. Logan; vice president, Mrs. S. T. Dick; treasurer, G. W. Delamater; secretary, Miss E. C. Callender.



**SYLVESTER C. McDOWELL.**
Sheriff, 1888-90.


MOSS-ENG. CO. N.Y.

**H. M. DICKSON.**
Register and Recorder, 1888-90.

The work was thorough and encouraging, and the following year, with a new corps of officers and board of directors, the society, designing to make itself a permanent organization, added to its work a sewing school, night school, day nursery, employment bureau, etc. The sewing school is now in most successful operation. The other branches of the work, for lack of appreciation on the part of those those whom it was to benefit, have been abandoned for the present, but are subject to the demand of the public. One means of doing good in this public charity have been crippled by the meagre support we have received from the community in general, our donations coming from a generous few, instead of the entire city.

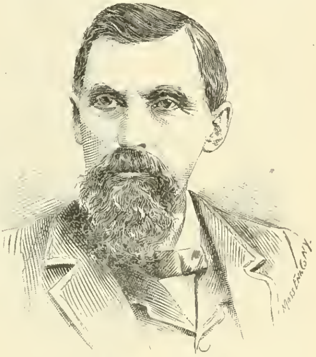
The officers for the year 1886-7 were: President, Rev. Rogers Israel; vice-president, Mrs. N. C. McLaughlin; treasurer, Daniel T. Nash; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Lafter. Income, $447.79. Disbursements, $398.98. Balance in treasury, $48.81.

Officers for the year 1888: President, Rev. H. H. Barber; vice-president, D. V. Derickson; treasurer, W. S. McGunnigle; secretary, Mrs. E. W. Laffer. Income to date, $276.86. Disbursements, $263.92. Balance, $12.94.

## THE BAR.

### A History of the Bar of Crawford County.

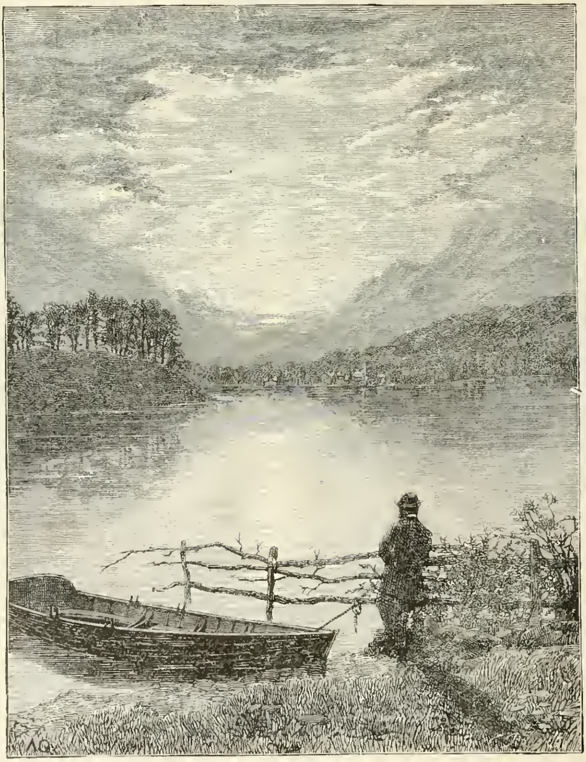
(BY D. M. FARRELLY.)



**ABNER B. EDSON.**
Prothonotary, 1888-90.

The county of Crawford was organized with its present boundaries by an act of the legislature passed in the early part of the year 1800. The record shows that the first court was held at Meadville, the county seat, by the associate judges David Mead and John Kelso on the 6th day of July, 1800, when the following named persons were admitted as practitioneers at the bar of said county. Edward Work, Henry Baldwin, Stephen Semple, George Armstrong, Thomas Collins, Alexander W. Foster, Andrew Graff, Cunningham S. Semple, Elias W. Hale, John W. Hunter, Robert Callender. At subsequent courts in the early part of the century and to 1821 James Ross, John Woods, Parker Campbell, Patrick Farrelly, William Wilkins, Ralph Marlin, Samuel B. Foster, Richard Bean, John B. Wallace, George Selden, Thomas H. Sill. From 1821 to 1830 inclusive John J. Pearson, John Galbraith, David Derickson, John Stuart Riddle, Henry Baldwin, jr., James Thompson, Robert L. Potter, Samuel Miles Green, W. W. Dick, Cyrus T. Smith, T. J. Fox Alden, John W. Farrelly, Charles B. Power, D. M. Farrelly. From 1830 to the present time Gaylord Church, Alfred Huidekoper, Hiram L. Richmond, William H. Davis, Darwin A. Finney, Thomas VanHorne, A. B. Richmond, D. C. McCoy, M. P. Davis, A. S. Davis, S. N. Pettis, W. H. Doughty, J. Porter Brawley, W. R Bole, F. L. Blackmar, C. M. Boush, J. B. Brawley, Thomas N.

Brooks, Pearson Church, A. G. Church, John B. Compton, George F. Davenport, Frederick H. Davis, Joshua Douglass, J. F. Dorrance, F. B. Flower, R. C. Frey, Arthur L. Bates, Norton L. Gleason, Robert G. Graham, P. F. Hallock, John J. Henderson, Harvey Henderson, William Henderson, H. J. Humes, L. H. Lauderbaugh, Emmet McArthur, J. N. McCloskey, John O. McClintock, John D. McCoy, B. B. Pickett, M. C. Power, F. P. Ray, Roe Reisinger, H. L. Richmond, jr., A. G. Richmond, H. M. Richmond, James D. Roberts, Thomas Roddy, W. R. Scott, J. W. Smith, C. W. Tyler, John W. Farrelly, jr., Cornelius VanHorne, Lewis Walker, Jas. D. Minniss, Jas. Doughty, A. J. Harper, Wm. Reynolds, J. W. Spear, Chas. M. Wood, H. E. Russell, David T. McKay, George W. Haskins, G. B. Delamater, G. W. Delamater, Julius Byles, G. A. Chase, W. M. Dame, Samuel Grumbine, F. B. Guthrie, M. J. Heywang, F. L. Seeley, Samuel Minor, Roger Sherman, L. W. Wilcox, J. Willis Witherop, W. H. Addle, Charles A. Derickson, Clark Ewing, Charles Faber, Charles B. Guthrie, John W. Howe, Thomas Rustin Kennedy, William S. Morris, C. R. Marsh, B. F. McAllister, Henry Shippen, jr., William D. Tucker, Charles L. Wescott, Jas. B. White, George W. Hecker, William C. Bear, James R. Andrews, E. M. Guthrie J. D. Bowman, Geo. Williamson, Luther Beatty, J. Kinniff, James Addle, W. B. Best, G. A. Nodine, Isaac Mondereau, S. R. Miller, Chas. Boush, Frank Lowe, Otto Kohler, Charles E. Richmond, Harry Flood, M. W. Tate, John E. Adams, Martin A. Gilson, John H. Apple, John Apple, N. S. Ernst, R. P. Miller. All who were admitted as attorneys previous to 1830 are dead. Since 1830 those who have died are as follows: J. Porter Brawley, Gaylord Church, W. H. Addle, J. H. Baker, Arthur Cullum, David Derickson, Charles A. Derickson, Clark Ewing, Charles Faber, Patrick Farrelly, John W. Farrelly, John W. Farrelly, jr., Darwin A. Finney, Charles B. Guthrie, John W. Howe, Thomas Rustin Kennedy, C. R. Marsh, B. F. McAllister, William S. Morris, Joseph Morrison, John Reynolds, H. M. Richmond, J. Stuart Riddle, George Selden, Henry Shippen, jr., H. L. Richmond, sr., John B. Wallace, William D. Tucker, Charles L. Wescott, James B. White, George Williamson, W. W. Dick, W. C. Bear.



**SUNSET ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE CANADOHTA, (Bloomfield Twp.)**

The president judges of the court of Crawford county were Alexander Addison, from its organization to April, 1803, Jesse Moore, from April, 1803, until his death in 1829. Then Henry Shippen until his death in 1838. Nathaniel B. Eldred from 1839 to 1843, when he resigned. Gaylord Church was appointed in April, 1843. John Galbraith, after Church, until his decease in 1860. Rasselas Brown appointed to fill vacancy in consequence of the death of Galbraith. Samuel P. Johnson, elected in 1860. Walter H. Lowrie, elected in 1870. S. N. Pettis, appointed to fill vacancy at the death of Judge Lowrie. Pearson Church, elected in 1877. John J. Henderson, elected in 1887. Hon. James Thompson was appointed judge in 1839 pursuant to a law then in force authorizing the appointment of district judge for five years to bring forward unfinished business which had largely accumulated. His term was extended to six years.

Pursuant to a law providing for the election of additional law judges, David Derickson was elected in 1856 for ten years, and in 1866 John P. Vincent was elected for a like term. Alexander Addison was an able and enlightened judge. His disposition, however, was overbearing and arbitrary, which led to his impeachment in 1803. Henry Shippen was an able, honest and impartial judge. Judge Eldred, I do not think, was as sound a lawyer as some of the others. He had, however, a large amount of good common sense, and a thorough knowledge of human nature.

Of the attorneys that practiced in the courts of Crawford county, many were eminent in their profession and filled public trusts with honor to themselves and usefulness to the country. Of such as are not living a short notice will be made.

James Ross, a member of the bar but a resident of Pittsburg, represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1794 to 1803, and for about two years was president pro tem of that body. He was prominent among the many able and enlightened men who stood at the head of the old Federal party.

William Wilkins was a senator from Pennsylvania from 1831 to 1834. During the administration of General Jackson he was minister to Russia for about one year. He represented Allegheny county in the State senate from 1856 to 1859.

Henry Baldwin was the first district attorney of Crawford county. The office was then called deputy attorney general. He removed to Pittsburg in 1804, and rose to eminence in the legal profession. From 1816 to 1828 he represented Allegheny county in congress with distinguished ability. In 1830 was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and held the office until his death in 1844. For some years previous to his death his home was at Meadville. On his first visit to Meadville after his appointment as judge he was given a public dinner by his many warm friends, without regard to party, at the Gibson hotel. He seemed to appreciate this token of regard from his own friends, and addressed them, and in his remarks expressed his appreciation of their kindness and esteem. He was one of the really great men of the country.

Alexander W. Foster practiced law in Crawford county for several years, removed to Pittsburg and aftewards to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and attained a high degree of distinction in his profession.

Samuel B. Foster, brother of the preceding, one of the early members of the bar of this county, possessed high legal attainments, great reasoning power and a fine classical education. In addressing either court or jury his argument was clear and lucid, and when proper he spoke with impressive eloquence.

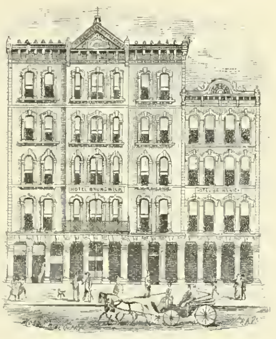
Patrick Farrelly came to the United States from Ireland, in 1798, studied law at Lancaster, Pa., came to Meadville and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He represented this district in the State legislature either before or about the beginning of the war of 1812. He was elected to congress in 1820, and twice successively immediately afterwards. Died at Pittsburg, on his way to congress, in 1826. He was well liked by his fellow members of the house of representatives, as the following circumstance, which was communicated to the writer by the late Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, will show: Farrelly offered an amendment to the general appropriation bill, then under consideration, appropriating several thousand dollars for the improvement of the lake harbor at Erie. At that day members of congress, generally, knew nothing of Erie or its harbor. After an explanation by Mr. Farrelly there was a quiet exclamation from members, "let Farrelly have his appropriation." The amendment was carried and became a law. Some members, particularly from the south, declined to vote. They were not in favor of the amendment, but were friendly to its author and did not care to vote against it. This appropriation of $4,000 or $5,000, (the exact sum is not now remembered) as Mr. Sergeant at the time remarked, "was the commencement of appropriations of money by congress for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and other works of unquestioned national character and importance Similar appropriations followed at almost every session of congress In the present congress the bill reported by the proper committee appropriates sums exceeding in the aggregate nineteen million dollars. Mr. Farrelly was a thorough classical scholar, and in the list of attorneys in this county from 1800 until this time it is doubtful if he had an equal in that respect.

John B. Wallace came to Meadville, from Philadelphia, in 1821, and had a large general law business. He was an excellent lawyer, well read and informed in all its branches, and was well informed in the civil law, founded under Roman jurisprudence. He spoke ably and well and with great earnestness. His arguments on legal questions showed a profound and extensive knowledge of legal principles. By his refined culture and intelligence he was an ornament to society. His private character may he described as that of an accomplished Christian gentleman.

George Selden, in 1819, came to Meadville from Philadelphia, and engaged in the practice of law. He had a fine mind and rare legal abilities. The prospect before him was a brilliant success in his profession. But this hoped for success was destroyed by engaging in other kinds of business, in which he was not successful.

John Stuart Riddle was a well read and eminent lawyer. He was industrious, careful and correct, and was always well prepared when he went into court to try a cause. He had a large practice and was very successful. He was pleasant and gentlemanly in his manners, and his private life was without reproach. He held no public office, but a judicial position would have been his save for his untimely death.

John Banks was distinguished for directness and force of argument, in addition to his character as an excellent and able lawyer. He was appointed judge of the court of Berks county by Governor Ritner, and discharged his duties with fidelity and great ability. He was state treasurer in 1847.



HOTEL BRUNSWICK.
Titusville, Pa.

John J. Pearson was one of the distinguished members of the bar. He was appointed by the governor president judge of the courts of Dauphin county. This is one of the most important districts by reason of the legislature investing the court with the trial of important cases in which the commonwealth is concerned. He discharged the duties of his office for thirty years—ten by appointment of the governor and two terms by election of the people.

Thomas H. Sill, of Erie, practiced at the Meadville bar. He was a first-class lawyer and an excellent man. He was distinguished for great power of argument and for chaste and effective eloquence.

David Derickson was an able lawyer and thoroughly versed in legal learning. There was but little oratory in his efforts before a jury. He, however, spoke with force and earnestness, and was in every respect an able and successful attorney. He was elected additional law judge in 1856, for ten years, and discharged the duties of the office ably and in a manner satisfactory to the public.

James Thompson had considerable legal practice in the courts of Crawford county. He was an eminent attorney and was employed in many important cases. He had a strong mind, was a good reasoner and ready in applying legal principles to the facts as given in evidence. In his argument to the court or jury he spoke well and eloquently. He at first resided in Franklin, Venango county, and afterwards in Erie, but attended the courts here. He represented the Erie district in congress from 1847 to 1851. He was judge of the supreme court for fifteen years, the term commencing on the first Monday in December, 1857.

John P. Vincent succeeded him as additional law judge, for the same period, and discharged the duties of the office faithfully and well.

Gaylord Church was a prominent attorney, tried his cases well and was always well prepared for trial. He spoke easily and fluently and made himself well understood by the jury. He was elected to the Legislature in 1840 and 1841. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge of Crawford and Erie counties. He was an able and honest judge. He was appointed by the governor judge of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy in consequence of the resignation of Judge Porter. He served as such for about a year, until his successor was elected.

John W. Farrelly was an able lawyer. He was admitted to the bar when he was less than 21 years old. Judge Shippen refused to admit him as he was not of sufficient age. The late John B. Wallace proposed to Judge Shippen that Mr. Farrelly should go to Pittsburg, apply for examination for admission to the bar there. Mr. Farrelly went to Pittsburg, passed an excellent examination and was sworn in as a member of the bar. He returned, presented his certificate as a member of the bar of Allegheny county and was admitted as a member of the bar of Crawford. He rose rapidly to distinction in the legal profession. He had a thorough knowledge of legal principles. He was remarkable for the quickness with which he perceived all the points in the case, no matter how numerous the questions presented by a complicated array of facts. He was equally remarkable for the skill with which he elucidated his case and the clearness with which he presented it to the jury. He was not a good speaker. He nevertheless had great influence with the jury. They generally knew him and had confidence in his integrity. He never misstated the evidence in his argument. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1846 he was elected to Congress. In 1849 President Taylor appointed him Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Darwin A. Finney was a distinguished

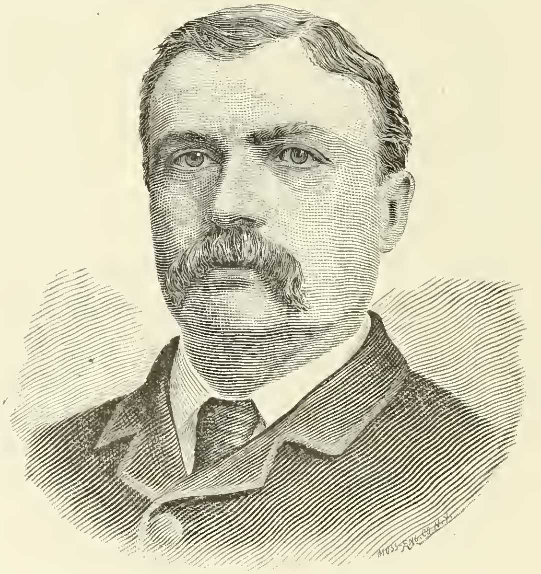
member of the bar of this county. Like the last mentioned attorney he was quick to perceive the true points of a case. He was a sound and able lawyer and a ready speaker. He argued a case forcibly and well. He was a good reasoner. Besides argument in his speeches to a jury, there were occasional touches of wit and humor, and not seldom remarks full of keen and cutting sarcasm. He died in the prime of life, with bright and cheering prospects before him. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1866 he was elected to Congress and died before his term had fully expired.

H. L. Richmond, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest attorneys of the county. He was an able attorney and an eloquent speaker. He argued his cases either in addressing the court or jury clearly, forcibly and fairly. He was elected to Congress in 1870, and served one term.

William H. Davis was an earnest and zealous lawyer, a good scholar, and well versed in law, history, English classics and general literature. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852 and served two terms. He served ably and faithfully as district attorney. He discharged the duties of the office with singular fidelity and earnestness.

Walter H. Lowrie was judge of the courts from 1870 until November, 1876, the time of his death. He was distinguished for his learning and talents. He was an able and upright judge.

In the list of attorneys who served in the courts of Crawford county, I have said nothing as to character and qualifications of those who are living. Those of whom brief mention has been made have closed their earthly career. They are examples for the living and their successors, and if their lives are studied with a sincere desire to reach their high character as lawyers and men, the living and their successors of this bar will be an honor and blessing to the county of Crawford and the Commonwealth.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COLONEL JOHN J. CARTER.

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### Sketch of Cornelius VanHorne.

(BY C. VANHORNE.)

Cornelius VanHorne, one of the original pioneers of Crawford county, who lived the greater part of his long and useful life here, was born in Hunterdon county, N. Y., December 16, 1750. He was the eldest child of Thomas and Jane VanHorne, and was of Dutch descent, his ancestors having come from Holland to this country over a hundred years before his birth. His father died a short time before the Revolutionary war, intestate, although after his death the draft of a will was discovered, unexecuted, which indicated the manner in which he wished to dispose of his property among his six children; but under the laws of England then in force in the colonies, Cornelius became sole heir to his father's estate. But the subject of this sketch, not being willing to take the advantage of his brothers and sisters which the law gave him, took immediate and effective steps to have his brothers and sisters put into the possession and ownership of the different parts of the estate to which the unexecuted will, if it had been properly executed, would have entitled them. The part allotted to Cornelius was a tract of land in the Wyoming valley, near or upon which the city of Wilkesbarre now stands. He moved onto this tract of land, but during his service in the revolutionary army a man named John Dorrance, a Connecticut claimant, and an ancestor of Col. J. F. Dorrance, of this city, took possession of the land. There was much trouble and litigation about the title, which was finally decided in favor of VanHorne, and is reported in 2d Dallas, 304. The State, however, fearing a rebellion of the Connecticut settlers against the State authorities, in case the decree of the court against Dorrance and the other settlers should be enforced, had the lands involved in the dispute appraised, and many years afterward paid the actual owners a small stipend for their title.

#### AN EXPLORING PARTY.

Having voluntarily given up a large estate in New Jersey, and being driven from his rightful heritage in the Wyoming Valley, Van Horne, in the spring of 1788, decided to explore the valley of French creek, or, as it was then called by the French and the Indians, Venango river, referred to by Gen (then Col.) Washington in his report to Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia. He joined a company with David, John and Joseph Mead, John Watson, Thomas Martin, Thomas Grant, James F. Randolph and Christopher Snyder at Sunbury, and on the 12th day of May, 1788, after a tedious journey through the wilderness, encamped under a large wild cherry tree near where the east end of the Mercer street iron bridge stands.

#### ARRIVAL AND SETTLEMENT.

The only reliable date of the arrival of the earliest settlers is that given by Van Horne, in his narrative, written about 1835, twelve or thirteen years before his death, and now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. After some time spent in exploring, they erected a temporary abode on the spot where Meadville now stands.

#### CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

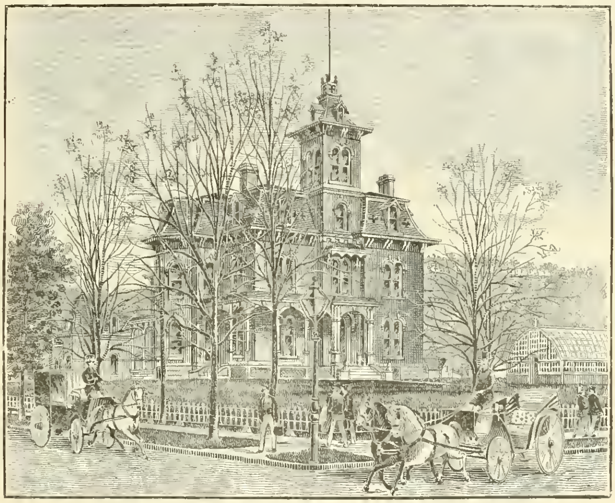
On the 5th day of May, 1791, while engaged in marking out corn ground in company with two men, named Gregg and Ray, near where the passenger station of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. now stands, VanHorne was attacked by the Indians and taken prisoner. His companions were, at the time of the capture, gone to dinner, and were to bring his to the field. When these companions returned to the field they were attacked by the same Indians, and Gregg was killed and scalped, and Ray taken prisoner. The subject of this article was conducted to the outlet of Conneaut Lake, and there tied to a small tree, and the old chief who had him in charge crawled into the bushes and went to sleep, while waiting for his comrades, with Ray in charge, to come up.

While the chief was asleep, his prisoner managed to loosen the thongs that bound him to the tree and ran, with his arms tied behind him, through the wilderness to the point on the west side of French creek opposite the spot which he and his companions had camped on May 12, 1788.

At this point, what has always seemed to me to be an almost unaccountable incident took place. The escaped prisoner had, some time previously, planted some apple seeds near the place above referred to, and at the time of the escape the young trees were to be seen above the ground; weeds had sprung up among them and died the year previous, and there was danger, if fire should catch in the weeds, that the apple trees would be destroyed. After all that had happened that day—taken prisoner, conveyed to Conneaut Lake, escaped, and with his arms pinioned at the elbows, behind—VanHorne, seeing the danger to his young trees, stopped in his flight and began to pull the weeds from among the trees. While engaged in that operation he was seen by John Fredebaugh, who, from the opposite side of the creek, took him for an Indian skulking in the bushes, and was about to shoot, when a recognition took place. VanHorne then waded the creek and found a young officer and some men at the block house, who were en route from Fort LeBœuft to Fort Franklin.

### THE SETTLEMENT ABANDONED.

The settlement was abandoned for the time being. It is not knownt hat any white man visited the settlement of Meadville again that year except VanHorne, who, in company with an Indian named McKee, came back and got ten or twelve bushels of grain, and took it in a canoe down the creek to Fort Franklin. After this Van Horne visited his mother in New Jersey, and in the autumn returned to the settlement. He is supposed to be the first white man who passed a winter in or near Meadville.


RESIDENCE OF COLONEL JOHN J. CARTER, Titusville.

When VanHorne returned in the fall, after his capture and escape, he learned of the fate of his companions, Ray and Gregg. Gregg had been shot with his own gun, and Ray had been captured and taken to Sandusky, where he met a trader who was an acquaintance, and who exchanged liquor with the Indians for him. Ray made his way back to Pittsburg, where he found his wife.

### MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

In October, 1793, Samuel Lord arrived at the settlement from Franklin and warned all to fly for their lives, as there was danger again threatening from the Indians. This warning caused most of the settlers to remove. General Wilkins wrote VanHorne from Pittsburg to engage a sergeant's command, which he did. They continued in the service until the last day of December, when they were disbanded.

### HIS SIX CHILDREN.

Cornelius VanHorne was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. He held a command as captain under Anthony Wayne, and was the acting sheriff in this section when this portion of Pennsylvania was Allegheny county. He was married to Sarah Dunn in the year 1797, and they had born to them six children, viz: Jane, who married George Anderson; James; Priscilla, who married T. J. Fox Alden, a celebrated lawyer; Cornelius, Harriet and Thomas, the last named of whom is the only survivor, and is residing on the homestead farm patented by his father in the year 1800, under the name of Southampton. He died July 26th, 1846, in his 97th year. Much more might be written of this sturdy pioneer, but for fear of becoming tiresome, I will close.

[A portrait of Cornelius VanHorn appears on page 21.—ED.]

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## PONCE DE LEON.

### A Sketch of Meadville's Mineral Springs. A Growing Industry of our City.

Within the past year a new industry has sprung up in our midst, that of supplying the outside world with the water of the now celebrated Ponce de Leon Springs. These springs are located two miles east of the city, on the estate of Hon. Henry C. Johnson, a well-known citizen of Meadville, a biographical sketch and portrait of whom will be found on another page of this issue. These springs were known to the earliest settlers of this section, and the virtues of the waters brought many people even in those early times to benefit by their healing and curative properties. It is said by old residents that parties used to come from points as far away as Pittsburg, and camp out near the springs for weeks at a time, that they might be cured by this pure medicine of nature The settlers who lived in the vicinity of the springs were in the habit of carrying away jugs and bottles filled with these remarkable waters, for family use.

Tradition also says that the primitive inhabitants of the forest, the Indians, knew of the curative properties of these waters, and used them freely with other medicines from nature's store house.

About a year ago Mr. Johnson, knowing of the great purity and medicinal properties of the water from these springs, determined to give the outside world the benefit of their use. Pure water is such an indispensable article, and the water furnished for drinking purposes in most of our large cities is so full of impurities that breed disease, that a ready market has been found for the water of the Ponce de Leon Springs. It is safe to say that no purer water is found on the globe than this. The springs are situated at an altitude of about 1,200 feet above sea level The water flows directly out of the rock, and there is no possible source of contamination in that vicinity. The result is a water absolutely pure, sparkling with the life of nature.

The medicinal value of the water is shown by the analyses made by several chemists of eminent reputation. One by the celebrated Henry Leffman, M. D., shows the following results:

| | *Grains to Imperial Gallon.* |
|---|---|
| Sodium Sulphate, - - - - | 0.21 |
| Sodium Chloride, - - - - | 1.08 |
| Calcium Bi-Carbonate, - - - | [illegible] |
| Magnesium Bi-Carbonate, - - | 0.56 |
| Sodium Bi-Carbonate, - - - | 20.30 |
| Silica, - - - - - - - | 0.84 |

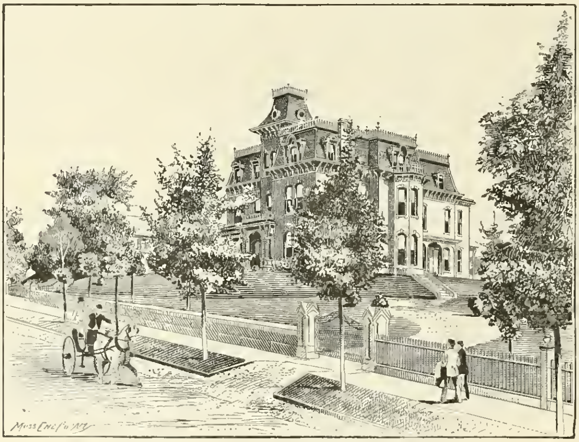
Dr. Leffman adds that "it belongs to the important class of springs of which Vichy and Vals are the types, and its uses will be the same as those to which these famous waters are applied"; and that "the water will keep its activity indefinitely." He further states that "the affections to which alkaline waters are applicable are numerous and of frequent occurrence," such as "dyspepsia, disorders of the liver and other abdominal organs, gouty and rheumatic conditions, certain skin affections, diseases of the kidneys," etc. He says in conclusion that where alkaline waters of a mild character are needed "the water in question will fulfill every condition," and that "the moderate amount of Salts contained in this water, its freedom from organic impurity, and its permanence, render it especially suitable for general use, even when its therapeutic effects are not required."

An analysis by J. H. Montgomery, A. M., professor of natural sciences in Allegheny College, Meadville, is as follows:

There are, in every million parts by weight,

| | | Grains per gal. |
|---|---|---|
| Sodium Chloride, | 17.76 parts, | 1.03 |
| Sodium Carbonate, | 220.24 parts, | 12.83 |
| Calcium Carbonate, | 16.5 | 1.60 |
| Magnesium Carbonate, | 9.0 | |
| Silica, | 2.5 | |
| Total Solids, | 266.00 | 15.46 |

From these chemical and analyses it may be seen that the water of the Ponce de Leon Springs is of unusual curative value, and that in our city we have a fountain of health that is equal to the famous European Springs of Vichy and Vals. The water has been submitted to the medical fraternity of our city, and testimonials to its extraordinary purity and medicinal qualities have been given by Drs. D. M. Calvin, L. A. Garver, T. B. Lashells, E. C. Parsons, W. D. Hamaker, Susan F. Rose, E. H. Dewey, John C. Cotton, J. N. and E. H. Pond. It has been used by citizens of our city for years before it was placed upon the market, and all who have used it bear testimony to its purity and medicinal value.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. McKINNEY, Titusville.

In placing this water upon the market, Mr. Johnson has shown commendable business enterprise. He has secured the best machinery to be found for bottling the water, so that it shall reach the consumer in as pure a state as when it flows from the orifice in the rock. He has also improved the water for family use by a process of carbonizing, whereby each bottle is charged with pure carbonic acid gas, giving the water tone and sparkle, and adding to its medicinal value. The gas used in carbonizing the water is of the highest purity, prepared by a new and improved process. The water is put up in a very tasteful manner, in quarts, pints and half pints, beautifully labeled and sold in cases of 50 bottles. The purchaser may obtain the water either carbonized or in its natural state, as preferred.

In addition to the sale of the water for medicinal purposes, Mr. Johnson has perfected arrangements for its use in making an extra fine quality of ginger ale. A great drawback to the manufacture of ginger ale heretofore has been the difficulty of procuring pure water, which would remain for an indefinite period without change. By the use of the pure water of the Ponce de Leon Springs, Mr. Johnson is manufacturing probably the best ginger ale made in the world.

A large and extending market is being found for the waters of these remarkable springs. In large cities "temperance bars" are being opened in opposition to the saloons, and at such places the preparations made from Ponce de Leon water have a large sale. Many young men, who formerly visited the bar where intoxicating liquors are sold, now treat their companions to a glass of Ponce de Leon ginger ale, and thus the sale of these preparations is doing a noble work in the cause of temperance. In the large cities, where, especially in the summer season, the water from the pipes is not fit for drinking purposes, the sale of the Ponce de Leon water is proving a boon to the people. When purchased in cases, and kept in the cellar or other cool place, a delightful and healthful drink is supplied during the heated summer months, when so much sickness is usually caused by the use of impure water. To fully appreciate the value of Ponce de Leon water, one must spend a few days in some of our large cities in July or August. In Boston, for instance, the water pipes often become clogged with a mass of dead eels, which have found their way into the pipes from the lake which supplies the water; and in that city a pitcher in which water has been standing for a few days will smell so strongly of fish that it will have to be cleansed in order to endure the use of the water. When these facts are understood it is not surprising that the Ponce de Leon water has such a wide sale, and that such a vast business has been built up in our city by the fortunate proprieter of the springs.

# BIOGRAPHY.

## SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CRAWFORD COUNTY MEN.

### Citizens of Various Professions and Occupations Identified with Past and Present Interests of Our County and City.

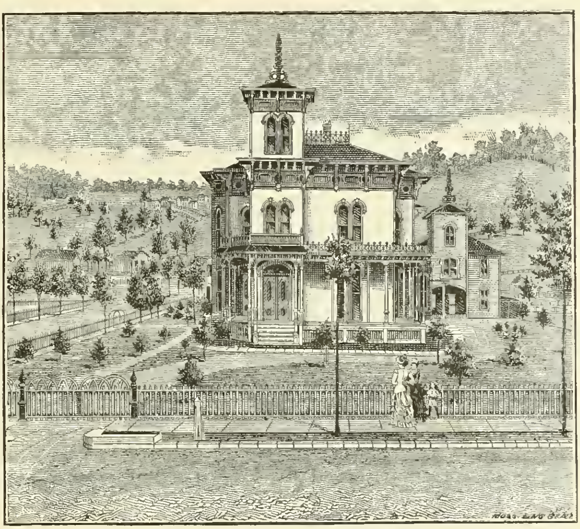
### GENERAL JOHN DICK.

Portrait Page 10.

General John Dick, deceased, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., June 17, 1794, son of William and Anna (McGunnegle) Dick, and the eldest of four brothers who attained mature age, John, David, James R. and Wilson W., all now deceased. He was brought to Meadville by his parents in the year of his birth, when the place was but a hamlet of log-houses. He was married November 16, 1830, to Jane A., eldest daughter of Samuel Torbett, Esq., one of the pioneers of Crawford county, and many years largely interested in real estate business. To this union were born six children. George M., J. Henry, Samuel Bernard, Anna C., Mary E., and John.

Gen. John Dick died May 29, 1872, in the 78th year of his age, leaving behind him the inestimable heritage of a good name. He was for many years a successful merchant of Meadville and was one of the founders of the private banking house of J. R. Dick & Co. which in 1850 was known as J. & J. R. Dick In 1840 he was a member of the electoral college which cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Gen. Harrison. In 1850 Gov. Johnson appointed him associate judge of Crawford county, and the following year he was elected and commissioned to the same place. It was while filling this position that he was first elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, in 1852, continuing to represent it for three consecutive terms. The military titles conferred on Gen. Dick commenced early in life, and ran through a rapid and uninterrupted promotion. At the age of 27 he was elected Major of the First Battalion, and was so commissioned by Gov. Heister in 1821. In 1825 he was made Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment; in 1831 he was commissioned, by Gov. Wolf, Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Sixteenth Division, composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, extending from the banks of the Ohio to the shores of Lake Erie. In all matters of improvement for the general good he was an earnest co-worker and a generous contributor. The eastern plank road was constructed mainly through his instrumentality, and to him is Meadville, as well as surrounding country, indebted in a large measure for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. He was one of the trustees of Allegheny College, President of Crawford Mutual Insurance Company for several years; first President Greendale Cemetery; at one time Captain of the Cussewago Fire Company, the first organized in this city, over forty years ago, and at the time of his death he was the oldest vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Meadville, having been elected to that position February 7, 1829, and for more than forty years devoted his best energies to the welfare of the parish.

General Dick was emphatically the foremost man in the community in which he lived, and one of Meadville's best and truest friends was lost to it forever when he responded to the dread summons of the Great Destroyer.



**RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN FERTIG, Titusville.**

### HARM JAN HUIDEKOPER.

Portrait Page 12.

Born April 3d, 1776, at Hogereen, Holland, and came to Meadville, Pa., in 1806. Died at Meadville, Pa., May 23d, 1854. H. J. Huidekoper for himself as landed proprietor, as agent of The Holland Land Company, and as agent of the Pennsylvania Population Company, sold large tracts of land in Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Forest and Beaver counties, in this State, and ever retained the confidence of the proprietors he represented and the settlers to whom he sold his land.

Only a person who has a full knowledge of the history of The Holland Land Company in this State can have a correct idea of the disturbed state of the land titles when Mr. Huidekoper came here in 1806. With a firm, considerate hand he brought system out of chaos. The legal title to The Holland Land Company's land in this part of the county was determined in the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Huidekoper vs. Douglass, reported in 4 Dallas, page 392. But it took years of hard work and good management (a work that descended to his sons Alfred and Edgar), before these lands were placed in the hands of contented settlers. A sketch of Mr. Huidekoper's life would be the history of the Holland Land Company in Pennsylvania.

### JOSEPH DERICKSON.

Portrait Page 17.

Joseph Derickson was born at Liverpool, (then Dauphin county). Pa., on the 5th of July, 1801. At the age of three years he moved with his father to Milton, Northumberland county, where he resided until he was 23 years old, excepting one year which he spent in Philadelphia. He came to Meadville in September, 1824, where he has resided ever since, excepting three years residence in Waterford, Pa., where he was engaged in manufacturing hats. In 1832 he returned to Meadville and entered into the general mercantile business, which he successfully carried on until the year 1850, when he retired from the active business of life. He was for many years a trustee and treasurer of Allegheny College, in which he took great interest. He is now in his 87th year, enjoying good health, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

### HON. G. B. DELAMATER.

Portrait Page 18.

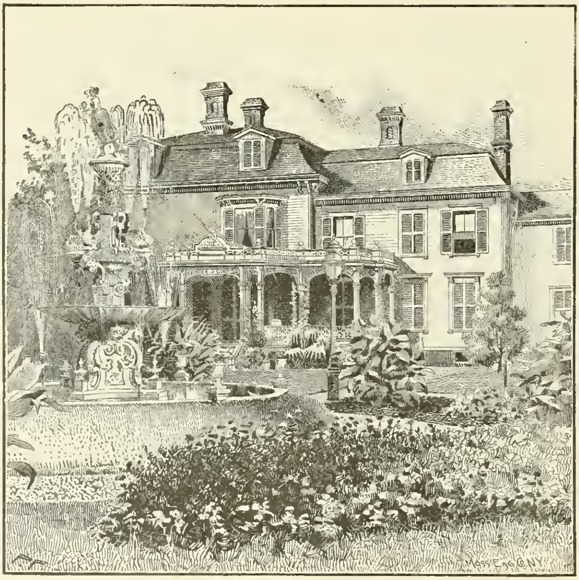
Geo. B. Delamater, son of Thomas Delamater, was born at Whitehall, N. Y., Jan. 14th, 1821. In 1822 he removed with his parents to Richmond township, Crawford county, Pa. He received a very practical and liberal education, and having studied law was admitted to the Meadville Bar in 1847. In 1850 he removed to Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., where for a time he edited and published a newspaper. Thence in 1852 he moved to Townville, Crawford county, where for twelve years he carried on successfully various business enterprises, including merchandise, manufacturing, and oil operations. In 1864 he returned to Meadville, which has since been his home. One of his leading characteristics has been his great love of literature and books, which has led him to accumulate one of the largest and best selected private libraries in the State, including law, scientific miscellaneous; and though until recently he has been actively engaged in many enterprises, his habit of study has been so constant that he has been and is among the best informed of men upon all subjects.

He has promoted and been connected with most of the enterprises which have contributed to Meadville's growth. Among these are Allegheny College, the Agricultural Works, the gas and water companies, the National banks, the Glass Works, the Meadville & Linesville Railway, the Fuel Gas Company, the Delamater Block, and Delamater & Co., bankers. He has contributed liberally to church, educational and other institutions. In politics he has ever taken a lively interest. From the first a free soil and anti-slavery man, he has ever since the organization of the Republican party been its active and strong supporter. Only once has he ever aspired to office. In 1870 he was elected by the district comprising Erie and Crawford counties to the State Senate, when he served three years. Declining to permit the use of his name for re-election, he has since been content to be rather a counsellor than an actor in political affairs. At the age of 67 he still retains his strength of body and mind. This brief sketch may be fittingly closed by the words of a life-long friend, "In youth he was studious, industrious and circumspect; in manhood modest, cautious and successful; his more mature life is honorable, cheerful and influential."

### JAMES J. SHRYOCK

Portrait Page 19.

Was born in Conneautville, Crawford county, Pa., March 12th, 1821. Became a resident of Meadville in 1822. In 1839 engaged with his father as a partner in the sale of general merchandise, and continued in this business until 1857. In 1855 was appointed one of the county directors in the Erie & Pittsburg railroad company, by the commissioners of Crawford county. In 1858 was one of the incorporators and elected one of the directors of the Pennsylvania division of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad company. In 1859 was one of the incorporators and elected one of the directors of the New York division of the same company. In 1865 was elected president of the Pennsylvania division. In 1866, after the consolidation of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio divisions, he was elected vice president and general manager of the consolidated companies. In 1867 he was appointed assistant to the receiver of the above company. In 1868 he was elected president of the Shenango & Allegheny railroad. In 1874 was elected president of the Meadville Water company. In 1880 was elected president of the Meadville railroad company. In 1886 was appointed one of the purchasing committee by the Shenango & Allegheny bond holders. Was also a director in several other railroad companies during this time, and served for several years as one of the trustees of Allegheny college, and one of the board of managers of Greendale cemetery.



**RESIDENCE OF E. O. EMERSON, Titusville.**

### HON. JOHN PORTER.

Portrait Page 20.

Hon. John Porter, Mayor of the City of Meadville, is a son of the late William Porter, of Fairfield township, where he was born on the family farm, February 6, 1832. His parents, who were natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, were among the very early settlers of Crawford county, settling in Fairfield township in 1808. Mr. Porter remained at home until he was 19 years of age, attending the common schools of his district in the winter and assisting his father on the farm during the summer. He received a portion of his education at the Meadville Academy, and during the winter of 1849 taught school in Mercer county. Mr. Porter branched out for himself at an early age and in the spring of 1850 came to this city and began life as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1852 he accepted a clerkship in the hardware store of Derickson & Fuller, where he remained three years. In 1855 Mr. Porter engaged in business for himself, becoming a partner in the hardware firm of McDowell, Foster & Porter, in which business he has since continued with marked success. He is at present a member of the firm of J. & W. P. Porter, an establishment that is known throughout all Northwestern Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Porter has ever been a Democrat, and although never distinguished as an inspirant for public office, was called to serve in the Council of this city during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. At the last primaries of his party Mr. Porter was nominated for the mayoralty of our city, his election following by a very complimentary majority. Socially, Mayor Porter is one of the most genial men our city ever knew, his broad acquaintance and happy, good word for everybody, making him very popular. He took his seat as Mayor, April 2d, and is elected for a term of four years. His administration starts off with every promise of success, and our citizens generally look for a good government with Mr. Porter as the executive.

### HENRY C. JOHNSON.

Portrait Page 22

Hon. Henry C. Johnson is a native of Pennsylvania and a lawyer by profession. He has filled many important public positions, among which are those of Attorney General of New Mexico, District and Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County, member of the Legislature of this State several terms, and at one time Speaker of the House. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the joint committee to examine the work of the commission for the codification of the laws; was one of the committee of seven for conducting Mr. Lincoln's second contest in Pennsylvania, and one of the electors for the State when General Grant was re-elected. He presided at the State convention which nominated General Hartranft for Auditor General, and was often a delegate to State and county conventions, frequently serving on county and State committees of his party. He was appointed Commissioner of Customs by President Grant April 8th, 1874, was unanimously confirmed and filled the place with great ability until the spring of 1885.

That Mr. Johnson was universally honored and esteemed may be seen from the following extracts from newspapers: *The Critic* (Washington) of April 6, 1885, says: "Among the recent resignations from official positions, not one should cause greater regret than that of Judge Johnson, the retiring Commissioner of Customs. Having served a longer term than any officer in the treasury department, he is a familiar personage in Washington, where he is held in the highest esteem. A typical gentleman of the old school, he united to a strict performance of his official duties an affability and courtesy that made intercourse with him at all times a pleasure. A faithful official, a sincere friend, and a true man, Washington can ill afford to lose such a one."

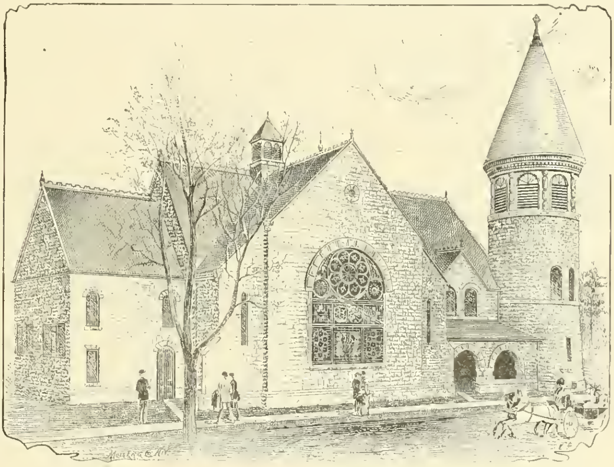
*The Capital* (Washington) of April 5, 1885, says: "Hon. Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, is called Dean of the Treasury from the fact that his commission antedates that of any other commissioned officer now in the Treasury service. The title of Dean passes to the rank of seniority. He is one of the three Controllers of the Treasury, and this class of offcers receive the honorary title of Judge. Mr. Johnson was born at Pittsburg, in old Fort Fayette, which his father commanded for many years. From the date of the organization of the Republican party Judge Johnson has taken an active interest in politics, and is one of the best known of many eminent Pennsylvanians. He was appointed Commissioner of Customs April 7, 1874, and has held the place by continuous commission ever since. He is one of the most industrious, punctual and hard working men in the service. Something of the realizing sense of the great labors of his office may be gleaned from the fact that the accounts for $197,000,000 of collection and of $22,000,000 for disbursements were settled by him in 1884, and the records of the department show that from the time of his appointment up to the close of the last fiscal year the losses and defalcations in the customs service have been less than in any other corresponding time since the foundation of the government. The condition of his office for despatch of work and general thoroughness is second to none other in the department. His administration has received the universal commendation of all who have had business with his office, and his unfailing courtesy is recognized and appreciated by all who have sustained personal relations with him. In the discharge of the duties of his office he has been careful and punctillious of the rights of others to a high degree, and in returning to private life he can take with him the knowledge that no officer of the department has fulfilled his obligations with greater satisfaction to the public."

Mr. Johnson is now a private citizen of Meadville, honored and respected by all who know him. His courteous manner, which made him loved by all his associates and subordinates when in the government service, makes him in private life a most pleasant companion, in whose society it is a privilege to spend an hour.

In addition to his civic honors Mr. Johnson has gained much reputation among scientists for inventive genius. He is the inventor of an admirable system of artificial refrigeration by the use of ammonia gas. This system is being operated, with some additional improvements, by a strong company in New York city, whose business is rapidly extending to all parts of the United States and to foreign countries.

He has also invented a novel and highly successful method of rendering safes and vaults absolutely fire-proof, completely protecting their contents against the fiery element by the use of liquified carbonic acid gas. This method has received the high endorsement of such eminent authorities as Professor R. Ogden Doremus, of New York; Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, and Professor J. Tingley, of Allegheny College.

Mr. Johnson is also one of the proprietor of the celebrated Ponce de Leon spring near this city, the virtues of whose waters are endorsed by the most eminent authorities, and are becoming known far and wide as equal to the waters of the famous European springs, Vichy and Vals.



**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Titusville.**

### COL. SAMUEL BERNARD DICK.

Portrait Page 26.

Col. Samuel Bernard Dick, banker, Meadville, third son of General John and Jane A. (Torbett) Dick, was born in Meadville, October 26, 1836, and received all the advantages of the best private schools and colleges at home, but left college to enter into business before he took his degree. He was engaged with his father and uncle in the banking business at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and he at once tendered his services to Gov. Curtin and was commissioned captain of the Meadville Volunteers, the first company of troops organized in Crawford county.

On 20th of December, 1861, at Dranesville, Virginia, Captain Dick was severely wounded while leading General Ord's advance in that engagement. He returned home, but on the opening of the spring of 1862, although he had not entirely recovered from his wound, he rejoined his company, and participated with them in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, commanding his regiment at South Mountain and Antietam. For gallant and meritorious action, while commanding his regiment, he was recommended by Generals Mead, Reynolds, and Hooker for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, but continued ill-health resulting from exposure and wounds, compelled his return home on sick leave, where he remained until the first of March, 1863, when, under the advice of the surgeon in charge, he was reluctantly compelled to resign his commission.

When General Lee's army moved northward into Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863, Governor Curtin telegraphed Capt. Dick to come immediately to Harrisburg, and requested him to take charge of the organization and mustering into service of all the state troops west of the Allegheny mountains, and at the urgent request of the secretary of war, took command of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and proceeded to New Creek, Va, where he assumed command of all the forces at that point, relieving Gen. Kelly. At the expiration of this service, he returned to private life, and resumed the banking business in Meadville, in which he is still engaged, and is now at the head of the firm of J. R. Dick & Co., which had been organized in 1850. In 1864 Col. Dick was elected a member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania which cast the vote of the state for Lincoln's re election.

Col. Dick has been very prominent in the Masonic fraternity since the year 1857, having served through all the minor grades in the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery up to 1878, when he was elected the Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Pennsylvania, being the highest distinction in the power of the fraternity to bestow. Col. Dick is the only person ever chosen to be Grand Master of Masons west of the Allegheny Mountains and the only Mason in Pennsylvania who ever held the office of Grand Commander and Grand Master.

In 1863 Col. Dick married Miss Agnes Scott, of Pittsburg, Pa., daughter of Thomas Scott, for many years president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of that city, and to this union were born two children, John Henry and Harriet A. In 1878 he was elected by the Republicans of his district to represent them in Congress, serving one term. He was mayor of Meadville in 1870, and under his administration the City Market was erected. The Colonel is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and has been for many years a vestryman in Christ Church, Meadville.

The Colonel is President of the Meadville Natural Gas Company; President of the Phoenix Iron Works; Director and Treasurer of the Meadville Gas and Water Company; Treasurer of Crawford Mutual Insurance Company; Trustee of Allegheny College and in fact is connected with nearly every large and important enterprise in this section of the state. To him belongs the credit of introducing natural gas in Meadville, he having obtained the first privilege from the city. He is genial, courteous and warm-hearted and it goes without saying that he is surrounded by hosts of friends.

### GEORGE ANDERSON

Portrait Page 27.

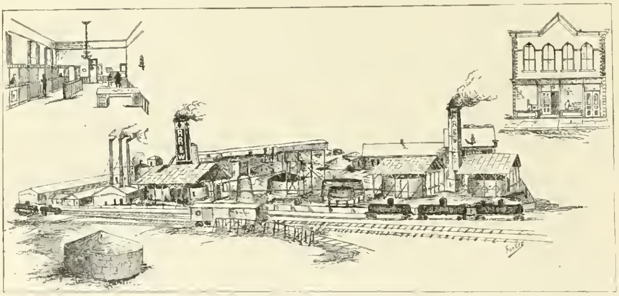
was born in Berkley county, Virginia, March

4th, 1799. When he was two years old his parents moved to Cussewago township, Crawford county, Penna., where they remained ten years, then moved to Rockdale township, where he lived with his parents until he was fifteen years old. Then he returned to Cussewago township and engaged in stock raising and agriculture, where he lived for thirty-one years and was considered one of the most enterprising business men of the town. During this time he was elected to several leading offices in the township, serving several years. He has acted as deacon in the Baptist church for over fifty years. At the death of his wife in 1851 he moved to Meadville, Pa., and engaged in the mercantile business for four years. Afterwards purchased a farm in Vernon township and again followed agriculture and stock business. Was married October 3rd, 1822, to Miss Elizabeth Freeman. In 1854, married again to Miss Jane Van Horne. After he was eighty years old he made two trips to California and back alone. Is now in his ninetieth year with all his natural faculties, and in excellent health.

### ARTHUR L. BATES,

Portrait Page 114.

of Meadville, was born June 6, 1859, at Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., where his father, Prof. Samuel P. Bates has long resided; graduated at Allegheny College in class of 1880 and studied law; was admitted to the bar September 25, 1882, and has since practiced; spent part of the year 1884 abroad; is secretary of the Crawford County Historical Society; is member of the Literary Union; has taken active interest in political duties having been president of the first Young Republican Club of Meadville during the Garfield campaign of 1880. Was elected February 28, 1888, by the 26th Congressional District an alternate delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention held in June, 1888, and was appointed one of the four delegates-at-large from the Republican State League of Pennsylvania to represent that State at the meeting of the National League in Chicago in June of the same year.



RICE, ROBINSON & WITHEROP'S OIL WORKS, Titusville.

### JOSHUA DOUGLASS, ESQ.,

Portrait Page 28.

was born at Riga, near Rochester, New York, August 1, 1826. His parents removed to Meadville, Pa., in 1832, and purchased a tract of wild land two miles east of the town. Joshua assisted his father to clear the land and make a farm, attended district school part of the time until 1836, when he attended the Meadville Academy from time to time as he could be spared from the farm work and graduated there in 1848. In 1850 he, in company with several others from Meadville and vicinity, went overland to California, returned early in 1852, and soon afterwards commenced reading law with A. B. Richmond, Esq., then, and still, one of the leading attorneys of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Douglass was admitted to the bar at Meadville in April, 1854, and has continued the practice of his profession here until the present time.

In 1856 he entered into partnership with Hon. D. A. Finney, under the style of Finney & Douglass, and continued in this relation eleven years. He then practiced alone until 1669, when he formed a partnership with Col. D. C. McCoy, under style of Douglass & McCoy. Afterwards Col. C. W. Tyler became a member of the firm, and practice continued under style of Douglass, McCoy & Tyler. This firm was dissolved in February 1876, since which time Mr. D. has been alone in the practice. He was admitted in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1858; in the United States Circuit and District Courts, in 1862; and in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1869. In October 1853, he married Lavantia, daughter of Joel and Sophia Densmore, of Blooming Valley, Pa. The children of this marriage are Marion, married to Chas. W. Lane, of Meadville, Pa.; Ellen, married to Cornelius VanHorne, of Meadville, Pa.; Robert, a son died in 1862; Mabelle and Gertrude.

Mr. Douglass is in the enjoyment of most perfect health, and with his daughter Mabelle as his student and assistant in his office, he practices his profession, in the several courts of this and adjoining states, with satisfaction to his clients and himself. In politics, Mr. Douglas is a stalwart Republican.

### HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

Portrait Page 44.

Hon. A. B. Richmond, attorney at law, of this city, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 26th, 1825, and is a son of Lawton and Sarah (Townsend) Richmond, natives of New England. His parents were of English descent and his father was a direct descendent of John Richmond, the Puritan, who came over in the "Mayflower." William Richmond, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Lawton Richmond, was a practicing physician and surgeon in the war of 1812. Hon. A. B. Richmond had one brother, the late Hon. H. L. Richmond, Sr., and three sisters, all four of whom are dead. He came to this county in 1843, with his parents, where he attended Allegheny college and afterward took a medical course, in which he graduated. During his three years of medical practice, in this city, Mr. Richmond found time to study law, and in 1848 was admitted to practice before the courts of Crawford county.

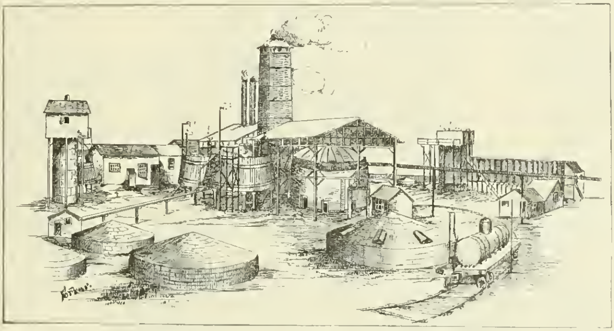
From the date of entering on his legal practice Mr. Richmond's success in life seemed assured, and his keen aptitude in solving knotty law problems soon brought him into notice. His knowledge of medicine proved of great value, as did also his familiarity with mechanics, in which he has since become a recognized expert. For a good many years past Mr. Richmond has been noted as one of the leading criminal lawyers of the country and his eloquence in court in pleading for a defendant has more than once brought tears to the eyes of a sympathetic jury. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Director of Machinery at the Crystal Palace and was State Commissioner at the World's Fair. Mr. Richmond has delivered many lectures on natural philosophy, physiology and chemistry, making his own apparatus for illustrations. He has given much attention to the subject of temperance, on which subject he has deliveredmany lectures to crowded audiences. As an author, Mr. Richmond has taken a prominent place and his books have been read with interest by thousands. Among his works are the great temperance books, "Leaves From the Diary of an Old Lawyer," containing, "Intemperance and Crime," and "Court and Prison;" also, "A Hawk in an Eagle's Nest." His latest work is his "Review of the Seybert Commissioners' Report," in which he critically dissects the report of the Commissioners appointed by the University of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the bequest of the late Henry Seybert, to investigate the phenomena of Spiritualism. Mr. Richmond was married September 7th, 1848, to Mary daughter of Levi Morris, of this county, to which union were born three sons, Lewis L., jeweler, of this city; Hiram M., deceased, and Major Charles E., now practicing law with his father.

Mr. Richmond's aim in life seems to have been excellence in all he has undertaken, and years of tireless study and research have given him a wealth of information. As a criminal lawyer he ranks as the peer of any in the country, while as an orator he is equalled by few and perhaps excelled by none. His enthusiastic love for poetry, aided by a retentive memory, has stored his mind with a wealth of verses from the most noted authors, any of which are at his tongue's end to please his fancy or awake sentiment in a jury. Mr. Richmond was one of the prime movers in the work of arranging for the celebration of our city's first hundredth birthday, and has been one of the most active members of the centennial committee. The committee were unanimous in their selection of Mr. Richmond to deliver the centennial oration, May 12th, and the fact that he accepted the trust insured an able and eloquent address.

### HON. HIRAM L. RICHMOND, SR.,

Portrait Page 23.

Was born May 10, 1810, in Chautauqua county, New York. His father, Lawton Richmond, M. D., was for many years in the active practice of medicine in what is now Westfield, in Chautauqua county. The subject of this sketch, after receiving a good academic education, studied medicine for two years with his father. His preferences, however, were for the legal profession. Removing to Crawford county with his father in the autumn of 1834 he entered Allegheny College as a student, remaining in the institution for two years. In 1836 he commenced the study of law with the Hon. David Derickson, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1838. In April of that year he opened an office in Meadville, and in proper time acquired an extensive practice in the State and Federal Courts. In December, 1838, he married Maria P., the second daughter of General Daniel Shryock, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of the county. In 1848 he purchased of Judge Derickson the property where he now resides, on "Diamond Park," and has since then occupied his present office, the same in which he studied law. In politics he was originally a Whig, was very active on the stump and platform, contributing largely to the change of the political character of the county. He has since its organization been an active member of the Republican party. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress, receiving the largest majority ever given by the district—his competitor being the Hon. Samuel Griffith, the sitting member. The district then consisted of the counties of Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion. He declined a re election. While in Congress he was a member of two important committees—the Committee on Indian Affairs and on Public Expenditures. He took a warm interest in the condition of the "poor Indian," and a leading journal of the day gave him the credit of delivering one of the ablest speeches of the session on our "Indian Policy." He also delivered an able speech towards the close of the term upon "The Condition of the Country." In religion, he is a Methodist, of which church he has been a member for over forty five years. He was a member and temporary chairman of the "Methodist State Convention of Pennsylvania," which met in Philadelphia, in October, 1870. By assignment he prepared and read to the convention an essay on "The duty of the Christian citizen to the State, as a political organization—the depository of political power, and the conservator of political rights."



**INTERNATIONAL OIL WORKS, Titusville.**
Hon. J. P. Thomas, Proprietor.

### MAJ. DAVID V. DERICKSON.

Portrait Page 24.

David V. Derickson was born in Meadville, Pa., on the 9th day of April, 1818. Learned the chair and furniture trade, and subsequently established himself in that business, which he successfully carried on in this city until the year 1850, when he succeeded Joseph Derickson in the general mercantile business. This he carried on for three years, and in 1855 moved to Venango Boro, where he continued the same business in company with John H. Culbertson, Esq., for several years.

In 1842 he was appointed military storekeeper of the State Arsenal at Meadville, was elected Brigade Inspector in 1844, and in 1849 was elected Brigadier General of State volunteers. In 1860 was appointed deputy marshal and superintendent of the 8th census for Crawford county. He was among the first to volunteer at the breaking out of the rebellion, and served three months as a private in the Erie regiment commanded by Colonel John W. McLean. In August, 1862, was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for the 20th District of Pennsylvania, which he declined for the purpose of re-entering the service. Was commissioned as Captain of Company K 150th P. V., on the 5th day of September, 1862. In May, 1863, was appointed provost marshal of the 20th District of Pennsylvania, which position he held until the close of the war. Was elected in 1864 as a delegate to the National Republican Convention and was four times sent as delegate to State Conventions.

Was appointed postmaster of Meadville by President Grant in July, 1869, was chairman of the Republican County Committee Was a member of the Legislature in 1881-2, participated in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown in October, 1881. Is at this time a member of board of directors of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Co., also a director of the City Hospital and of Greendale Cemetery; vice-president of the society for the relief of the poor of the city; president of the City Board of Health, and is chairman of the finance committee of the centennial celebration of the settlement of Crawford County and the founding of the City of Meadville.

### WILLIAM R. BOLE

Portrait Page 45.

Was born in Venango township, Crawford county, October 15, 1837. He is a son of David M. and Mary Bole, whose maiden name was Clark. David M. Bole was one of the strongest men mentally in the county, and died in 1886, honored by all his acquaintances. Mrs. Bole still lives an elegant and highly respected lady of 69 years. W. R. Bole worked on the farm with his father and attended the country schools in his neighborhood until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Meadville and spent a year at the old academy. Afterwards the subject of our sketch became a pupil of the Edinboro Normal school, in which institution he was a tutor of mathematics. He then entered the law office or Hon. A. B. Richmond and was admitted to practice in 1862. Mr. Bole has twice secured the democratic nomination for congress in the county, but never in the district. There is no question had he secured the nomination in the district either time, he would have been elected. He was also indorsed for State Treasurer by the democracy of his native county in 1886. He has been very successful in his law practice, and is a man of more force, when aroused, than any other member of the Crawford bar. He has been studious, and being one who most of his life has been very strong physically as well as mentally has outstripped those who started in practice with him a quarter of a century ago.

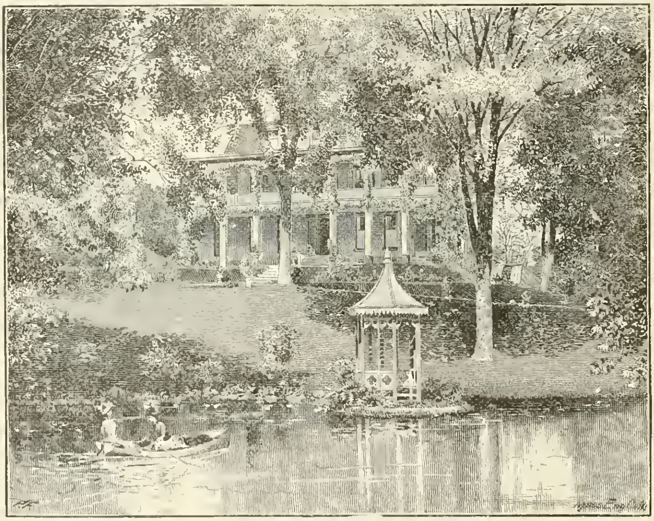
He is acknowledged by all leaders in the different political parties of the county to be a strong manager in his own party in this section and an able man in its affairs in the State. This year Mr. Bole has been chosen a delegate to the democratic national convention to be held at St. Louis.

While he is a strong partisan, he is on the most intimate terms with all men of opposing parties in the county, and socially is one of the most genial men to meet in this part of the State.

### HON. JOHN C. STURTEVANT.

Portrait Page 48.

Hon. John C. Sturtevant was born February 20, 1835, in Spring township, Crawford county, Pa., on the farm on which his grandfather settled in 1818. Mr. Sturtevant spent the early part of his life on the farm with his father, and teaching school. His first vote was cast in 1856 for John C. Fremont. In 1861 he went to Harrisburg and served as an officer of the Legislature for four sessions. In 1864, at the age of 29 years, Mr. Sturtevant was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and re-elected in 1865. He was the youngest member, with the exception of J. Boyd Espy, that was ever elected to the Legislature from Crawford county. In 1867 he removed to Conneautville and engaged in the hardware business. In '74 he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Conneautville, and in '78 elected president, a position which he still holds. He is also president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Millbrook, Kansas. Mr. Sturtevant has filled many offices of the borough government, and always to the entire satisfaction of all. He is at present the Presidential Elector from this Congressional district, composed of Crawford and Erie counties. He has been actively engaged in various business industries, among which are milling, tanning, and the manufacturing of chemicals from wood, and has been one of the foremost in making Conneautville the industrial center that it is to-day.



**RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Meadville.**

### MAJ. CHARLES E. RICHMOND.

Portrait Page 91.

Major Charles E. Richmond was born November 23rd, 1859, in the city of Meadville, Pa. In 1882 he graduated at Allegheny college as orator of his class, and as ranking captain of the Allegheny College Cadet Corps, three years later taking the degree of A. M. at the same institution. In the fall of 1882 he received an appointment on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hartranft as aide-de-camp with the rank of major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, being the youngest officer of that rank in the state. In May, 1886, he was admitted to practice law at the Crawford county bar, and has ever since been a member of the firm of A. B. Richmond & Son. Major Richmond has always been an enthusiastic Republican, having been president of the Young Republican Club of Crawford county ever since its formation. He first took the stump in the Garfield campaign, and since has made many able speeches in this and neighboring states. In all local matters for the advancement of his native city and county Major Richmond has been an earnest and untiring worker, and by his genial manners and liberal spirit has gathered around him a host of friends.

### MILES W. TATE, ESQ.

Portrait Page 92.

Miles Wilbur Tate, Esq., attorney-at-law, is a son of William Tate, a prosperous farmer of Clearfield county, and was born in that county June 20, 1846. He spent his youth at home, attending the common schools of his district, and afterward studied two and one-half years in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. Later Mr. Tate entered Princeton College, N. J., from which he graduated in 1866. He then took up the study of law in the office of Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, of Clearfield, Pa., who was subsequently appointed United States District Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tate was admitted to practice law at the bar of Clearfield county in 1868, shortly after which he removed to Tionesta, Pa., where he practiced until July, 1887, when he removed to this city. Mr. Tate was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Kate McGee, daughter of Philip McGee and niece of Hon. John Patton, of Curwensville, Clearfield county. To this union has been born six children—Zannie P., John Patton, Bessie, James W., Philip, and Honora. He moved to this city on account of the superior educational advantages to be afforded his children, the two eldest of whom are at present attending Allegheny College. In politics Mr. Tate is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He is a member of the State staff of Republican speakers, and is recognized as an able lawyer, a perfect gentleman and a good citizen.

### WESLEY BEST.

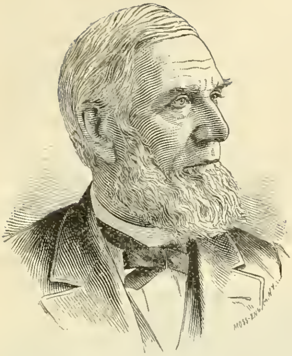
Portrait Page 92.

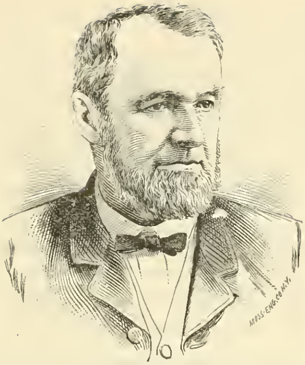
Born Jan. 12th, 1862. Son of the well-known Dr. David Best. Graduated at Allegheny College in 1883. Was city editor of the EVENING REPUBLICAN during the year of 1884. Was captain of Co. B., N.G.P., in 1886-7. Read law and was admitted to the Crawford county bar in May, 1886. A young man of good standing at the bar and excellent prospects.

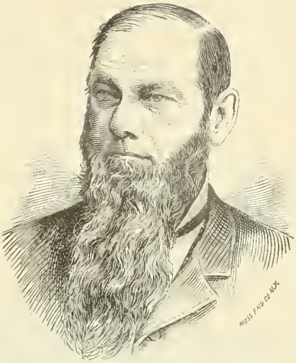
### HON. HOMER J. HUMES.

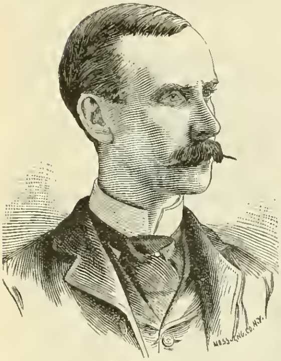
Portrait Page 92.

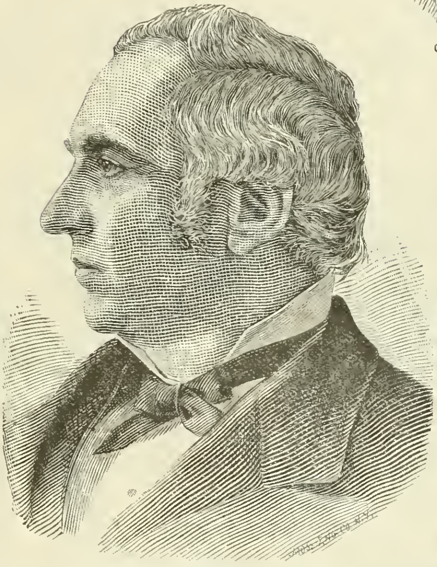
Homer J. Humes was born in Woodcock tp., Crawford County, Pa., September 29, 1844. His father, James Humes was killed by lightning in his own house, while standing but a few feet from his wife Eliza and their children, July 26, 1848. Shortly after his father's death his mother took her little family, two boys and two girls, to their grandfather, James M. Humes, where they lived till they could dispense with a mother's care, when Homer went to live with his uncle, George Doctor, in Cambridge township, where he remained till the spring of 1861. He worked as a farm hand during the summers and attended district school in winters. The winter of 1863-4 and 64-5 he taught a

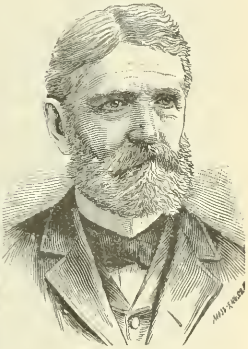

WILLIAM McARTHUR.

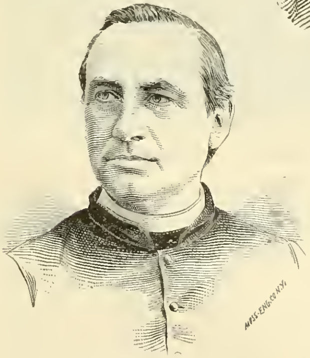

J. D. GILL.

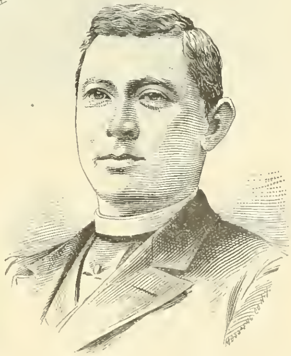

CYRUS KITCHEN, Treasurer.

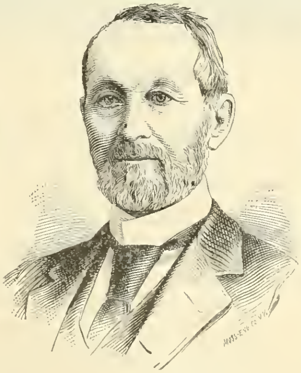

A. M. FULLER, Vice-President.


HON. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, President.


PROF. S. P. BATES, Secretary.

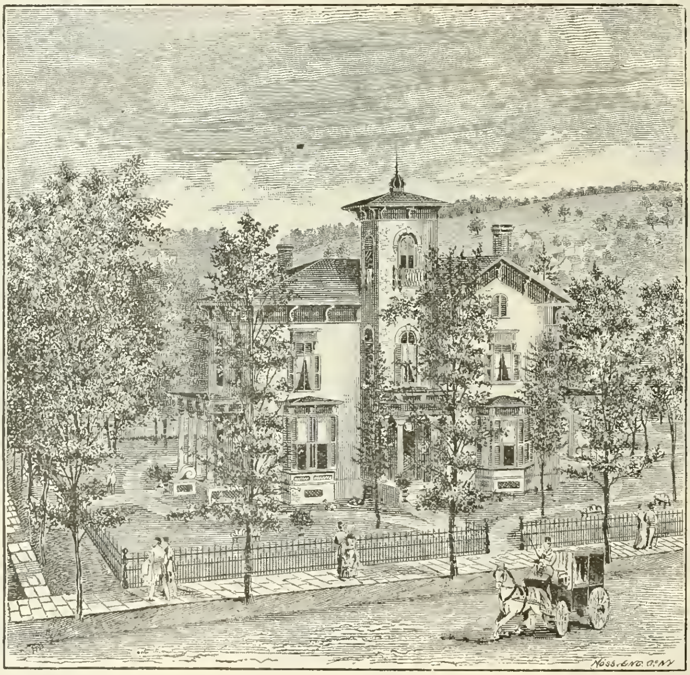

REV. J. J. DUNN.


VERY REV. F. WINTER.


A. McLEAN WHITE.

**CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—[For Other Portraits See List, Page 157.]

country school. He entered the Edinboro Normal School in the spring of 1865, remaining there four consecutive terms. In the fall of 1866 he entered Allegheny College, from which he graduated in 1869. During the summers of 1866 and 1869 he worked as an oil driller. He taught school the winter of 1869-70, and the fall of 1870 and the winter of 1870-71 in Venangoboro. In the spring of 1871 began the study of law in office of W. R. Bole, and was admitted November 11th, 1871. October 14th, 1872, he opened an office in Meadville, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the best advocates and trial lawyers in the county. He was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1873–4, and a member of State Central Committee in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate by 401, although his district had given Garfield 1,345 majority in 1880. He was a candidate for re-election in 1886, but defeated. In 1883 he attacked the "State Treasury" Ring by introducing and succeeding in passing a bill compelling the investment of the surplus State funds in State or United States bonds, as required by the constitution. Under this bill more than $9,000,000 has been invested, and the State is now receiving its interest instead of favored banks. In 1881 Mr. Humes and R. C. Frey formed a law partnership as Humes & Frey, and they enjoy one of the best practices in the county. Mr. Humes is now devoting his time exclusively to the practice of his profession.



**RESIDENCE OF HON. G. B. DELAMATER, cor. Walnut and North Main, Meadville.**

### ISAAC BEACH.

Portrait Page 93.

Isaac Beach was born in Cheshire, New Haven county, Conn., June 5, 1792. He was in comfortable circumstances when he came with his father to this county in 1816. He was a quiet, unassuming man. Though wonderfully interested in theological and political questions, he never aspired to any position in church or state. Coming into the county with more means than most men had at that time, with every opportunity of becoming not only "well off," but very wealthy, he did not seem to care for that which the world is striving after more than all else. He was raised in the Presbyterian church, which was the church of Connecticut, in his youth; but his liberal ideas took him into the Unitarian church at a very early date.

He was a born opponent of slavery, and deserted the Whig party in 1852 and voted the Free Soil Ticket on account of the position of the Whig party on the slavery question. It was natural for him to join the ranks of the Republican party in 1856, and no one rejoiced more than he when slavery was abolished.

He was as good a theological scholar as any layman in the county, and had as valuable a collection of theological works. Many of the older residents will remember some of his caustic writings of forty years ago. He left this life poor in purse and property, but as fearless of the future as a child who drops to sleep in its mother's arms. He died in this city in November, 1872, without one enemy in the world.

### EMMETT W. M'ARTHUR.

Portrait Page 94.

Emmett W. McArthur, son of Jeremiah P. and Hannah, was born July 10th, 1853, on the farm in South Shenango township, this county, settled by his grandfather, Thomas Elliott, in 1795. His early life was spent upon the farm. He was educated in the common schools, Jamestown Seminary and State Normal school at Edinboro. Taught school a number of years, read law in the office of the late J. B. Brawley, was admitted to the bar of Crawford county, February 25th, 1884, and of the Supreme Court, February 4th, 1886. Was for three years Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and commissioned Postmaster April 6th, 1886.

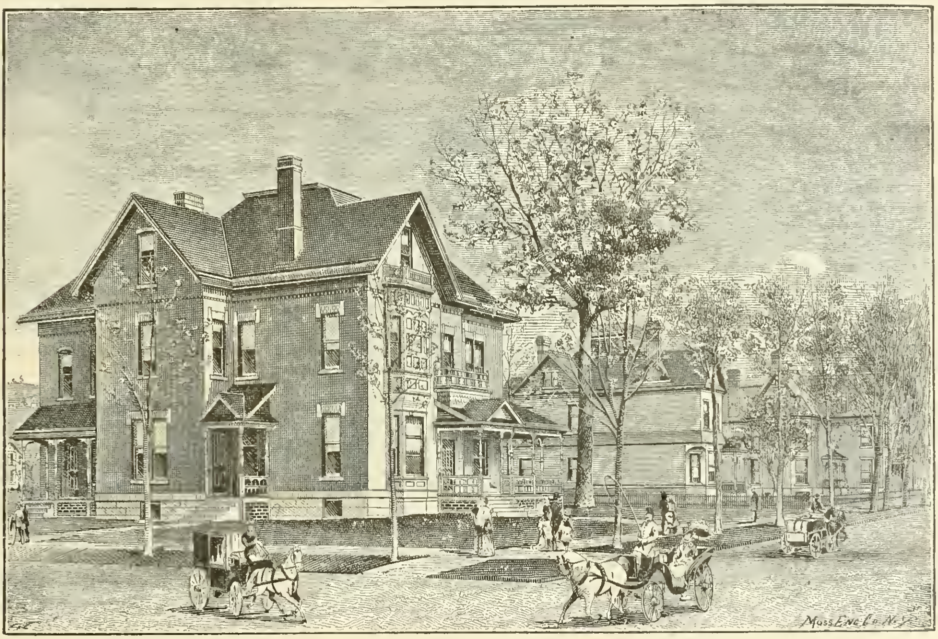
### DR. THEODORE L. FLOOD.

Portrait Page 97.

This issue of the TRIBUNE-REPUBLICAN contains the portrait of Dr. T. L. Flood, the editor of the widely known magazine published in our city, *The Chautauquan.* Dr. Flood, now in his 46th year, was born at Williamsburg, Pa. He received his early education at the Williamsburg Academy, and after leaving there for two years was the pupil of Dr. Ulysses Hewitt. He was converted when sixteen, and in his eighteenth year was licensed to exhort; two years later he became a local preacher.

At the breaking out of the war Dr. Flood entered the army. He was in active service for nine months as first sergeant and lieutenant and was in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. Leaving the army Dr. Flood entered the theological school at Concord, N. H., from which in 1864 he joined the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained in the work of the pastorate for ten years. One year of this time, in addition to his pastoral work, he served as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Salem, N. H. In 1874 he was made presiding elder of the Concord District of the New Hampshire Conference, and in the same year was elected president of the New Hampshire State Sunday School Convention. Failing health made a change of climate necessary, however, and the following year he was transferred to the Erie

Conference and stationed at Jamestown, N. Y. It was while at this appointment that Dr. Flood became connected with the Chautauqua movement, then in its infancy, and in 1876 undertook the editorship of the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*. This paper, now in its thirteenth volume is a daily issued in August of each year, at Chautauqua. It has a circulation of six thousand, and publishes in each volume some seventy lectures from the best speakers in the country. While at Jamestown, Dr. Flood published a book of lectures called "Topics of the Times" and anonymously "A Hundred Ministers and How they Switched off." In 1876 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University.


Moss Eng Co N.Y.

RESIDENCES OF HON. J. P. THOMAS, W. T. SCHEIDE AND DAVID McKELVY, Esq., Titusville.

In 1877 Dr. Flood became the pastor of the Stone M. E. church, of this city. While living here he became convinced that there was a demand in his Chautauqua constituency for a monthly issue of the *Assembly Herald* and accordingly he published such an edition until 1880, when he bought out his associate, Mr. Bailey, of Jamestown, moved the establishment to Meadville and began as editor and proprietor of *The Chautauquan*, which now has a circulation of 67,000 each month. In 1878 Mount Union college made him a Doctor of Divinity. Increasing editorial cares combined with pastoral duties were wearing on his health and in 1882, while stationed at Oil City, he resigned his pastorate and removed to this city.

He travels much, keeping himself alive to the interests and questions of the day. Last year he spent some time in Europe, traveling in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

He is a zealous Methodist of pronounced and progressive views. He has always taken a leading place in the conference to which he belongs, having been three times elected to General Conference, twice at the head of his delegation. He is a member of the General Conference which met in New York this month. As a preacher Dr. Flood is most favorably known. His earnestness, his forceful putting of things, his admirable delivery, and strong personality combined make him a pulpit orator of rare power.

Dr. Flood is a man of strong individuality, quick grasp of mind, great organizing and executive ability, intense devotion to friends, frank in expression of opinions, of rare geniality, and at once just and generous.

### BALTHAZAR GEHR.

Portrait Page 102.

Balthazar Gehr was one of the early settlers and pioneers of Crawford county. He was descended from a family of Huguenots who came to this country from Alsace before the revolutionary war. He was born in Lancaster county April 3, 1782, removed to Cumberland and from there to Somerset county. In 1800 he, with one of his brothers, came on horseback to Crawford county. They came to Meadville, where they remained about two years, when Balthazar, being about 20 years old, selected a piece of land in Sadsbury, now Summit township, and commenced the arduous task of cutting out a home for himself in the wilderness. He was a large, active man of great physical strength and courage; an expert woodsman, and a successful hunter, well qualified to meet the dangers and endure the hardships of a pioneer life.

He lived to the remarkable age of 102 years, nine months, and 21 days, and died at his home in Summit township Dec. 24, 1884.

### HON. G. W. DELAMATER.

Portrait Page 105.

G. W. Delamater was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 31st 1849. At the age of twenty years he graduated from Allegheny College; after study at Harvard Law School, and in the office of H. L. Richmond & Sons, Meadville, Pa., he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Crawford county; after about three years of active practice in his profession, he engaged in various business enterprises. To these he has since mainly devoted his time and energy, and has been reasonably successful. He is a member of the banking house of Delamater & Co., director of Merchants' National Bank, president and owner of the controlling interest in the Meadville & Linesville Railway Company, president of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company, and connected with many other local enterprises. Mr. Delamater has ever been efficient in promoting church and educational institutions. He has always been a Republican and active in promoting his party's interest. He was mayor of Meadville in 1876, senatorial delegate to the State convention in 1878, chairman of Republican County Committee during campaigns of 1878 and 1879; in 1880 he was chosen a Garfield presidential elector for Pennsylvania, and in 1886 was elected to the State senate. In the spring of 1888 he championed the cause of the younger Republicans throughout Pennsylvania and was instrumental in electing W. H. Andrews chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. This, in connection with his well known intimacy with National Chairman M. S. Quay, as evidenced by his presence at headquarters during the recent presidential campaign together with his admitted popularity and ability, has caused him to be most favorably named as a probable candidate for Governor in 1890. He is a citizen of whom Meadville has just cause to be proud.

### SUPT. C. A. BRUNN.

Portrait Page 109.

C. A. Brunn was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 27, 1858. Entered railway service as telegraph operator in 1873. Appointed assistant superintendent B & S. W. Railway in 1877, and superintendent of same in 1878. Continued until July, 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the Eastern Division of the N. Y., P. & O. system of the N. Y., L. E. & W. Railway. Up to April 1st, 1888, Mr. Brunn was practically superintendent of four divisions of the Erie system. Mr. Brunn is a rising young man of great promise. His promotion has been rapid, but well-deserved, by industry, integrity, and strict attention to his duties. He enjoys the confidence of the company whose interests he faithfully serves, and the respect and esteem of all who are under him in rank. He is genial and courteous in his intercourse with all, and as a consequence has hosts of friends.

### HON. ANDREW G. APPLE.

Portrait Page 110.

Andrew G. Apple was born at Easton, Pa., October 26th 1837; and removed to Crawford county in the spring of 1840; educated in the common schools and attended Clarion Collegiate Institute; learned the milling trade, and was joint owner of a flouring mill at Cochranton for fifteen years; while there was elected justice of the peace twice, and served as school-director for a number of years; in 1878 was elected sheriff of Crawford county; moved to the city of Meadville, January, 1879, and is a resident of that place now. Was elected to the Legislature in 1886 by the Republicans of Crawford county and served one term.

### HON. FORREST R. NICHOLS.

Portrait Page 111.

Forrest R. Nichols was born March 28th 1845, in Cambridge borough, Crawford county, Pa., received a good common school education; was in the mercantile business from 1867 to 1873; is cashier of National Bank of Conneautville, Pa.; clerk in postoffice, Conneautville, Pa, four years, 1861 to 1865; postoffice, Meadville, Pa., two years, 1866 and 1867; member House of Representatives 1885 and 1887.

### HON. ALEXANDER S. BEATTY.

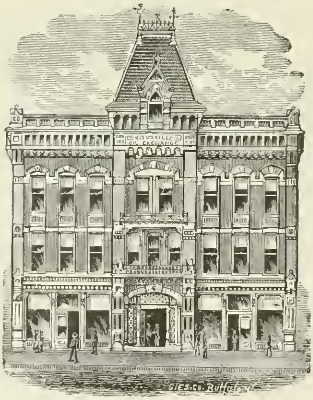
Portrait Page 111.

Alexander S. Beatty was born April 5th 1831, in Vernon township, Crawford county; educated in the public schools; was mail agent on the Franklin Branch of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, between Meadville and Oil City, from 1864 to 1868; postmaster at Shaw's Landing from 1870 to 1885; at present engaged in farming. Was elected to the Legislature in 1886 by the Republican of Crawford county and served one term.

### HON. CLEMENT N. SMITH.

Portrait Page 111.

Clement N. Smith was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 8th 1821; was educated at Jamestown academy, and brought up in the mercantile business in which he is now engaged; was appointed postmaster at Riceville, 1863, continuing in office eight years. Was elected to the Legislature in 1886 by the Republican of Crawford county and served one term.



**TITUSVILLE OIL EXCHANGE.**

### HON. H. L. RICHMOND, JR.

Portrait Page 130.

Born Oct. 14th 1839, son of Hon. H. L. Richmond, Sr. Entered Allegheny College in 1856. Graduated in June, 1860. Began the study of law with his father, and was admitted in November, 1862. Has since been admitted to practice in several judical districts of Western Pennsylvania, Supreme Court of the State and District court of United States. Entered the service of the rebellion and was elected 2d lieut. of Company F, 58 Penn'a Regiment. He was at the capture of Morgan, and with his company and company A of the Regiment delivered the captured command of Gen. John Morgan to the authorities at Columbus, Ohio. Was a member of city council for eight years, and mayor in the year 1874. Chairman of the executive committee of centennial celebration 1876. Chairman of county committee 1876. Chief engineer of the fire department for three years. 1880, Senatorial delegate to the State convention, and alternate delegate to the National convention at Chicago of that year. Took an active part in the organization of Crawford county central agricultural fair, which society owned the ground where the depot now stands. Was one of the first in instituting the present city library. Took an active part in the Board of Trade and is now an active member of the Board of Industry. Was attorney of the city and county. Was active in the organization of M. & L. R'y Co., and its secretary. For years secretary of the Meadville water company. He built his residence, south of the old homestead on westside of Diamond Park. Is now occupying the office of his father who died the 19th of February, 1885. Of his professional ability, his high standing in the Meadville bar renders it unnecessary to speak.

### COLONEL JOHN B. COMPTON.

Portrait Page 131.

Colonel John B. Compton was born November 17th, 1835, in Mead township, Crawford county, Pa., on the farm of his grandfather, David Compton, one of the early settlers of the county. Colonel Compton is the eldest son of Colonel David and Eliza Brooks Compton. He graduated at Allegheny College in 1861, served in the war of the rebellion in the three months' service, and afterwards in the 83d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill, Va. Appointed by Governor Curtin one of the commissioners to take the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in the field, being assigned to Washington, D. C., at the October election, 1864, and to the army of the Potomac at the presidential election of the same year, at which time he was secretary of the board of commissioners. The election material forwarded from Harrisburg having failed to reach the army at the appointed time, Colonel Compton, by advice of General Grant, went to Washington, D. C., obtained the necessary election material and returned to the army in time to organize the proper election boards and receive the returns, which were transmitted to Harrisburg and counted with the vote of the State at that election. Served as prothonotary of Crawford county for the term ending December, 1866. Admitted to the practice of the law in 1868. Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1872. Senatorial delegate to the Republican State convention 1873. District attorney for the term ending January, 1885. Is senior aide-de-camp on division staff of the national guard of Pennsylvania, having been in continuous commission for a period of fifteen years. Colonel Compton was selected as chief marshal of the centennial parade, May 11, 1888, and is the present chairman of the Republican County Committee.

### GENERAL HENRY HURST.

The subject of this sketch was born in Northumberland County, in the year 1770; his parents having come from Belfast some years before. In 1801, he married Isabella Nichol, of Jersey Shore, and removed the same year to Meadville where he engaged in mercantile business, and until his death, was one of the most influential men of the town. Possessed of the noblest traits of character, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him, filling many important public positions, as well as private trusts.

In 1806, he was elected Sheriff of Crawford County and four years later, was re-elected. In the same year (1812), he was appointed Postmaster of Meadville. In 1813, he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. David Mead, at the time of the threatened descent of the British forces upon Erie, Pa. for the purpose of burning the fleet of Commodore Perry. In 1814, he was one of the organizers of the Northwestern Bank, the first banking institution in northwestern Penna. In this year, he was also appointed Brig.-Gen. of the 2nd. Brigade of the 16th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1816, he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the Counties of Crawford, Erie, Venango and Mercer; and in 1817 was re elected for a full term.

He died in 1823, at the comparatively early age of 53. Of a large family, two children are now living, viz: Mrs. McCurdy and Mrs. Kennedy Davis.

### A. M. FULLER.

Portrait Page 147.

A. M. Fuller, Vice-President of the Centennial Committee, was born in 1847, in Little Falls, N. Y., and, with the exception of a period of eight years, has always resided in Meadville. In the year 1870, he embarked in the dry-goods business and has met with marked success.

Mr. Fuller has taken an active part in advancing the agricultural interests of this section, and for six years served as President of the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association. He has taken a special interest in all public improvements, and it was largely due to his efforts that an improved system of paving was introduced into this city. In recent years, his advocacy of improved country roads has resulted in the extensive introduction of road machinery into Crawford County. For a brief period he was President of the Meadville Glass Company, (Limited), and is now President of the Fuller Cash Carrier Company, a company recently chartered by the State, to manufacture store service apparatus. Mr. Fuller was especially active in securing a proper observance of the centennial anniversary, which this pamphlet commemorates.

### REV. JAMES J. DUNN.

Portrait Page 147.

Rev. James J. Dunn was born of Richard and Ann Dunn at Malahide, Dublin county, Ireland, on the 9th of June A. D., 1841. When about eight years of age he came to Baltimore, Maryland, where he resided until August 24, 1857, when he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., where he graduated in the closing days of June 1863, whilst the armies of the North and South were gathering in the neighborhood for the decisive battle of Gettysburg. In September of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary attached to the college in order to prepare for the priesthood, meanwhile teaching Latin and Greek in the college, and was ordained at the close of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore on the 28th of October, 1866. He received the orders of Sub deacon and Deacon from the hands of Rt. Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo, and the priesthood from the hands of Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, bishop of Mobile. After ordination he remained in the college as professor of Latin and Greek until September, 1867, when he went to Oil City, Pa., as assistant priest in St. Joseph's church. In June, 1868, he was appointed resident pastor of the church at Petroleum Center, and there he remained until promoted to the charge of St. Bridget's Church in Meadville, March 4th, 1874. During his pastorate he has purchased the lot on the corner of Liberty and Arch streets opened the Catholic school, and built and paid for the new brick church.

### VERY REVEREND FRANZ WINTER.

Portrait Page 147.

Very Reverend Franz Winter, pastor of St. Agatha's Church, Meadville, Pa., was born October 11, 1840, in Haste, near Osnabruck, kingdom of Hanover. He attended the parish school from seven to fourteen years of age, and Gymnasium Carolium at Osnabruck. In 1872, Mr. Winter came to America. For four years he attended the St. Vincent College, near Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was ordained priest August 24, 1876, and served for a short time at Meadville, Pa. On September 24, 1876, he took charge of the newly erected St. Elizabeth Church, at Corry, Pa., which was dedicated for divine worship on that day. Since the end of October, 1883, our subject was transferred from Corry to St. Agatha's Church, Meadville.

### CYRUS KITCHEN.

Portrait Page 147.

Cyrus Kitchen was born in Columbia county, Pa., April 18th 1825. In his early manhood he learned the trade of a cooper and that of ship carpenter. In the spring of 1849 he came to Crawford county and located in the village of Cambridge, and with another gentleman built the first steam saw mill in that town, he with his own hands counterhewing every stick of timber in it While engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held until the autumn of 1860 when he was elected on the Republican ticket register of wills and recorder of deeds for the county of Crawford and removed to Meadville in the spring of 1861. At the expiration of his term of office he became identified with many of the business interests of Meadville, was president of the Meadville Agricultural Works, a director in the Meadville Railway Company and actively assisted in its construction, is the owner of a large amount of real estate in Crawford county and elsewhere. In April, 1867, the Meadville Savings Bank was organized and he at once became its president, which position he has held without interruption to the present time. During his residence in Meadville he has held many positions of trust and honor, notably a member of the city council, city treasurer, city auditor, treasurer of the centennial celebration, etc. Politically he is an ardent Republican, having cast his first vote for General Taylor for president, and was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1884, and at one time was chairman of the Republican County Committee.

### HON. FRANK MANTOR.

Portrait Page 153.

Hon. Frank Mantor, of Conneautville, was born in Conneaut township, Crawford county. His father was a blacksmith, and endured all the hardships and privations attending the life of a settler fifty years ago. The subject of this sketch started out in life with no advantages whatever. The schools were of the very poorest class; the only branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. As a boy he worked for six and one-fourth cents per day, and sometimes received as much as one and two shillings per day. As time passed on, and having a thirst for an education, without the means at hand to accomplish it, he saved a few shillings to pay his tuition, and working for his board, he attended two terms at the academy in Kingsville, Ohio. He taught school in the winters of his fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth years; in the meantime he attended one term at the Grand River Institute, Austenburg, Ohio; also two terms at the academy in Albion, Erie county, Pa. He afterward held positions in the mercantile stores of John E. Patton, Conneautville, Pa., and of C. & J. B. Cleveland, of Conneaut, Ohio. Later he formed a partnership with C. A. Hammond under the firm name of Hammond & Mantor. Realizing that there were broader fields for his energies, he sold his interest to Mr. Hammond, and went to New York city and engaged with a large mercantile house, at a fair salary.

From his early years he had always taken a lively interest in the political questions of the day. His father was an Abolitionist of the Birney school, and was one of the few men in Crawford county who voted for James G. Birney for President. It was from early intuitions and a natural hatred of wrong, that Mr. Mantor cast his first vote for the Whig party; it being soon apparent to him that the party to which he was then attached was compromising with the wrongs of human slavery, in the summer of 1855 he united with such men as R. B. S. Temple, Hon. R. P. Miller, Hon. Howell Powell and Hon. Alex. Beatty in calling a meeting at Conneautville to consider the organization of a new party. At this meeting a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Mantor was the chairman, who presented a series of resolutions, and it was then, and on that occasion, that the first demonstration was made to organize the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

About this time Mr. Mantor, seized with a spirit of enterprise, determined upon building for himself a home in the far West. In company with his two brothers, he went to the Territory of Minnesota, and there selected a site for a town, which he laid out, calling it Mantorville. This town afterward became the county seat of Dodge county. It was here he built the first grist and saw mills that were erected in Southern Minnesota. His broad acquaintance with men, and his knowledge of the country in which he had located, led many to emigrate and settle in that section. Mr. Mantor took a lively interest in everything that was passing, and aided as far as possible in every enterprise. In 1857 he was elected one of the delegates to frame a constitution for the incoming State of Minnesota; in this convention he took a very active part, serving on some of the most important committees. At the first Republican convention, held at St. Paul, in September, 1857, he was tendered the office of Lieutenant-Governor, which he declined; he, however, received the nomination for State Treasurer, which he accepted, and with Hon. Alex. Ramsey—who was nominated for Governor—stumped the State for the Republican ticket, which, by the way, was beaten by the most glaring and outrageous frauds; Mr. Mantor being counted out by the small number of 131 votes. He remained in Minnesota for some time, but afterward returned to Crawford county. He was then employed by the firm of Kent & Co., of New York; his acquaintance being so extensive and his ability to handle men so marked, made his services so valuable that the firm with which he had engaged paid him $30,000 as salary for the four years he served them.

His general information and knowledge of law and the needs of the people, and his activity in the political arena led to his election by the Republican party of Crawford county as one of the three delegates to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania; his services in that body were highly appreciated by men of all parties, and the feeling of the delegates to that convention were best shown toward Mr. Mantor when they elected him one of the ten men to carry the constitution before the people.

In 1876 he refused a call from a very large number of citizens from his county to run for Congress; the same year he ran for the Senate, defeating in the nomination by an overwhelming majority Geo. K. Anderson, of Titusville, who was then Senator. Through the efforts of Eastern Crawford, which desired to divide the county and make Titusville a county seat—to which proposition Mr. Mantor objected—he was defeated by forty-five votes.

Under the administration of Governor Hoyt he was offered a position in the State Department at Harrisburg, which he accepted, and served until a change of administration. While in the State Department, he was called to Washington, when President Garfield personally tendered him the appointment of Secretary to New Mexico. The President was assassinated before the appointment was accepted.

In every campaign Mr. Mantor has been an efficient and able advocate of the Republican party; and it is safe to say that there is no man in the State who takes a deeper interest in the success of his party. He was appointed by Governor Beaver in 1877 to a position in the Insurance Department of this State, which he now holds. He has also filled the highest positions in many organizations, and has held minor offices in the town where he lives.

### COL. JOHN J. CARTER.

Portrait Page 138.

That a successful military career fits one for leadership in civil and political affairs is fully proven in the history of the past twenty-three years of John J. Carter.

In 1861—then in his eighteenth year—he enlisted as a private soldier—his being the first in the county—in the Nunda Company, afterward Company F of the 33d Regiment, N. Y. S. V. Infantry, Col. R. F. Taylor, of Rochester, N. Y., commanding.

In July, 1861, he was appointed commissary sergeant of his regiment for correct military deportment and accuracy in his method of accounts.

In 1862, during the "seven days fighting" on the Peninsula, he was promoted to second lieutenant of his regiment and assigned to Company B for duty. His name is found frequently in the reports of his commanding officers—always mentioned with honor—reports now forming a part of the great history of our country.

At Golden's Farm, on June 25th, 1862, while in charge of the camp—the whole regiment being on picket—the Georgia Brigade, commanded by Col. Lamar, of the 8th Georgia, attacked the fortified camp of his regiment; and, although he had but a handful of men, the charge was repulsed with fearful slaughter, ninety one of the enemy being left on the field dead and wounded. Seeing the complete route of the enemy, Sergeant Carter made a counter charge over the works, and after the demoralized foe, capturing fifty of the Georgia men before they realized that only a handful of men were opposed to them. Col. Lamar was among the wounded and prisoners; also Lieut. Col. Tower, of the 7th Georgia.

The repulse of the Georgia Brigade, at Golden's Farm, was considered at the time the most complete victory, considering the men engaged on each side, of the Peninsular campaign. For the part taken in this engagement, Sergeant Carter was made a lieutenant.

At Antietam, during that memorable battle, and as the Old Sixth Corps, headed by "Baldy" Smith's division, was moving into action, in front of the old "John Brown" church, Lieut. Carter having command of Company B on the left flank of his regiment, had to fall in rear to permit a battery to move into action. Delayed by this movement, the regiment went on with the charge without Company B. So soon as the battery passed, Lieut. Carter moved his company, by a right half-wheel, forward into line; but about the time this movement commenced, a column of rebel infantry, masked from the view of his regiment, arose on its right flank and, after delivering a volley, were about to charge his regiment in rear, when, by his fortunate position and his coolness in action, the young soldier delivered a well-directed volley into the exposed flank of the advancing enemy, at the same time ordering his men to give them the bayonet. The effect was admirable, for the enemy, thinking that a large force was on their flank, retreated in confusion, leaving the field in possession of our troops—a possession not disturbed again. Gen. W. M. Smith, commander of the division, was on the ground and saw the whole transaction. In his report of the battle, he said: * * * * "I beg leave to mention the following named officer, belonging to this (3d) brigade, whose conduct was particularly gallant under my own observation—Lieut. John J. Carter, 33d N. Y. Vols."

At the second battle of Fredericksburg, on May 3d, 1863, in the attack on the heights, in rear of the city, Lieut. Carter was the first man, at the head of his command, to enter the works of the enemy—works in which were captured three pieces of artillery and the battle flag of the 18th Mississippi Regiment. For this conspicuous piece of pluck, he was recognized the leader of every forlorn hope; for, wherever his sword flashed in battle, death and carnage was not wanting. On the following morning, after the defeat of the 11th Corps at Chancellorsville, the troops under Longstreet attempted to cut off the Sixth Corps from the pontoon bridges below Fredericksburg. Lieut. Carter was the first to discover that the enemy was in the rear, and being the first in line, ready for action, he was ordered to move out against the foe. Deploying his men as skirmishers, he soon became engaged with the advance-guard of the enemy; and the sound of his guns was the first notice to many of our troops that the rebels were in our rear. To the watchfulness of Lieut. Carter was the army indebted for the timely warning of the approach of Longstreet's troops in our rear.

Later on, a brigade of rebels attempted to capture a redoubt near the plank road. The 49th New York and a part of the Seventh Maine repulsed the charge in handsome style, driving the enemy from the field like chaff before the wind. Lieut. Carter being on the skirmish line, moved his men forward in rear of the now retreating enemy, causing hundreds of them to take refuge in an old barn and some out-houses in their path, from which they soon came out prisoners of war. The flag of the 58th Virginia was surrendered at the same time. For this, Lieut. Carter was recommended for promotion to a captaincy, but because of the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, which was mustered out soon after, the promotion was not then made. On the 13th of May, 1863, his regiment was discharged. Carter accompanied his men to their homes.

Col R. F. Taylor, with many of his officers, at once recruited the 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry. The governor of the state of New York authorized Mr. Carter to raise a company for the new cavalry regiment, which he did inside of thirty days from the date of his authorization, when he was musteredin as Captain of Company D of the 1st Veteran Cavalry. Many of his old men re-entered the service with him.

The regiment took the field at once for three years or during the war, being assigned to the department of the Shenandoah, under that intrepid cavalry leader, General Averill. Col. Taylor soon took command of a brigade; other field officers becoming detached, Capt. Carter — being the ranking captain — commanded the regiment in many important engagements.

At the battle of New Market, May 15th, 1864, Capt. Carter was ordered to charge the enemy's infantry in line of battle. To reach them. it was necessary to form in column of fours in order to pass over a bridge between him and the enemy. The formation was made, the order executed, the rebel line pierced, and Capt. Carter's horse was shot dead in front of the second line of battle. Looking about for his men, after recovering from the shock of his fall, he found a faithful few ready to do or die. Many had fallen never to rise again. Mounting a second horse, brought to him by a brave non-commissioned officer, he gave the order to his bugler to sound the rally, for the purpose of cutting his way out, for the rebels had formed across his path. No support had been sent after him. His command was left to the fate of battle. Grasping his sword tighter, he ordered his men to cut their way out to liberty or death. Many more of his brave boys fell during this dash for liberty. He had the second horse shot under him and was carried off the field severely wounded. The charge was a success—so far as its execution and effect on the enemy was concerned—but, in following up the advantage gained, some one blundered and the sacrifice made was lost to the army.

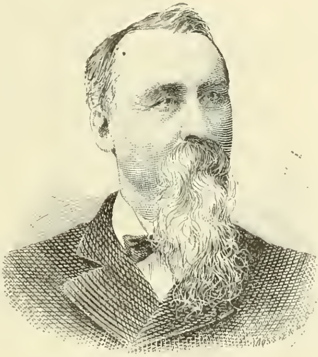
In the course of his military life, Capt. Carter was especially mentioned seven times for gallant and meritorous conduct.

In 1864, he was severely wounded in the Shenandoah Valley. In February, 1865, he was elected by the officers of his regiment to the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of the Lieut. Colonel to the Colonelcy of his regiment. The regiment being so reduced, however, he was not mustered into the service.

On August 2d, 1865, he and his regiment were mustered out of the service of the United States. His campaigns extended over a period of four years and three months. The military record of Captain Carter was brilliant in episodes of personal bravery and efficient soldierly service. All the advancement he made was earned. His title of "Colonel," came from his connection with local military, and is never assumed by himself.

He located in Titusville immediately after the war, engaging in mercantile business. When the Bradford oil field was opened, he was one of the first to appreciate its importance and secured an ample reward for his untiring energy and business sagacity.

As president of the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railroad he has displayed business ability, which his early training, as a soldier and commander of men, had well fitted him for; but, which few gave him credit of possessing. He is recognized to-day as a first-class railroad man, fully conversant with the great problems that govern the economic management of transportation. His training has fitted him for any position, where the knowledge of men and material are necessary to success.



**HON. FRANK MANTOR.**

Long before his service in the army, and, as a proper ground work to his active career, a fine classical education, received at that renowned seat of learning, The Nunda Literary Institute, prepared him for the active work which followed. He was fitted for college under the admirable teaching of two of the foremost educators of Western New York, thirty years ago, Profs. A. Judson Barrett and Asher B. Evans, successive principals of the Nunda Academy. To their wise and faithful teaching, Mr. Carter attributes no small share of his success in life. Poor in this world's goods, but rich in the strength of body and mind that go so far toward making the pioneers and leaders of men, young Carter began life. He never forfeited the respect or confidence of those who once knew him. A visit to Livingstone County to-day will set a hundred questions on the wing about the progress and youth of "Johnnie" Carter.

The purpose and aim of young Carter was to make the law his profession, but war disturbed his calcutations, as it did thousands of others. Nevertheless, it is said of him, that there are few lawyers better posted on the principles of jurisprudence than himself. His studies—and he is a great reader—always have tended in the direction of law history, economy, biography and physics. His library is said to be one of the finest private libraries in the State, not only in number and form, but in scope also.

As a business man, Mr. Carter is active, prompt, and progressive; as a public speaker, he is earnest, forcible and convincing: as a citizen and neighbor, he is broad-minded, courteous, liberal-handed, and worthy of the highest consideration.

### COL. J. FORD DORRANCE.

Portrait Page 90.

Colonel Dorrance was born in Kingston, Pa., April 9, 1852, and is of Scotch-English descent. His father, Charles Dorrance, is a banker, and now president of the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa., but in early life he was a farmer. The subject of our sketch is the third of a family of five children, and received his education at Lehigh University, from which institution he graduated in 1869, shortly after which, he came to Meadville and began the study of law with Hon. David Derickson. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, since which time he has been practicing his profession in the courts of this county with success. In 1875, he was married to Elizabeth W., daughter of the late James R. Dick, for many years a prominent banker of this city. In 1878 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Colonel, in which position he served three years. Colonel Dorrance is an earnest Republican, a genial companion and a very popular gentleman.

### WILLIAM MCARTHUR, ESQ.

Portrait Page 137.

William McArthur, Esq., real estate agent, Meadville, Pa., was born in this city, October 19, 1814, and was the son of William and Rebecca (McClean) McArthur. He was the fifth in order of a family of six children, viz: Sarah R., Margaret C., Rebecca S., Moses M., William, and John McArthur. Rebecca S., Moses M. and William are the only survivors at this date, November 25, 1888. His father was born near Londonderry, Ireland. After having secured a good English education, he came to the United States shortly after arriving at his majority, viz: In the summer of 1783, landing at the port of Baltimore, Md. Settled in a Scotch-Irish neighborhood on what was known as "Carroll's tract" near the eastern slope of the south mountain, then York, now Adams county, Pa. He taught school there in the winter of 1783–4, and subsequently practiced surveying with the McClean Brothers who were residents of said county. He went back to his native country in 1790, and returned to the land of his adoption the following year, bringing with him his younger brother, Andrew, who with his brothers, Robert and John, subsequently settled in the western part of Crawford county, and raised large families.

Our subject's father came to Mead's settlement in 1794 in order to practice his profession of surveying and to secure homesteads for the settlers under the act of assembly of April 3, 1792. When the northwestern counties were taken off the territory of Allegheny county in 1880, he was honored with many responsible trusts by the people, and subsequently by the governors of the Commonwealth, Snyder and Findley. He died in the midst of his usefulness September 19, 1822, aged 62 years.

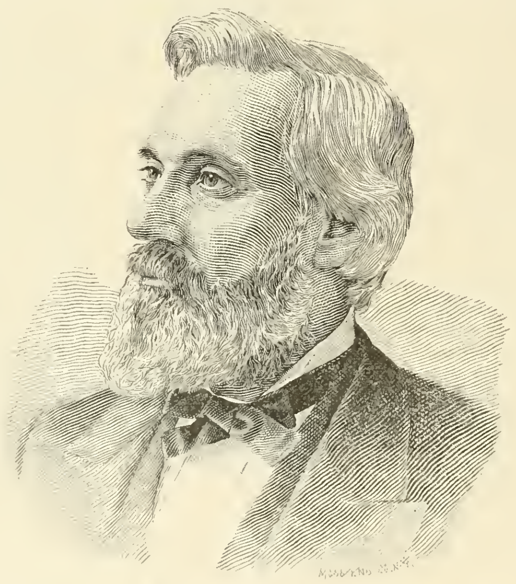
The subject's mother was the daughter of Colonel Moses McClean, an old surveyor on Mason and Dixon's line. In 1776 became a captain in Colonel Thomas Hartley's 11th Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. From 1780 to 1783 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1773 the legislature appointed Colonel McClean, Joseph and William Montgomery, commissioners to settle the difficulty. Mrs. McArthur was married in 1839 to Moses Scott, Esq., who died between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania settlers at Wyoming on the Susquehanna, Susquehanna river, May 6, 1834. She died January 6, 1842, in the 67th year of her age.

Mr. McArthur received his education under the old school system and the Meadville academy. He learned the carpenter and millwright business.

In 1840 he was appointed by Governor David R. Porter justice of the peace for Meadville. In 1842 was elected to the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, serving three years. In 1849 engaged in farming and stock raising; in the year 1860 engaged in the production of Seneca oil; in 1872 was in the lumber business In 1878 opened a real estate office in which business he is now engaged.

Mr. McArthur was married in 1848 to Miss Ellen B. Hinds, niece of Colonel James Cochran, of this city, by whom he had four children, viz: Mary E., wife of C. Wegefurth of Baltimore, Md., Emma E., wife of Theodore C. H. Wegefurth of Chicago, Ill.. William, who died September 3, 1877, and Rebecca, wife of R. S. Lord of Mead township. Mrs. McArthur died in July, 1855.

October 31, 1872, he married Mrs. Mary (McClean) Hersh, widow of Rev. Charles H. Hersh of Baltimore, Md., and daughter of Judge William McClean, late of Harrisburg, deceased. Mrs. McArthur has three children, viz: Mary M. and Charles H. Hersh, now living in Omaha, Neb., and Rose E. married to A. DeWitt Adams of this city. William McArthur has heretofore taken an active part in the political issues of the day. Is an old school Jefferson democrat. He and his estimable wife are members of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, under the charge of Rev. James G. Carnachan, D. D.



HON. W. B. ROBERTS, Titusville.

Mr. McArthur was one of the Centennial Executive Committee.

JOSEPH L. CHASE

Portrait Page 157.

Was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1779. The Chase family in Connecticut held positions of high honor, the uncle of the deceased being a United States senator and also Chief Justice of that state. His father, Reverend Amos Chase, removed to Oil Creek in the year 1815 and was the first minister of Titusville, with a circuit of one hundred miles square.

Mr. Chase's early life was spent in trading with the Indians, exchanging merchandise for furs, deer, deer-skins, etc., which he transported in wagons overland to Philadelphia and New York. At the age of 24, he had accumulated a fortune of some $24,000, which in those early days was considered large. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business, in company with his brother in-law, Hon. Thomas H. Sill, of Erie, under the firm name of Joseph L. Chase & Co., which firm owned a number of mills and stores in this and adjoining counties, and was known far and wide; he continued in this business until 1842. In 1824 he married Susan J. Titus, the eldest daughter (who was the first white child born in Titusville) of Jonathan Titus, the founder of the city and whose farm comprised a large portion of the present city.

Mr. Chase was the first postmaster, the first merchant and the first burgess of Titusville, and held the position of postmaster for twenty-one years. He retired from the mercantile business in 1842, but re-engaged in it in 1859 and continued in it until 1865. From that period he was occupied in building, improving and taking charge of his property, which embraced some of the most valuable tracts in the city.

He was in no sense a politician, but took a deep interest in public affairs and filled the office of burgess for several terms. His father-in-law and himself erected the first house of worship in Titusville and presented it as a gift to the Presbyterian society. He was a communicant of that church for nearly sixty years and contributed largely to its support. The oil region was often spoken of as being the resort of carpet baggers and adventurers, and it is probably true that many of the newcomers in the early days of the oil excitement brought little with them, but the same remark will not apply to Mr. Chase's father, the Rev. Amos Chase, who, when he came from Connecticut to the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, to settle, brought with him $10,000 in gold, money enough in those days to have procured every foot of land from Tuna Valley to New Castle. The choice lands were sold for scarcely 50 cents an acre, and the Holland Land Company, which had an estate of about 100,000 acres in Crawford and Venango counties paid but 25 cents an acre for it.

Active, energetic and reliant, it was the lot of Mr. Chase to witness great changes and to take an active part in the development of northwestern Pennsylvania. As almost the first settler and, save one, the oldest citizen of Titusville—at the time of his death—he had seen its growth when upon the discovery of petroleum it bounded into existence as a city. As a citizen, neighbor and friend in matters of church and State his name was a household word. Early making his home in the then wilds of Titusville, he lived to witness its advancement as a city, and with more accomplished, than the wildest fancy could have predicted.

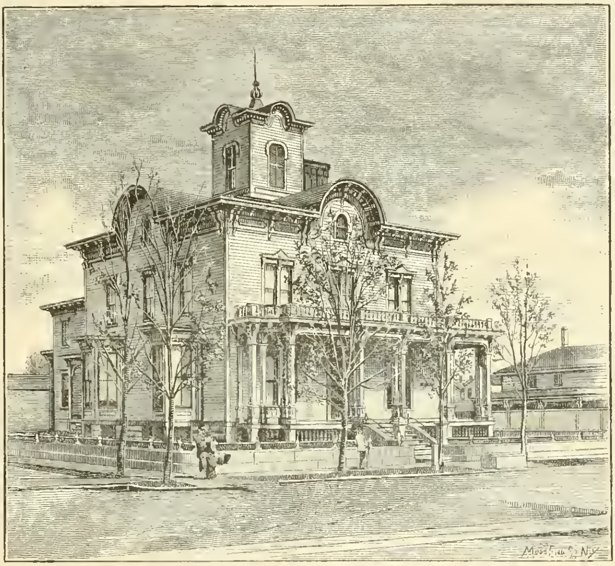
He died at the age of eighty years, on the 23d day of April, 1879, his death being hastened by the loss of his esteemed wife and companion of over fifty years ,who died December 17, 1877.

### HON. EDWARD H. CHASE.

Portrait Page 156.

Hon. Edward H. Chase, late Associate Judge of Crawford County, was born at Litchfield, Conn., July 18, 1807, the son of Rev. Amos Chase, and brother of Joseph L. Chase. With his father's family, he came to Erie county in 1815; settling near Waterford and afterward at Oil Creek in Crawford county. He engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business in Erie as a member of the firm of Chase, Sill & Co., whence, in 1839, he removed to Titusville. Here he entered with great energy and success into the manufacture and marketing of lumber, in connection with the firm of J. L. Chase & Co. For fifteen years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and for one or more terms the office of post-master of Titusville. In 1868 he was elected Associate Judge of Crawford county; was re elected to the same office in 1873 for another term of five years, and held the office at the time of his death. Upon the completion of the first oil well in 1859, Judge Chase, then in the meridian of life, foresaw the auspicious future which awaited Titusville and proposed to avail himself of the opportunity presented. As a public spirited citizen, taking a leading part in all of the measures initiated in its transition from a village to a city, he found scope for all of his versatility, while with characteristic prudence and foresight, he so judiciously managed the large landed interests under his control as at once to promote the prosperity of the town, and to develop the large estate which now forms a considerable portion of the city of Titusville.

He was a man of great integrity, extraordinary energy and most indomitable perseverance. He was a true friend, of strong attachments and had a thorough detestation of wrong and oppression. With a mind of more than ordinary clearness, of an active, earnest temperament and great intelligence,he thought deeply upon all questions coming before him, and enforced his conclusions with clearness, convincing force, and with most rigid fidelity to truth. As magistrate, no one exercised more influence in the moulding of opinion and in the formative period of the city of Titusville; and as judge of Crawford County for nine years, he bore his full share of the responsibility as long as health permitted. He was eminently a peace-maker, and as a magistrate had great influence in this respect


Moss Eng. Co. N.Y.

**RESIDENCE OF HON. W. B. ROBERTS, Titusville.**

He was married February 24, 1835, to Sarah A. Titus, second daughter of Jonathan Titus (founder of Titusville), who still survives him. He was indeed a man of sterling character, enjoying the respect and good will of all. As a citizen, neighbor, friend and counsellor, he had long and conspicuously figured in the community in which he lived, and in the inner domestic circles his attachments were as strong as his impulses were ardent. His deportment was unassuming, his bearing dignified, and his disposition kind. On the 18th of June, 1878, he died in his seventy-first year.

### HON. W. B. ROBERTS.

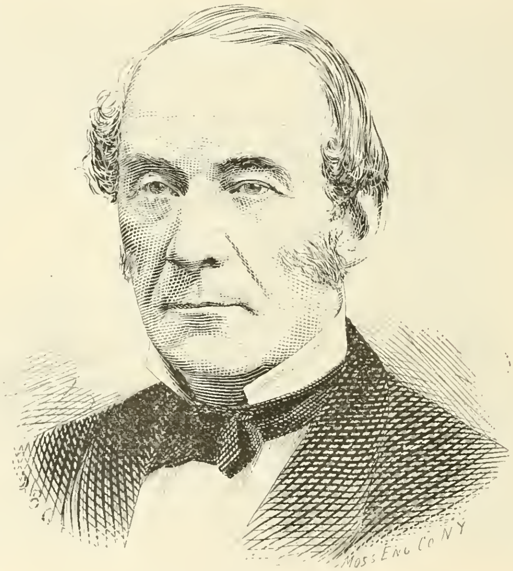
Portrait Page 154.

Dr. Walter Brooke Roberts was born in Moreau, Saratoga County, New York, May 15th, 1823. His ancestors were distinguished both in military and diplomatic circles. His great-grandfather on the maternal side, Andre Everard Van Braam, was the second Embassador of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of Pekin, China, perfecting in this capacity that treaty with the Chinese government which enabled the people of Holland to control exclusively, for the time, the commerce of the Chinese; he also published one of the earliest books in the French and English languages, illustrating the habits and customs of that peculiar race. His great grandfather on the paternal side, Colonel Owen Roberts, was a native of Wales, Great Britain, and, at one period, an officer in the British army. At the outbreak of the revolution he resided in Charleston, South Carolina, and at once sided with the patriots against the mother country. When the struggle commenced he was commissioned a colonel of the 4th South Carolina Artillery, and subsequently was killed during the action at Stono.

His grandfather, Richard Brooke Roberts, when but eighteen years of age, held a Captain's commission in his father's regiment, and, after the termination of the conflict, received from General Washington a commission as Major in the regular army. His father, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Roberts, thus named in consequence of his intimate and peculiar connection with the Cincinnati Society, in which he was a prominent and influential member, was widely known and respected for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

The early education of Walter was acquired at the district school in his native place; meanwhile, at the proper seasons, he was occupied in agricultural labors connected with his parents' farm, when, in his seventeenth year, he became a clerk in a banking office in Albany, New York, but shortly after, owing to enfeebled health, abandoned that situation and returned to his home. In 1841, desiring to qualify himself for teaching, he entered the academy at Evans Mills, Jefferson County, New York. Subsequently he was appointed to take charge of a district school in Northumberland, Saratoga County, at a salary of eleven dollars per month. The next four winters he was thus engaged, while during the summer months he pursued a course of mrthematical studies at the Glen's Falls Academy, and began the study of medicine also, under Dr. Sheldon, of Glen's Falls, New York. Afterward he devoted his attention to the science of dentistry, in Poughkeepsie, and also in New York city. In February, 1850, while suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, he sailed for the West Indies, and remained for a few months on the Island of Cuba, which had the offect of a complete restoratian to health. In 1853 he visited Nicaraugua, Central America, and became engaged in the purchase and shipment of deer skins and cattle hides. After a short stay he returned to New York and organized a commercial trading company, under the firm name of Churchill, Roberts, Mills & Co., being himself one of the principal partners and manager. Reliable agents were then sent to Grenada to purchase the needed commodities and ship them to the states, and, in a very short time the business of the house became wide-spread and flourishing. While practicing his profession in New York city he was proprietor and editor of the *New York Dental Journal*, and was one of the foremost movers in the establishment of the New York Dental College. He afterward revisited Nicaraugua in order to close the commercial relations sustained by his company with that country, and, after many severe hardships, was successful in the accomplishment of the object of his mission.

In 1863 he was appointed by the Rev. Dr. Bellows to visit General Hunter's Division, then at Beaufort, South Carolina, to examine into its sanitary condition; this mission, sent out by the National Sanitary Commission, he ended in the most efficient and creditable manner. He then, in connection with Col. E. A. L. Roberts, became interested in the manufacture of torpedoes for blasting oil wells to increase their productiveness, and in the spring of 1865 the Roberts Petroleum Torpedo Company was organized; in 1866 he became its secretary, and in 1867 its president. He was in 1867 elected to the Common Council of the city of New York, and ably served his constituents throughout the term. In the summer of 1867 he made the tour of Europe, and in 1868 returned, and removing his family to Titusville, abandoned his practice in New York in order to devote his time and attention entirely to his increasing interests in the latter place. In March, 1872, he was the candidate for the Mayoralty of Titusville and, after a stoutly contested canvass, was elected. He was an earnest opposer of the South Improvement Company, and did much to hasten the destruction of that huge monopoly which threatened the prosperity of the oil producing interest. January 1st, 1872, in connection with Col. E. A L. Roberts, John Porter, of Meadville, and L. B. Silliman, of Titusville, he organized, at the last named place, a banking firm under the name of Roberts & Co., afterwards changed to W. B. Roberts & Son. At present this is one of the most esteemed and reliable monied institutions of Pennsylvania, and its affairs evince in their management the exercise of great caution, shrewd enterprise and high integrity.



HON. EDWARD H. CHASE.

During his residence he has erected a large number of spacious and elegant houses and stores, which add greatly to the appearance and prosperity of Titusville. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Legislature for a term of two years, and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years. In 1880 and 1882 he was nominated for Congress by his county, but S. H. Miller, of Mercer county, was chosen by the District Convention. In 1886 he was again nominated by his county and the district, for Congress, but owing to factional fights in the party was defeated by a small majority at the November election. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate to the Chicago convention and a strong supporter of Harrison and Morton, and did much toward effecting their nomination. He is highly respected by his neighbors and the business community and his hosts of friends throughout the state and nation. In fact it can be stated without fear of contradiction that he is one of the strongest men in Western Pennsylvania, and wields as great if not a greater influence than any other one man throughout this portion of the Commonwealth.

### HON. GAYLORD CHURCH.

Portrait Page 162.

The Hon. Gaylord Church was born in Otsego county, N. Y.. August 8, 1811. In 1816 his parents removed to Mercer county, Pa., where, upon a farm, he spent the early years of his life. Determining to become a lawyer, he went to Mercer, where he became a student at law in the office of the Hon. John J. Pearson, late President Judge, of Harrisburg. In 1834 he was admitted to the practice of the law, and soon thereafter came to this county, and, in a very short time, (to-wit: in 1839) was appointed District Attorney. In 1840 and '41 his fellow-citizens elected him as a member of the General Assembly of this State, which office he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency.

In April, 1843, though then a young man, but possessing all the needful qualifications, Governor Porter appointed him President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, which office he held with honor and dignity. Strict in the discharge of his duty, just to all, he was yet lenient to the early criminal.

More honors awaited him. He was known throughout this broad commonwealth. His virtues and legal abilities were acknowledged, and in 1858 Governor Packer, unsolicited, appointed him one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Short as was the period of office, no lawyer or gentleman can or will impugn any act of his while there.

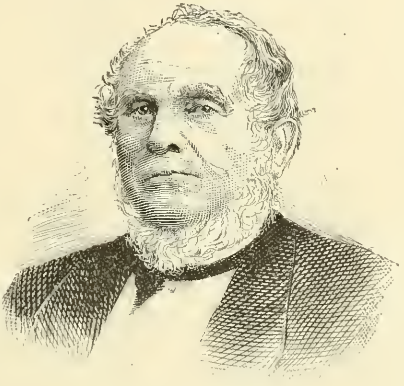
Exalted as he was in his profession, honored and respected in his judicial career, he was still the friend of the community in which he moved. Witness his many noble acts. To him greatly are due, and the public indebted for, our public improvements. His genius gave us our plank roads; also the first telegraph that was introduced into the village. Without, in any manner, lessening the claims of others of our public-spirited citizens, it is an undoubted fact that the people of this city of Meadville owe more to the late Hon. Gaylord Church than to any one else for the location and construction through this city of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and the subsequent increased prosperity of the city and county.

He was one of the leading corporators and directors of the Meadville, Klecknerville and Edinboro Plank Road Company, which built, maintained and operated the first plank road leading out of the city.

Not only this, but for Greendale Cemetery, that beautiful resting place of the dead, we are largely indebted to him, for he was from the first an active worker in the foundation and successful establishment of that corporation.

Commencing life poor, as, indeed, have most of the men of mark in our history, with nothing but his own unaided efforts to rely upon for success, by honest toil in, and the most intense application to, the arduous duties of a profession which, more than any, demands all the energies of the man who would succeed in its pursuits, he achieved its most valuable triumphs, and leaves wealth and the position it confers—an honored name and memory. To the young lawyer, with little to help or to hope, save what he finds in his own manhood, his professional life and example should prove a lesson, a study and an encouragement. What were the elements of character—what were the instrumentalities—through which he accomplished so much, and at a period, comparatively, so early in life? He had a strong, masculine analytical mind, prone to demand and seek for the reason of things—supported by a good and, till his latter life, healthful physical organization. His great characteristics were indomitable energy, untiring industry, and sleepless perseverance. No task, physical or mental, was too great for him to undertake, if it only gave reasonable promise of success to any enterprise upon which he had entered. He has mounted his horse and, amid sleet and storm, rode miles into the country to examine the lines of some disputed survey, involved in some pending suit, or to see some witness supposed to have a knowledge of facts important to his client's cause.

He had no idle hours. He wasted no time. In the summer season, at early dawn, and in winter, long before the dawn, as a rule, he would always be found in his office amongst his books and papers, absorbed in unraveling the intricacies and solving the legal propositions of some case he had in hand, and he would never tire in his investigations until he was entirely familiar with all its features and phases. With such industry and application, he became the able and eminent lawyer, and as such commanded a position second to few in the State. He was called to the Bench as President Judge of our district at the age of 32. He carried to the Bench the same industry which had distinguished him at the Bar. He was an able, honest, upright Judge. No man could approach him privately touching the merits of any case or question pending before him. His opinions delivered during the short time he was on the Supreme Bench will compare favorably with those of the able men who occupied that high position with him. The last ten or fifteen years of his life were given almost exclusively and with great self-devotion to the public improvements which have done and are doing so much to develop the vast resources of Northwestern Pennsylvania. With the great artery of inter-communication, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, his name was intimately identified. Such, feebly expressed, is our estimate of the professional and public career of Judge Gaylord Church. With all his industry and application to the duties of an exacting profession, and of the high position to which he was called, he had his moments of relaxation; and none enjoyed these rests from business and reliefs from its cares more heartily than he did. Then it was that he could enter into the amusements of even the young, and, for the time, throwing off the dignity of the judge, the staid manners of the overworked and thoughtful lawyer, be young with them. In his intercourse with men, and especially with the members of the Bar, he was always courteous and gentlemanly. With no member of this or any other Bar was it more pleasant to be associated with in the trial of a case. If called in to assist him he never manifested displeasure—always received you kindly, and made it his first duty to make you entirely familiar with all the features of the case and his opinion thereon, soliciting yours in return, that you might go into the trial on an equal footing with himself, and thereafter would never take an important step in the case without first consulting you, and probably more as a matter of courtesy than because he felt the necessity of consultation, for he was eminently self reliant.



JOSEPH L. CHASE.

Judge Church was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in public and in private life was a man of spotless purity of character. His untiring industry in all business affairs was proverbial, and it was through hard mental and physical work that the seeds of disease were laid which caused his death in the prime of life. He had just completed building a beautiful home in this city for a place of repose in his declining years, but he was destined not to long enjoy it. After a few months of declining strength his heretofore magnificent health gave way and he died at his home in this city on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1869, beloved and regretted by the whole community of his fellowcitizens.

Judge Church left a large family—a widow, Mrs. Anna Beran Church, who was of the Quaker parentage, and the following children: Hon. Pearson Church, whose biography appears elsewhere; Dr. William Church, who was surgeon of the 141st Penna. Volunteers, and who followed that regiment through the various battles of the Army of the Potomac and afterward died from the effects of the great exposure, incident to those memorable campaigns; Henry Church, who is now engaged in the iron manufacturing industries of this city; Mary, the wife of George G. Wilcox, a leading lumber merchant at Chicago, Ills.; Ellen Pearson, the wife of R. I. Cummin, one of the prominent citizens and merchants of Dayton, O.; Alfred Gaylord, a promising lawyer of this city; Anna Louise, a daughter, still living with her mother in their magnificent home in this city, the picture of which is presented on page 163 of this issue.

### JAMES D. GILL

Portrait Page 147.

Was born in Hayfield township, September 17th 1822, the second son of Robert and Harriet Dunn Gill. His paternal grandparents,

*Continued on Next Page.*

## Centennial Executive Committee.

The portraits of the members of the Centennial Executive Committee will be found on the pages designated below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. William Reynolds, President, - | Page 147 |
| A. M. Fuller, Vice-President, - - | Page 147 |
| S. B. Dick, Vice-President, - | Page 26 |
| Samuel P. Bates, Secretary, - - - | Page 147 |
| Cyrus Kitchen, Treasurer, - - - | Page 147 |
| Hon. Geo. B. Delamater, - - - | Page 18 |
| Joshua Douglass, - - - - - | Page 28 |
| Hon. Pearson Church, - - - | Page 164 |
| Hon. John J Henderson, - - - | Page 32 |
| Major D. V. Derickson, - - - - | Page 24 |
| Hon. A. B. Richmond, - - - | Page 44 |
| Hon. H. L. Richmond, - - - - | Page 170 |
| J. D. Gill, - - - - - - | Page 147 |
| Wm. McArthur, - - - - | Page 47 |
| Col. David Compton, - - - - | Page 150 |
| A. McLean White, - - - - - | Page 147 |
| Hon. Frank Mantor, - - - | Page 153 |
| Hon. G. W. Delamater, - - - - | Page 105 |
| Rev. James J. Dunn, - - - - | Page 147 |
| Hon. A. G. Apple, - - - - - | Page 110 |
| Very Rev. F. Winter, - - - | Page 147 |

William and Catham Campbell Gill, emigrated from Scotland to Pittsburg in 1786, and in 1794 removed to what is now Hayfield township, settling on tract No. 87 on the west bank of French creek. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until January 1st 1839, when, on account of ill-health, he came to Meadville and entered the dry goods store of Gill & Derickson as clerk. In September, 1844, he associated himself with James J. Shryock in the dry goods business under the firm of J. D. Gill & Co., afterward changed to Gill & Shryock. Under this name the business of dry goods, hardware and milling has been carried on in some of its department until the present time.

In 1852 he was appointed one of the corporators of Greendale cemetery, and has been one of its active managers most of the time since its organization. In 1865 he was appointed by the city council chief engineer of the fire department and organized the present fire department.

In 1873, he was elected mayor. During his term of office he got up the plans and specifications for a system of water works and recommended the city to build them, which proposition was voted down by citizens. In 1874 he assisted in organizing the present water company; was elected director and in 1876 was elected president, which office he still holds.

He was elected president of Crawford County Mutual Insurance Company in 1874 and still holds the position. Mr. Gill is also a trustee of Allegheny College and is one of its active members.

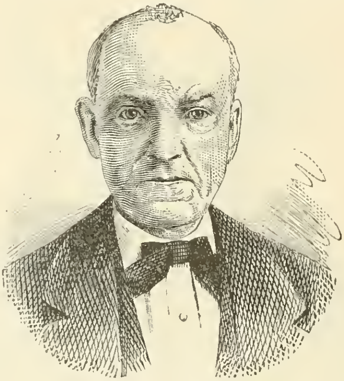
### HON. JAMES P. THOMAS.

Portrait Page 161.

Hon. James P. Thomas was born in the town of Stafford, Gennesee county, N. Y., June 27th, 1839. His early life was passed upon a farm, with winter schooling, until he was fifteen years old, when he entered a dry goods store at Batavia, N. Y., where he remained as clerk until the Fall of 1860, when he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. George Brown, in Batavia.

In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 105th regiment New York Volunteers, at LeRoy, N. Y. This regiment was decimated by casualties in battle to such an extent that in the Spring of 1863 it was consolidated at Belle Plain with the 94th regiment New York Volunteers, taking the number of the latter. Mr. Thomas was promoted for meritorious services to second Lieutenant in November, 1863, and first Lieutenant in August, 1864. He took part in the many engagements in which that battle-scarred regiment participated and was wounded both at Antietam and at Gettysburg. He was taken prisoner August 19, 1864, at the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., and experienced the horrors of life in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va. He was paroled February 22, 1865, and after being exchanged, returned to active service where he remained until mustered out at the close of the war.

In 1865 he came to Titusville and engaged in the business of producing oil, which he has followed more or less since that time. He was also connected, for fifteen years, with the Roberts Torpedo Company. Having amassed a fortune, upon the income of which he could live handsomely, Mr. Thomas retired from business. His active and energetic spirit, however, could not long brook the tedium of inactive life, and in the fall of 1885 he engaged in the business of refining oil, constructing an entirely new, large and extensive plant known as "The International Oil Works of Titusville," in which enterprise he has met with great and well deserved success, and in which he has now invested about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which he is constantly enlarging and adding thereto new and valuable improvements. Possessing a keen and discerning mind and great energy of character, Mr. Thomas is also endowed with a warm and generous heart which is quick in responding to the deserving needs of his less fortunate fellow-men, and his frank and pleasing address has won for him great popularity with all classes. In carrying out his many acts of benevolence and charity he finds a willing and able coadjutor in his estimable wife.



**JONATHAN TITUS.**
Founder of the City of Titusville.

He was elected Mayor of Titusville on the Republican ticket, February 19, 1884, for a term of two years, and re-elected, without opposition, for another term, February, 1886.

He has realized in his career the truth of the adage that "The most liberal are often the most successful."

### HON. S. NEWTON PETTIS.

Portrait Page 115.

A brief extract from a somewhat extended biographical sketch from the pen of ex-Senator James Sill, of Erie, may be reproduced in this connection:

"Hon. S. Newton Pettis was born in Lenox, Ashtabula county, Ohio, October 10, 1827. He began his law studies with Hon. Joshua R. Giddings in 1846, and in 1848 came to Meadville and pursued them with Hon. Hiram L. Richmond until his admission to the bar in 1849. As Mr. Pettis entered active life, political parties were taking a new departure. The adjustment of the questions growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory, followed by those of the restriction of slavery extension, the fugitive slave bill, the admission of California, and other "compromise measures" of 1850, the Kansas–Nebraska bill and repeal of the Missouri compromise were being considered. In the discussion of these he came before the people absorbed in his subject; armed with facts and figures, with intense earnestness and forgetfulness of self, he carried conviction to his audiences. No one was more efficient in transforming a Democratic majority of 700 in Crawford county into a Republican majority of 2000. Much had to be overcome in the county, where its Democracy, caressed at Washington and entrenched at Harrisburg under its skillful leader (a state official of wide political renown) had so long maintained an unbroken front. A native of the western reserve, the pupil of Giddings, his instincts were sympathetic with free soil.

In 1857 he was made counsel for the commissioners of Crawford county, and as such, (being twice re-appointed) he brought to a successful termination the noted suits on the bonds of the Erie & Pittsburg R. R. Company. In 1860 he was influential and untiring in nominating Colonel Curtin for governor. His unremitting efforts the same year in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as a delegate in the Chicago convention, and giving him the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, are well known. It involved patient labor, tact and skill, and was probably the best work of his life, for in none were results more clearly traceable to initiatory efforts. Few events in American history have been further reaching in their ultimate tendency than the nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was, in March, 1861, by President Lincoln appointed one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court of Colorado, and took front rank in the organization of that territory. He, in the fall of the same year, resigned his seat upon the bench, and at the further call to arms, he became active in raising volunteers and filling quotas for the army. It was in such connection that he, in the summer of 1864, obtained from President Lincoln the celebrated order which resulted in the mustering into the federal service two regiments of United States volunteers, [and for which, from him was solicited a statement for our Centennial issue, and which he furnished.—Ed.] His tribute to the memory of President Lincoln at a meeting of the Crawford County Bar, delineating the martyr's character, and appreciation of the nation's loss was worthy of both head and heart. In 1868 he was elected to the 40th Congress. In 1876, upon the death of Judge Lowrie, he was appointed president judge of the Crawford district, serving until January, 1878. While upon the bench in 1877, at the request in writing of all the Republican congressmen, and United States senators of Pennsylvania, and many of the leading Republicans of other states, his nomination for the Peruvian mission was settled and agreed upon by President Hayes, and his cabinet, but subsequently designated as minister to Bolivia.

Starting as a campaigner in 1848, Mr. Pettis has participated in nine presidential, and twelve gubernatorial campaigns, been conspicuous in his own and frequently in neighboring counties and in Ohio. In 1876 he filled daily appointments of the Ohio State Central Republican Committee for more than four weeks."

### GEORGE S. SHATTUCK.

Portrait Page 160.

George S. Shattuck was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., April 19th, 1842. He enlisted in the army at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., April 25th, 1861, as a private in Company C, Tenth Regiment, P. R. Vols., for three years or during the war, and served in the same company until discharged at the expiration of term of service, June 11th 1864. He was mustered into Sergeant Pfeiffer Post, No. 331, Grand Army of the Republic, at Meadville, May 30th, 1883, and served as quarter master for three years.

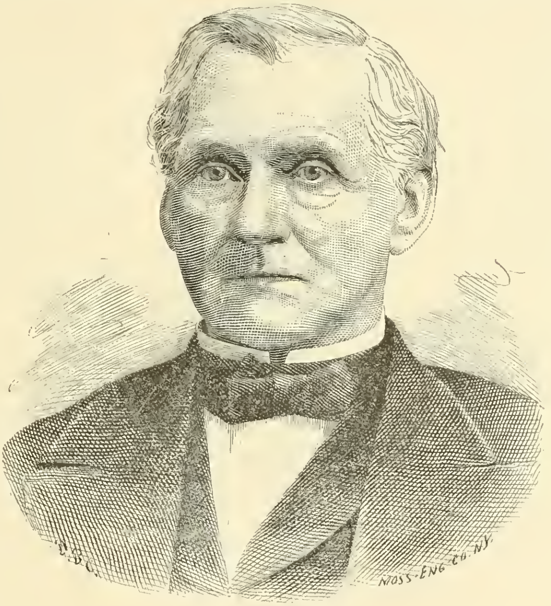
Mr. Shattuck was elected the treasurer of the Northwestern Association, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., September 10th, 1885, which position he now holds; was elected at Allentown, Pa., as delegate to the National Encampment held at Columbus, O., Sept. 12th, 1888; elected Commander of Pfeiffer Post, No. 331, G. A. R., Dec. 6th, 1888. Mr. Shattuck's family is among the oldest in the city and has figured during the past century in many important enterprises. The subject of this sketch has ever been a faithful and conscientious G. A. R man, loyal to comrade and flag.

### WILLIAM THOMAS.

Portrait Page 48.

William Thomas was born in Northeast, Erie county, Pa., January 21st, 1827. He received a common school education and moved to Crawford county in 1836. He resided for twelve years in Georgetown, Mercer county, following the business of a carpenter and builder. In 1862 he moved to Meadville and became a member of the firm of Sackett & Thomas, establishing a planing mill and sash and door factory. In 1865 the firm became Thomas & Gilbert, and in 1872 Thomas & Harper. In 1878 Mr. Thomas retired from business. He served his ward in the City Council four years and three months, and has been engaged in a great many public enterprises, and superintended the building of Hulings Hall, Allegheny College.

Three years ago Mr. Thomas was elected Cashier of the People's Savings Bank, a position he has filled with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of stockholders and patrons.



DAVID COMPTON.

### HON. PEARSON CHURCH

Portrait Page 164.

Was born March 13, 1838, and has resided all his life in Meadville. He graduated at Allegheny College in 1856, at 18 years of age, studied law with his father, Hon. Gaylord Church and was admitted to the bar on the 9th of February, 1858 before he was twenty years of age. He was married in 1868 to Miss Kate, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel A. Law, of Delaware county, N. Y.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the board of control of the public schools of the city of Meadville and in 1872 was president of the board. He was a member of the convention which met to revise the constitution of this State, and as the result of its labors the present constitution was adopted and went into effect January 1st 1874. In 1859 he was made a Free Mason and has all the degrees, some forty-five in number, which belong to that fraternity. For ten years he was district deputy grand master of this Masonic District. In 1877 he was elected president judge of the 30th Judicial District, comprising this county of Crawford. He was on the bench for ten years, and retired therefrom in January, 1888, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is now actively engaged and with marked success.

In politics Judge Church has always been an unswerving and determined states rights Democrat, believing in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and that the true meaning and interpretation of the constitution of the United States is to be found in the teachings of these eminent statesmen. Judge Church is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and has been a leading member of the Vestry of Christ church in this city twenty-seven years. Has been annually for twenty years a member of the Diocesean convention and for the years 1883 and 1886 a member of the general convention of that church, the highest body thereof in the United States.

Judge Church has been very active in every enterprise that has had for its object the progress and improvement of the city. He was for many years a director in the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company (now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Co.) Was also its Pennsylvania solicitor; a corporator of Greendale Cemetery; a director in the Gas Company and in the Water Company, and was largely instrumental in thereby securing to the citizens of Meadville a wholesome and never failing supply of pure water for domestic and fire purposes, after they had voted that the city itself should not use the public funds or credit for that purpose. We are assured by Judge Church that he is as proud of this last act of rendering assistance to his fellow-citizens—though not properly appreciated by them—as he is of any of his undertakings either private or public.

During Judge Church's career on the bench it fell to his lot to render several very important legal decisions. He was the first judge in Pennsylvania, and perhaps anywhere, to decide that colored children were entitled to the same rights as white children in the public schools of Pennsylvania. This decision was acquiesced in and is now the law of this commonwealth, and is noteworthy as coming from a judge who was claimed as an old fashioned, Bourbon Democrat.

Judge Church had also to determine a new question raised before him,the construction of a statute passed in 1879 and another one passed in 1880, requiring the courts of this district to be held at stated times in the city of Titusville. These were new questions, and Judge Church decided both acts to be unconstitutional, and refused to administer them in holding courts in Titusville. In both instances, Judge Church's decisions were affirmed by the Supreme Court, and nothing further was ever heard about holding courts in Titusville.

In 1883 Judge Church had before him two celebrated equity suits, growing out of efforts of the Standard Oil Company to break up the Tidewater Pipe Line Company and kindred organizations and thus obtain a monopoly in the producing, carrying and refining of oil. The litigation was conducted by some of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, representing the opposing parties, and was a *cause celebre* in the legal annals, not only of the state, but all over the country.

In a very elaborate, exhaustive and learned opinion, Judge Church decided all the contested points in favor of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company and against the Standard Oil Company.

This was the first time in history that this latter arrogant and powerful corporation had ever received a blow at the hands of the Judiciary, but it was such a blow that they never fully recovered from, and the effects of the decision were felt not only by the public who were interested in it, but by the court which rendered its decision. Judge Church was often called upon to decide grave questions of the highest public and private importance and in every instance his friends have had the satisfaction to know that his decisions have been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Judge Church is still in the prime of life and in the enjoyment of the best of health, and is assiduously practicing that profession in which he has made a reputation for skill and honor and integrity second to none in the commonwealth.

His family consists of his wife and two daughters, Miss Alice Gaylord Church and Miss Ethel Pearson Church. They live in a beautiful residence on Grove street in this city.

Judge Church was a leading and active member of the Centennial Executive Committee, which begun and carried into successful operation the great celebration of May last, in this city.

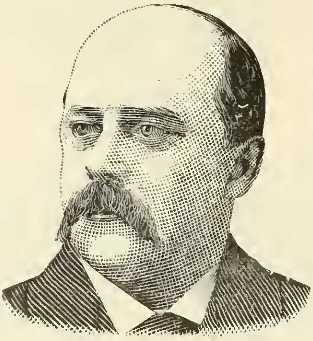
### HON. WILLIAM REYNOLDS

Portrait Page 147.

Was born in Meadville in the year 1820. He was the second son of John Reynolds, Esq., who was one of the pioneers of this vicinity and for many years one of the leading citizens of this county, who died at an advanced age some years ago, universally esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Reynolds spent his early years in this vicinity and graduated at Allegheny College in 1837.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. The business of his father, who was an extensive land proprietor, soon began to take all his attention, to which he devoted himself, and he soon ceased to be an active member of that profession. He married Miss Julia Thorp, of New York, and he subsequently purchased the property in the northern part of the city where he now resides. This was owned and laid out by the Hon. Henry Baldwin, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Long before the days of railroads,here in 1851 there was projected the enterprise of building a plank road northeast from this place through to the New York State line, and Mr. Reynolds took an active part therein, becoming a director and the secretary of this organization. It was called the Meadville, Allegheny & Brokenstraw Plank Road Company. Mr. Reynolds was also a director and projector in connection with Gaylord Church, Edward Saeger and others in the Northern Plank Road leading to Erie by way of Venango and Edinboro.



GEORGE S. SHATTUCK.

In 1853 he joined with other leading citizens of the place, Gaylord Church and John Dick and others, in endeavoring to secure a railroad through this borough and county.

These were days before any general railroad law, and a community desiring a railroad had to get something more than money. A charter was necessary and for many years Mr. Reynolds and the gentlemen above named were indefatigable in their efforts to procure the necessary legislation. After many futile efforts to bring about all these desired results, a charter was procured from the legislature incorporating the Meadville Railroad Company. This railroad, through many vicissitudes, afterwards became the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and subsequently the road we now have, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Reynolds was one of the moving spirits in this great enterprise, and at the first organization of the company became its president. When the Pennsylvania portion became connected with the companies of New York and Ohio, he was made the president of the A. & G. W. Railroad in New York, and of the board of control of the consolidated companies in 1864, when these railroads were finally completed. In these operations he was assisted by the labors of Judge Gaylord Church, Hon. John Dick, James J. Shryock and others, to whom Meadville owes an everlasting debt of gratitude for their early and late efforts in behalf of the city.

In 1865 he was elected burgess of the then borough of Meadville and in 1866 he became the first mayor of the city of Meadville, which had then lately received its formal charter. He was the first president of the Bear Creek Railroad Company (now S. & A. Railroad), and for some years was president of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company.

He is a corporator, and for many years was a director in Greendale Cemetery. He is a stockholder and president of the Meadville Gas Company, and a director in the Meadville Water Company.

He has been a director in the Merchants' National Bank since its organization. He was largely instrumental in the incorporating and establishing upon its present sound basis the Meadville Library, Art and Historical Association, and was president from 1880 to 1885.

His eldest daughter, Mrs. Frances Huidekoper, is the wife of our fellow-townsman, Arthur C. Huidekoper. His second daughter, Julia, is the wife of Mr. Hiram Fuller, a merchant of this city. His eldest son, H. W. Reynolds, is the active manager and partner in the large lumber establishment known as the Athens Mills. His son John is just graduated from Harvard College, and is now a student at law with Judge Church in this city.

### COLONEL DAVID COMPTON.

Portrait Page 159.

Colonel David Compton, now a resident of Mead township, was born March 14th, 1810, in Meadville, in the building, now known as the Barr House on Water street, one of the oldest houses now standing in the city, formerly occupied by David Compton, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch. The house referred to was then known as the Washington House. Colonel Compton is one of the very few persons living prior to 1820, born in Meadville. His father came to this county from Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, about the year 1794.

Colonel Compton has held the office of

elder in the Presbyterian church since the year 1837, being at present the senior elder in the Second Presbyterian church of this city; always efficient and active in the duties of his sacred office. Was commissioner to the general assembly of the new school church at St. Louis, Mo., where the terms of the union of old and new school were agreed upon, for the reuniting of these branches of the Presbyterian church.

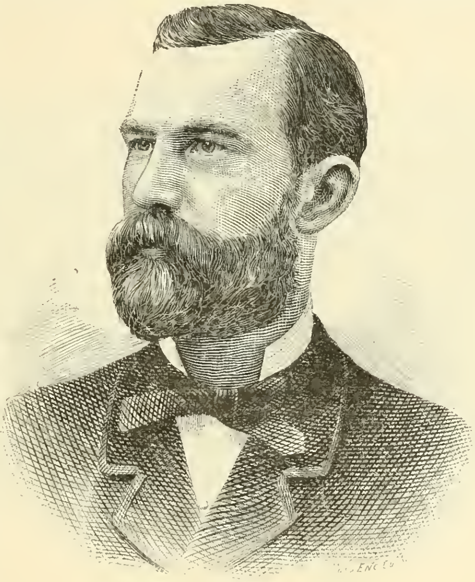
Colonel Compton was appointed Aid de Camp on the staff of Governor William F. Johnson. Was prominent and efficient in military affairs, for which he had always special fitness. He has lived an active and industrious life, has held many positions of confidence and trust in church and state, and still retains the energy of youth in advancing age, taking a lively interest in all the affairs of life, to a remarkable degree.

Colonel Compton was married to Eliza N. Brooks, daughter of the late Judge John Brooks, one of the early pioneers of Meadville. Mrs. Compton is still active and cheerful in every good word and work. Of their children, all but one, Mary Margaret Compton, are living: Colonel John B. Compton, David P. Compton, Miss A. Blanche Compton, Mrs. Nancy D. Olds, and Mrs. Marion J. Hastings.

### JUDGE JOHN J. HENDERSON

Portrait Page 32.

Was born in Allegheny county, Pa., September 23d, 1843. Moved to Meadville with his parents in 1856. Was educated at Meadville Academy and Allegheny College. After leaving college enlisted in 150th Reg't Pa. Vols., in August, 1862, and served till June 16th, 1865. Was admitted to the bar in August, 1867. Was elected district attorney in 1872, and judge in 1887.



**HON. JAMES P. THOMAS, Titusville.**

### HON. WILLIAM MCARTHUR, SR.

Hon. Wm. McArthur, sr., was one of the most active, useful and influential of the early settlers of Northwestern Pennsylvania, having settled at Meadville in 1794. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, and having received a good English education, including navigation and surveying, he emigrated to the United States of America in the summer of 1783, landing at the port of Baltimore, Maryland; thence he took up his residence in an old settlement of his countrymen on "Carroll's Tract," York county, Pennsylvania, now Adams county.

Mr. McArthur engaged in teaching school, and practical surveying with the McClean Bros., who had formerly been engaged on the Mason and Dixon's line. In the spring of 1790 he returned to his native country and made arrangements with some of his brothers and neighbors to emigrate to the United States. In the summer of 1791 he returned to the land of his adoption, bringing with him his younger brother Andrew, who was subsequently the father of the late Joseph Mc Arthur, Esq., of this county.

The act of assembly of April 3rd, 1792, throwing open a large body of unappropriated land, north and west of the Allegheny river and Connewango creek, for actual settlers, induced William McArthur, in the summer of 1794, to direct his course westward to Mead's settlement, in order to pursue his profession of surveyor, and assist his friends in securing homesteads of 424 acres of land, under the above stated act of April 3rd, 1792.

In 1800, when the several northwestern counties were cut off from Allegheny, Mr. McArthur was appointed deputy surveyor of Crawford county, and served as such until 1805. He was the first Crawford county treasurer, serving from 1800 until 1802. In 1801 he was elected a member of the State senate, which met at Lancaster, Pa., his competitor being General David Mead. The senatorial district comprised the territory of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties. In the fall of 1805 he was reelected to the State senate, his competitor being Alex. Brown, Esq., of Mercer county. Mr. McArthur was appointed, at the close of his senatorial term, by Governor Simon Snyder, to the office of prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Crawford county, serving in that capacity under Governors Snyder and Findley from April 4, 1809 to February, 1821, superseding Dr. T. R. Kennedy in the former office, and William Moore in the clerks' office.

On January 25th, 1812, Mr. McArthur was appointed by Governor Snyder register and recorder, and served until January, 1821. He was one of the trustees of Allegheny College, and treasurer of the building funds of that institution.

On the 25th of April, 1805, Mr. McArthur was married to Miss Rebecca McClean, daughter of Colonel Moses McClean, of Adams county, Pa., one of the old surveyors of the Mason and Dixon's line, and subsequently an officer in the revolutionary war. He was a member of the State legislature in 1783, and one of the commissioners appointed to settle the disturbance between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut settlers at Wyoming the same year. Colonel McClean moved to Chillicothe, O., about the year 1808, with part of his family, and died about 1810.

Mr. and Mrs. McArthur had six children, viz: Sarah Rule, Margaret Charlesworth, Rebecca Scott, Moses McClean, William and John McArthur. Mr. McArthur died September 19, 1822. Mrs. McArthur, about 1829, married Moses Scott, Esq. Mr. Scott died May 6, 1834. Mrs. Scott died January 6, 1842, aged 62 years.

If the busy world of to day think we have performed a thriftless task, let them remember that from such labors, the world learns its best lesson—the lesson so to live, that when we lie down, those who come after us can read on our resting place, only the legend "Honor."

### HON. W. H. ANDREWS.

Portrait Page 47.

Hon. W. H. Andrews was born in January, 1840, in Youngsville, Warren county, Penna. When a lad of fifteen years, he entered a dry goods store in Jamestown, N. Y., where, by close application, coupled with superior business tact and judgment, he was soon advanced to a lucrative position. A few years later, we find him at the head of a large concern in Louisville and later on in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Meadville in 1878 and opened a large dry goods establishment which was continued until 1881. He was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1880 81-82 and again in 1886. He became a candidate for still higher political honors the present year, when he made a successful canvass for Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and was elected to serve from January 1, 1889. He also made a successful run for legislative honors, and was elected to the lower House by the largest vote ever accorded to a Republican in Crawford County since the organization of the party. During the Presidential canvass of the present year, he was assigned to important duties by National Chairman Quay and proved himself an energetic, capable and highly efficient political strategist. Mr. Andrews is in the prime of life. He is a bold and resolute leader, and if he lives, will reach greater heights than he has hitherto attained.

### F. L. SEELEY.

Portrait Page 40.

F. L. Seeley, attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor in patent cases, Meadville, Penna.

### A. MCLEAN WHITE

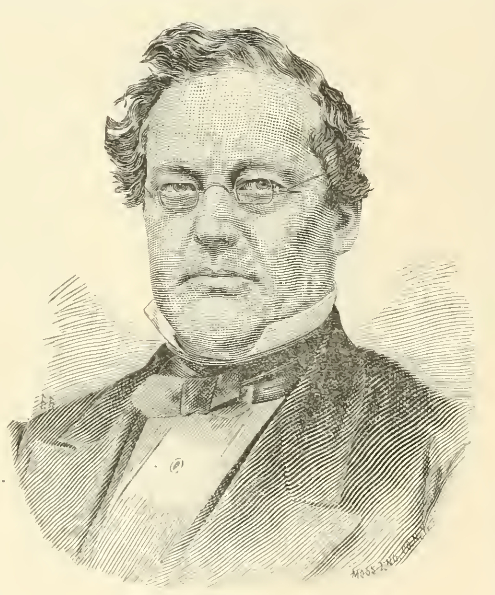
Portrait Page 147.

Was born in South Shenango township, Crawford Co., Sept. 8, 1828, and was brought up and lived at Hartstown until 1859. He attended common school in his native village until he was fourteen years of age, and afterward studied privately with Rev. Dr. McLean, at Greenville, Pa., until 1846. He entered Allegheny College in the spring of 1847, previous to which, and subsequently, he taught in the schools of the southwestern part of the county. In 1849 he entered Jefferson College, graduating there in 1851. The following year he taught in the Academy at Greenville, and afterward studied medicine with his father, Dr. James White; attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Hartstown. There he established a mercantile house in company with his brother, James G. White, and continued it until 1859, when he went to New York, and remained until 1870, and established a trade amounting to nearly $1,000,000 annually. Leaving New York he settled in Erie, and there established the business of shipping Michigan pine lumber down the lakes, and distributing it throughout the East. Selling out his interest in 1874, he located in Meadville in the following year, and became interested in the Agricultural Works in that city in company with Charles Stratton, for one year, when he retired, and since has not been in active business.

### SYLVESTER C. MCDOWELL,

Portrait Page 135.

Sheriff of Crawford county, was born in West Shenango township, in 1847, and spent the early years of his life in Sadsbury township. He received his education at the common schools, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmithing, with W. A. Vaughn, of Greenville. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the army of the defenders of his country's honor. At the close of the war he attended the Jamestown seminary, and taught day school and singing school for several years. In 1870 he came to Meadville and traveled for J. C. Hull, selling pianos and organs for a period of about seven years. During the past nine years Mr. McDowell has been most of the time connected with the sheriff's office as deputy. He is in every sense an able and efficient officer, and reflects credit, not only on the Republican party, which elected him, but on Crawford county.



HON. GAYLORD CHURCH.

### COUNTY TREASURER OLIVER KEESE.

Portrait Page 133.

Colonel Oliver Keese, of Titusville, present Treasurer of Crawford county, was born in Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., July 9, 1830. He received an academic education and was brought up to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. He enlisted in the Union Army in July, 1862, in the 118th New York Volunteers, known in the records in the war department as the "Adirondack Regiment," on whose banners are inscribed Suffolk, South Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fair Oaks, Drury's Bluff and "Crater." On the organization of the regiment the subject of our sketch was made quartermaster, and later promoted to lieutenant colonel, finally attaining to the command of the regiment. In Watson's history of Essex county the following reference is made to this regiment:

"Its singular proficiency and high discipline were chiefly imputed to the skill and assiduity of the officers, sustained pre eminently by the military attainments and persistent zeal of Colonel Keese."

Colonel Keese resigned in November, 1864, on account of partial paralysis, caused by a wound and exposure in the Petersburg campaign. He was offered the commission of brigadier general, but his health precluded his acceptance, as he was entirely unfit for field duty. He moved to Titusville in the winter of 1865, where he has since made his home, engaging in the production of oil and manufacture of oil well machinery. Colonel Keese has always had the respect and esteem of all who know him, and fills the office of County Treasurer, to which he was elected in November, 1887, with credit to himself and his county. He has ever been an unswerving Republican, a courteous gentleman and a genial companion, characteristics by which he is still pre-eminently distinguished.

### ABNER B. EDSON,

Portrait Page 135.

Prothonotary of Crawford county, was born in Bloomfield township, this county, June 17th, 1835; was reared on the farm where he was born, and received his education at the public schools of his neighborhood and at Waterford Academy. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Edson was among the first to respond to the call for troops, and enlisted at Erie. He was afterward transferred to Company I, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and during his four years of service was promoted from a private to the rank of second and later to first lieutenant. He was wounded in the right side, near People's Farm, Va., September 30th, 1864, and was honorably discharged in March, 1865. Afterward he gave his attention to farming, manufacturing and mercantile business, principally the latter, in Townville. He was twice elected Justice of the Peace in Townville, and was serving his second term, in 1884, when elected to the more important office of Prothonotary, a position in which he has given general satisfaction, as is evinced by the very complimentary majority by which he was re-elected for a second term. Mr. Edson has ever been an unswerving Republican.

### MR. H. M. DICKSON,

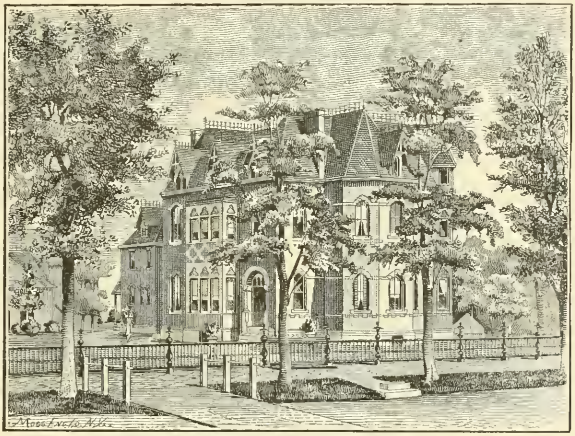
Portrait Page 135.

Register and Recorder of this county, was born in Meadville, October 12th, 1854, and is the only son of the late William F. Dickson, also of this city. He received his education in the public schools of this city, supplemented by a course at the Meadville Business College. In the year 1875, during the term of his father's incumbency of the Register and Recorder's office, he entered the office as a clerk, where he remained until the close of his father's second tern, and through the one term of Robert Andrews, and the two terms of N. B. Hofford, the last retiring official. Mr. Dickson has always been an active Republican, and is recognized the county over as a young man of sterling worth and sound business principles.

### W. H. GASKILL, CLERK OF COURTS.

(Portrait Page 135.)

W. H. Gaskill was born in Greenwood township, Crawford county, Pa., March 27th, 1856. In 1866 his family moved to East Fallowfield township, where they kept boarders, at what was called the "Gravel Pit," living there until the fall of 1869 (when his father died). They then moved to Meadville, where Mr. Gaskill has since resided. Mr. Gaskill has been prominently identified with the clothing business of Meadville since 1872, having commenced then to work for the firm of Reefer & Orris; remaining with them until they dissolved, in 1880, he, with Mr. Orris, opened a new store under the firm name of Orris & Gaskill, remaining there until in the fall of 1883, when he formed a partnership with T. J. Doyle, carrying on a merchant tailoring and furnishing goods business. The firm was burned out in the Opera House fire of January, 1884, meeting with quite a loss. Mr. Gaskill suffered a stroke of paralysis on February 21, 1885, which confined him to the house for six months, and has left him without the use of his right hand, and also permanently crippled in the right leg. Mr. Gaskill enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Militia in 1875, as a private, and was steadily promoted from one rank to another, resigning in 1886 as Quartermaster of the Fifteenth regiment. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., K. and L. of H., and K. of L. Mr. Gaskill was elected Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Courts, November 8th, 1887, for a term of three years. He was married to Miss Essie E. Crawl, of Peoria, Ills., August 29th, 1888.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. GAYLORD CHURCH, Diamond Park.

### HENRY P. MARLEY,

Portrait Page 134.

Who is now serving his second term as County Commissioner, is a staunch republican. He was born in East Fairfield township, where he still resides, March 25th, 1832, and is a son of James J. Marley. His grandfather, Henry Marley, came from his native land (Ireland) to Meadville in 1793, and the same year built a cabin on the farm now owned by Dr. John Marley. Mr. Marley is a veteran of the late war, enlisting March 4th, 1864, in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves. He passed through the campaign in the Wilderness, and while making a bayonet charge at Spottsylvania was wounded in the right forearm. He was taken prisoner and confined three months in Richmond. He was honorably discharged after one year's service. Mr. Marley is a member of the M. E. Church, and also of Pfeiffer Post 331, G. A. R. He is a man of sound sense, highly respected, and in every way capable, a combination which has won him an army of friends.

### EDWIN J. BAILEY,

Portrait Page 134.

County Commissioner, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 13, 1829; his parents moved to this county while he was an infant, and Crawford has since been his home; his education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood, and his early life was spent mostly on his father's farm. On becoming of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully for about twenty-five years, in connection with farming. His home is in Richmond township, where he has surrounded himself and family with many of the comforts of life. While Mr. Bailey has been prosperous as a farmer, he has not been lacking in interest in public affairs; politically he is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in advancing the interests of the party to which he pins his political faith. As a County Commissioner he gave such general satisfaction that he was easily re-elected and is now serving on his second term. As an official, Mr. Bailey still retains the confidence of his many friends who elected him to fill this important public office.

### WALTER A. LINDSEY.

Portrait Page 134.

Mr. Lindsey was born in Warren county, May 25th, 1842, and received his education at the public schools and at the academy, Utica, Venango county. He learned the tinners' trade in this city, commencing in 1860, and has been a resident of Riceville, where he now lives, about twenty-five years. Mr. Lindsey was engaged in the hardware business about thirty years. Since residing in Riceville he has been elected to the various offices within the gift of the borough, and in the county election of the fall of 1887 was chosen to the responsible position of county commissioner, a position which he continues to fill with full credit to himself and the people of his county.

## Transportation of Oil in Pipe Lines.

(BY W. H. ABBOTT.)

The first pipe line laid on Oil creek was known as the Western Transportation Co., and was superintended by Hutchinson & Co. It ran from the Noble well on Farrel's farm to Shaffer, a distance of two miles; the pipe itself was 5½ inches in diameter, laid upon a regular grade, above ground, and connected by lead joints, but it could not be made to hold its contents, as when sufficient pressure was on, the joints would pull apart. It consequently proved a failure.

The first successful line was laid by Samuel VanSyckel, a two-inch line from Pithole to Miller's farm, 4½ miles. VanSyckel operated it but a short time, when he became finally involved, and his interest was sold to the First National Bank of Titusville, from whom I bought the line, tanks, and property. About this time in 1866, Henry Harley laid a line from Benninghoff to Schaffer, and in June 1867 I went into partnership with him; we consolidated our interests under the name of the Allegheny Transportation Co. We then purchased the Western Transportation Company's charter, also the Commonwealth Oil & Pipe Co., and in the spring of 1872, we changed the name to Pennsylvania Transportation Co., which name it bore until the failure of the company in 1876. This line was 500 miles in length.

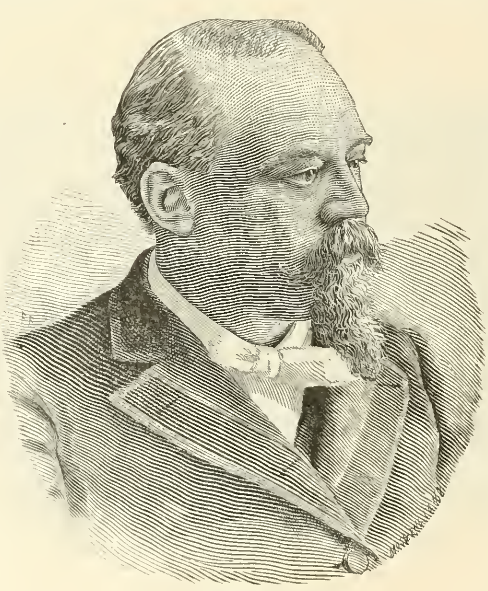
Vandergrift & Forman, of Oil City, operated several lines, viz: From Pithole to Paxton, 10 miles; from Fagundus to Trunkeyville, 10 miles; from Shaw to Oil City, 4½ miles;

from Sandy to Oil City, 11½ miles; from Miller's farm to Oil City, 7 miles. The Rochester & Oleapolis Co. laid a six inch pipe from Oleapolis to Oil City. Grandin Bros. & Neyhart operated quite extensive lines from Tidioute, Fagundus and other places in the vicinity. Payne & Martin, of Petroleum Centre, laid several short lines for the convenience of local production. The Cherry Tree Pipe Line ran from Kane City to Rynd farm, 15 miles. The Emlenton Pipe Line, from Emlenton to Upper Turkey Run, 50 miles. The Antwerp Pipe Co., from Upper Turkey Run to adjacent points, 50 miles. The Mutual Pipe Line Co. consists of nine different branches, running from Upper and Lower Turkey Run, Clarion district, St. Petersburg, Antwerp City, and other points as far as Beaver creek, in all, 100 miles. Grant Pipe Line, running from the Grant farm on the west side of the Allegheny river, to Parker's Landing, 20 miles. The United Pipe Line, from Bear creek district, Argyle, Petrolia, Karns City, Millerstown and Modock City, in all, 125 miles. The Cleveland Line, (S. D. Karns, owner) from Karns City to Greece City, 40 miles. Vandergrift & Forman's Fairview Line ran from Shakely to Petrolia, Greece City, Millerstown and Modock, 125 miles. The Relief Pipe Line from Story farm to Armstrong's Run, 12 miles. Butler Line from Greece City, Modock, Millerstown to Butler branch railroad, 6 miles.

With the lines now in operation, those in construction, and some others to be constructed in the several districts, the oil region of Pennsylvania will soon have upwards of 2,000 miles of pipe lines for the transportation of oil. There are few gravity lines among them, the oil being generally forced by pumps through the pipes. The capacity of each line is about 1,500 barrels in twenty-four hours; the cost of it at this time averages 30 cents a foot, thus making it about $1,500 a mile.

The charge for transporting the oil to the river or railroad, varied from 20 to 30 cents a barrel, according to distance; the pipe companies usually received 43 gallons at the wells, and delivered 42 gallons, allowing the difference for shrinkage and waste.

There was another mode of transporting oil in those days that may be worthy of mention, and that was, by boats, which were towed up Oil Creek by horses—not on a towpath—but through the stream; when a sufficient number had reached different points along the upper creek, arrangements were made with the mill owners—who by their rights controlled the water—that on a certain day, they would open their flood-gates, thus producing an artificial freshet—called a pond-freshet—that cleared the creek of all its craft; not only the oil boats with their thousands of barrels of oil, but boats loaded with machinery, and merchandise of all kinds. This enterprise employed over 400 men. Frequent jams occurred on these occasions. During the freshet of May 1864, there was one at Oil City, which resulted in the loss of from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil. On another occasion the oil, escaping from the barrels, caught fire and spread over the creek and Allegheny river, the burning oil, floating down the river, set fire to and destroyed the bridge at Franklin, 7 miles away. About this time the railroads came to the rescue, and turned their attention to the most practical ways and means of transporting the oil. A railroad was constructed from Corry, south, along Oil Creek to Shaffer's farm. The barrels which had been formerly used, were superceded by large wooden tanks built upon flat cars, these were followed by cylindrical iron tanks, which in turn gave way to the pipe line.



HON. PEARSON CHURCH.

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## The Refining of Petroleum.

(BY W. H. ABBOTT.)

[It is well known that the discovery of oil, and its introduction into the industries of the country, worked a complete revolution in the commercial world. The following sketch on the subject is from the pen of Mr. W. H. Abbott, of Titusville, a pioneer in the oil business, and one of its most intelligent and enterprising promoters. He was the first to realize its vast possibilities, and to put his theories to a practical test by building re-refineries.—Ed.]

Very soon after my arrival in Titusville, on February 9, 1860, I purchased an interest in the James Parker farm, located in the village. On this property a well was finished about the 20th of the month, that being the next one after Colonel Drake's, which was completed September, 1859. All the wells put down that year were by means of sping-holes, a very slow and simple method, and the wells were very shallow; Colonel Drake's being only 69 feet deep. The Barnsdell well was 112 feet deep, and produced 50 barrels a day for quite a number of days, and was reasonably productive for many months. The Crossly well—the third one on the creek—began pumping March 14, 1860, and produced 60 barrels a day.

At that time, we had quite a production, and needed a market for it; I went to New York, where I made an arrangement with Schefflin Bros., to handle my products. There I met Geo. M. Mowbray, the great chemist, who soon after came to Titusville and took an active part in the work of refining oil. That winter (1860-61) I built the first refinery in the town, and made the first run of oil January 22, 1861. Crude oil was then selling at $10.00 a barrel. Soon after this the war broke out, when business became greatly demoralized, prices fell rapidly, and oil could be bought for $1.50 a barrel. This was before there was a railroad, consequently all the machinery and appliances used in the production of oil, had to be carried in wagons, and the same means were employed in taking the oil to market. The nearest shipping point was Union Mills; cartage was from 75 cents to $1.25 a barrel. We bought large quantities of machinery and fixtures in Pittsburg, which were brought to Franklin and Oil City by river. How different our refineries were then from what they are now! Then, we erected a large building, in which we placed the stills and bleachers, with all the fixtures and tanks, a proceeding which is now considered very hazardous. Our yield was not over 50 per cent. All the tar and naphtha, which are now worth as much as refined oil, were then run into the creek or burned up; great as the loss was, it was the only way we had of disposing of them. We also suffered considerable loss from the oil being exposed in open cars; after much time and trouble I secured some coal cars, which I had enclosed in rough boards.

Soon after this, however, the railroad company realized the fact that the oil was likely to give them a large business, and decided to furnish a number of cars for transporting it.

It was very difficult to procure suitable barrels for the oil. I manufactured some in Ohio, and brought them across the country in wagons. The acids used in the process of refining had to be brought from Cincinnati, which made them very expensive by the time we received them. There were great fluctuations in the price of oil at this time; in the summer there was little demand for it, but in the winter the demand greatly exceeded the supply. I sold refined oil at from 12½ cents to $1.05 a barrel. We also experienced many changes in the price of crude oil. When refined oil was little wanted the crude would be very cheap. I have purchased thousands of barrels of it at the wells for 25 cents a barrel, and after sending them to New York I had to pay for charges and freight, $1.00 more than the oil sold for.

The first person to experiment with petroleum, and make a success at refining it, was Samuel M. Kier, of Pittsburg. He procured his supply from the old salt wells at Tarentum. When refined he called it carbon oil. I purchased from him, paying $1.25 a gallon by the barrel. This was far superior to the oil made at that time in Canfield, Ohio, from the fine cannel coal; or to whale oil which cost from $1.75 to $2.25 a gallon. It was a fortunate circumstance that on the decline of the whale-fisheries, and particularly, after the destruction of our whaling fleet by the rebels, during the last year of the war, there should be at hand so cheap and abundant a substitute; thereby preventing the public generally from suffering any inconvenience from the loss of whale oil.

In April 1860, I met a Mr. Williams, who had been experimenting in the refining of oil from the old Drake well, and had become discouraged with his failures. I sold him 200 barrels of oil, and told him he must give it milder treatment; he had been using coal oil which required harsh treatment, and often repeated, which was not the case with petroleum, nature having in a large measure refined it. He adopted my suggestion and made a success of it, and I afterwards sold him many thousand barrels of our oil.

It is very generally known that the petroleum of Pennsylvania is the best ever produced in any country, yielding a greater variety of products, is easily treated, and is far superior in quality, while no part of it is wasted, all being utilized to the fullest extent.

In the early days of the oil excitement, Mr. Samuel Downer came to Corry, and built large refining works there. He was then much in favor of small stills, holding twenty barrels. He had twenty of this size; but as others began the business of refining and experimenting as to the most desirable manner of building the stills, the preference seemed to be for the larger size, those holding from 1,000 to 3,500 barrels. It was then thought that from 60 to 65 per cent. was a good yield, while now a producer is scarcely satisfied with less than 85 or 90 per cent.

Without attempting to give a complete list of the products of petroleum, I will simply mention some of its principal uses, viz: That of lubricator, illuminant, fuel, dyer, pigment, and numerous kinds of medicine, among which are liniments, ointments, nervines, and an anæsthetic.

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## THE CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

### Some of its Early Settlers—The Finding of Oil—Development of the Oil Industry.

(BY JONATHAN WATSON.)

Titusville, when I came here, in the fall of 1845, was but a hamlet of some few families, viz: Joseph L. Chase, Edward H. Chase, Doctor Bates, Charles Kellogg and his mother's family, George C. Pettit, Henry Buxton, John J. Vandeworker, Aunt Katy Kerr and her family—two members, then boys, Michael Kerr and James K. Kerr, (who afterwards became distinguished lawyers, and one of them a speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, a man by the name of Sweet; and last but not least the "old Roman" himself, Jonathan Titus, who, with Samuel Kerr, first settled here in what was then a wilderness, taking up some eight hundred acres of land each, making homes for themselves and converting the wilderness into productive farms. The woods were filled with deer and wild turkeys. I have seen flocks of the latter and several deer at a time upon the hillside of the Parker farm, now the home of J. H. Caldwell, but then known as the old Kerr farm. When I first came here there were but three stores, Joseph L. Chase & Co., Chase & McDowell, and John Robinson, postmaster. Only two newspapers were taken here outside of the county towns, Franklin, Meadville and Erie. George W. Hampson, the Presbyterian minister—truly a noble worker for the Master in the spiritual vineyard—was pastor of the one church here.

Outside of farming, the lumber business was the principal industry, employing men and teams, and by consuming the products of the farms constituting a home market. In those early days Titusville was the peaceful abode of honest men, no person deeming it necessary to lock his home door at night.

But there came a change. After two years of unsuccessful endeavor to procure oil in quantity in the rather primitive way of gathering it with woolen blankets, a company was formed in New Haven, Conn., with A. Pierpont as president, through the instrumentality of George H. Bissel and Jonathan G. Evelett, to whom Pennsylvania is indebted for the early developement of petroleum. Colonel E. L. Drake was simply an agent for this company, and having spent all the money furnished, at two different times—twelve hundred dollars each time—without accomplishing anything it was known the company were unwilling to furnish more. Then R. D. Fletcher came to the rescue with some six hundred dollars for Colonel Drake to continue the work. Very soon oil appeared, and his efforts were crowned with success. That was in September, 1859. Oil was struck in the Drake well, so-called, at fifty nine feet and some inches, in what is known as the first sand. Soon after that, Titusville was in a whirlpool of excitement, property appreciating in value, while buildings arose as if by magic, until the hamlet became a large village, and finally grew into a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants; probably all the more rapidly owing to the fact that Maxwell Titus' portion of his father's estate was sold in lots of sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, at two hundred dollars each, and people became owners of homes that soon doubled and trebled in value until all reason was lost in wild speculation, the result being an accumulation of debt that has proved a heavy burden to taxpayers; but the people are brave and enterprising and maintain the city's reputation as one of the best home towns in Western Pennsylvania.

There are nine churches of different denominations, and two synagogues acting in harmony for the good of all, and unrivalled public schools, furnishing educational advantages equal to any place, in preparing students for college and the active pursuits of life. The streets are good and lined with beautiful shade trees. There are many notably fine residences and innumerable pretty, comfortable homes. General business is all that could be expected at the present price of oil. There are eleven refineries in active operation, and such is Titusville to-day.

The oil development began with the Drake well. At McClintockville, in a shaft sunk only fourteen feet, some two or three hundred barrels of oil were produced. Wm. Barnsdall, Boone Mead and H. R. Roose were among the earliest operators, opening up the Parker farm. Williams, Tanner and L. F. Watson, on the John Watson farm, east of the Parker farm, opened a flowing well. The first large flowing well was on the George W. McClintock farm at Petroleum Centre, producing about two hundred and fifty barrels of oil per day. But soon well after well was opened, until over production was the result, and the price of oil declined to only twenty-five cents per barrel. Then there were none of the facilities for handling oil, such as railroads and pipe lines; it was all handled in barrels by teams, or conveyed by boats when there was water, either from a natural flood or pond fresh.

To-day it seems almost incredible, in reviewing the past, to find what was actually done, and the manner of doing it, in the early days of oil producing, storing and handling.

No Standard Oil Company was then in existence to lend a helping hand as is now the case, and without which oil producing could hardly be followed successfully as a business. Oil from the Drake well was actually contracted for in Pittsburg at sixty-five cents per gallon, sent to market, taken and paid for at that price. The early refiners of Pittsburg, New York and Boston purchased largely, at all the way up from five to ten dollars, and even to twelve and fourteen dollars per barrel, at the wells, and back again to fifty cents per barrel. After these fluctuations, there was a lull, and oil producing was regarded as of little account, but in time it revived, the formation of stock companies became the rage, and speculation ran riot on land and the production of oil. But like all speculations, it resulted in ruin to many and great gain to some few individuals.

However, as it is a natural product in constant demand to supply two of the necessities of life, as light and fuel, it will continue to be drilled for and brought to the surface, and the present indications are that the natural reservoirs of this extremely useful fluid are inexhaustible.

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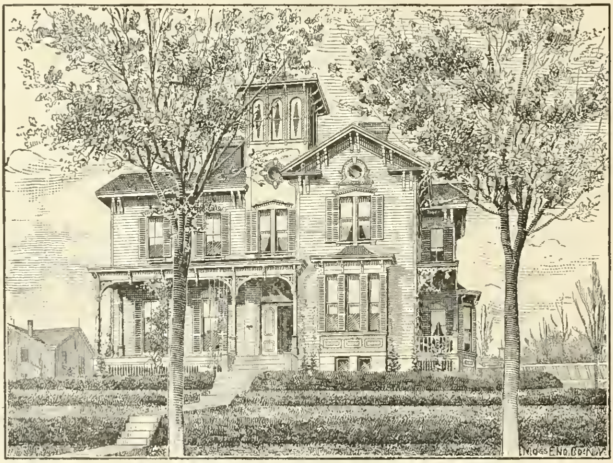
### Rice, Robinson & Witherop, Titusville.

In 1881 the petroleum refining firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop, of Titusville, succeeded the firm of Rice & Robinson, which had been doing business since 1874, selling the Standard Oil Company's oil. In 1881 Rice & Robinson withdrew from the Standard Oil Company and associated with them Mr. J. W. Witherop, organizing the present firm and building the large refinery now operated by them.

Prior to 1881 the Standard Oil Company had succeeded in monopolizing the refining business, hence to the firm of which we write falls the honor of being the first independent company to succeed in the business of refining oil. That their firm has been successful is widely known, and theirs is to-day the largest independent refinery in the oil regions. Their works have a capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of crude oil per month. They ship their products to all parts of the United States and Europe, and have branch agencies at Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Erie, Pa. Mr. Robinson, of the firm, manages their Boston house They export oil via Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and manufacture all grades of domestic and export oils. Prominent among their American oils are the famous "Black Diamond" and "Sunlight" brands. The constantly growing reputation of these oils has increased the firm's trade in them to such an extent that they can not keep up with their orders, although running to their fullest capacity. The firm employs, in their refinery and their agencies at Buffalo, Boston and Erie, as well as indirectly, in the manufacture of their barrels, a great many hands, the aggregate averaging from eighty to one hundred men.

This firm is entitled to the full credit of building up the independent refining industry of the oil regions, they being, as before stated, the first ones who dared to risk their capital and energies against the Standard Oil Company, after the latter company had obtained control and monopoly of the entire business of refining and selling of petroleum. The products from the works of Rice, Robinson & Witherop have a reputation which extends all over the United States and Europe.


Moss Eng Co N.Y.

RESIDENCE OF COL. S. B. DICK, Meadville.

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### International Oil Works, Titusville.

The International Oil Works, which commenced operation in 1885, are owned by ex-Mayor James P. Thomas. Cash capital invested $150,000. This includes refining and gasoline plant, oil wells located at Grand Valley, Warren County—which are connected by a private pipe line with the works at Titusville—twenty iron tank cars for transporting crude oil in bulk. These works employ directly and regularly 35 men, and indirectly 40 to 50 more. The capacity of these works for refining oil is 15,000 barrels per month, and the capacity of the gasoline plant—which has recently been added to the works—is 4,000 barrels crude naptha per month.

## THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

### A Sketch of the Origin, Past History and Present Condition of the I. O. O. F. in Crawford County.

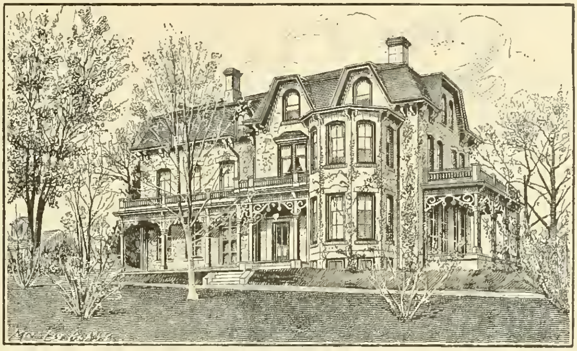
(BY J. W. HANNEN.)

Cussewago Lodge No. 108 was instituted in the city of Meadville on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1845, and was then the only organized secret society lodge of any kind in Crawford county. Its first officers were: James Mackey, N. G.; Wilmot Bartle, V. G.; Charles Hosmer, sec'y; Monroe Atchinson, ass't sec'y; Asa Forsyth, treas. Among its membership in the past have been many of the most prominent and influential citizens both of this city and the county. Hon. J. D. Gill, ex-Mayor of Meadville, was initiated at the same time the lodge was instituted, and has remained in continuous membership ever since, being the only one who enjoys that distinguished honor. Previous to the war of the rebellion the Order had grown and spread until lodges had been established at different points in the county–at Titusville, Spartansburg, Riceville, Linesville, Hartstown, Conneautville, Springboro—but the patriotism of the membership so decimated their number that all were compelled to surrender their charters except Cussewago No. 108, which again became the only lodge of Odd Fellows in Crawford county.

After the close of the war the work again revived. Chorazin Lodge No. 507, Titusville, was reinstituted. Crawford Lodge No. 734 of Meadville was organized in 1870 by twenty-five active, energetic young workers, who withdrew from Cussewago No. 108 for the purpose of spreading the work. Lodges were afterward founded at Linesville, Cochranton, Cambridge, Venangoboro, Townville, Evansburg, Springboro, Conneautville, all of which continue in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The two lodges in Meadville and those of Cambridge and Cochranton have made for themselves an enviable reputation for their rendition of the dramatized work of the degrees, a reputation which is more than local. The present membership in the county is about one thousand one hundred, of which four hundred and forty-three are in the two lodges of Meadville, but not all residents of the city.

Besides those mentioned a number of Rebekah Degree lodges have been instituted at different places. Myrtle Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 60 at Meadville, the parent lodge of this kind, whose many good deeds and hearty co-operation in the work of the order, as well as the style, elegance and proficiency of its staff of ladies in exemplifying the beautiful degree, ranks second to none in the order, was instituted in 1871. Others of the kind have been located at Cambridge, Linesville, Townville, Titusville, Cochranton and Evansburg, and are generally doing good work in the cause of fraternity. There are also three encampments located respectively at Meadville, Titusville and Cambridge, with a canton of Patriarch's Militant, known as Meadville Canton No. 16, the latter to supply the military demand, which seems to be a necessary adjunct to all secret societies of the present time. The outfit is handsome and their drill excellent. The Odd Fellows' Home of Western Pennsylvania is located just outside the city line in Mead township, north of Allegheny College. It is a large building, furnished throughout at a cost of about $1,000, and was dedicated June 9th, 1874. Attached to it are seven acres of ground, the house and ground purchased at a cost of $7,500. All who choose to visit it will be made cordially welcome at any time. I trust some one will be able to record, on the opening of Meadville's second centennial, that it still stands, a monument to the willingness of Odd Fellows to comply with the imperative command of our law to educate the orphans, and care for the widows and indigent ones of their number. In conclusion, allow me to wish success to every Odd Fellow who is such in spirit and in truth, and though in another hundred years I shall not greet them through your columns, still

"In our hearts enshrined and cherished
May these feelings ever bloom,
Failing not when life has perished,
Living still beyond the tomb."



**RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. R. DICK, Meadville.**

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## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### A History of the Government of the City of Meadville.

(BY ARTHUR L. BATES.)

For the purposes of this sketch all time prior to 1823 must needs be called prehistoric. Up to that time the limits of the village were not defined, and the same authority existed as did throughout the township of Mead, of which until then it was a part. In 1796 General David Mead had been appointed b Governor Mifflin a justice of the peace for the district consisting of the township of Mead in the county of Allegheny; his official term being designated in his commission "so long as he shall live and behave himself well." Mead township then consisted of what is now Crawford and Erie counties. On the 12th of March, 1800, the legislature passed an act creating Crawford, Erie and other counties, the territory now comprising Crawford county being taken from Allegheny. David Mead, Frederick Haymaker and James Gibson were appointed as trustees for the new county, the duties of these being somewhat similar to those of the supervisors of one of our townships.

During this same year the new county was divided into eight townships, and the territory surrounding the settlement of Meadville still retained the name of Mead township. This township, then, is older than Crawford county itself. For twenty three years thereafter the village of Meadville remained under township jurisdiction. On the 29th of March, 1823, it was legally incorporated as a borough. The boundaries of the town at that time are given as follows in the original charter: "Beginning at the east end of Kennedy's bridge, and thence along the Mercer and Meadville turnpike road to the place where the south line of South alley crosses said road; thence east along said alley to the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road; thence south along said road to the place where the north line of William Clark's farm crosses the same; thence east along the said line, to the east end of the town tract; thence north along the said line, to the northeast corner of Samuel Lord's farm, thence west along the north line of said Samuel Lord's farm, to the bank of French creek, the down the meanders of said creek, to the place of beginning. This to be erected into a borough, to be called Meadville."

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election for officers for the new borough was held on May 5th, 1823, and resulted as follows: Burgess, Thomas Atkinson, Eliphalet Betts, Joseph Patterson, James Hamilton, Daniel Perkins and George Seldon; clerk, David Dick; treasurer, E. A. Reynolds. At the first meeting of the Council in June there was a clash between the new town authorities and the board of township supervisors over the tax levy. It was finally settled by the council deciding that it would be inexpedient for them to proceed with their levy, as the one laid by the township was regular and just, and also as they had assurances from the supervisors of the township that the township that the taxes levied and collected in the borough would be expended in the same. The first charter was slightly amended by a new act of act of the assembly, passed in 1834. The limits of the borough were extended and the duties of the officers of the town were more fully set forth. In 1838 another supplemental act was passed, providing for the election of an assistant burgess and a high constable. By an act passed in 1844 the borough was divided into two wards and election districts. Chestnut street, the act declared, should be the division line between the North and South wards.

The burgesses chosen during these years were as follows: Thomas Atkinson, 1823; Arthur Cullum, 1824; John B. Wallace, 1825; William Foster, 1826; Robert L. Potter, 1827; James Hamilton, 1828; James Cochran, 1829; John Dick, 1830; Joseph Patterson, 1831; George Davis, 1832; John Reynolds, 1833; John Dick, 1834; Jesse Rupp, 1835; James Cochran, 1836; J. W. Farrelly, 1837; Andrew Smith, 1838; J. W. Farrelly, 1839-40-41; Gaylord Church, 1842; Alfred Huidekoper, 1843; Norman Callender, 1844; William Davis, 1845; William Davis, Jr., 1846; D. M. Farrelly, 1847; John Carr, D. A. Finney, 1848; Arthur Cullum, 1849; John Dick, 1850-51; Norman Callender, 1852; William H. Davis, 1853; A. B. Richmond, 1854; Jonathan Hamnett, 1855; John McFarland, 1856; John H. Mattocks, 1857-58; Arthur Cullum, 1859; John Mahoney, 1860; William Hope, 1861; John H. Mattocks, 1862; William Davis, Jr., 1863; Arthur Cullum, 1864; William Reynolds, 1865.

On February 15, 1866, a new charter was granted by the legislature and Meadville became an incorporated city. Under this charter there were elected annually a mayor for the term of one year, and four councilmen for the term of two years. The council had power to choose a street commissioner, a chief of police, and city attorney. Within the next few years Meadville became a city in fact as well as in name. The division into four wards was made. A city building and city market house were built, and the subject of paving streets and constructing sewers and water works began to be agitated.

The mayors under this charter was as follows: William Reynolds, 1866; J. A. Dunn, 1867; Arthur Cullum, 1868; J. G. Foster, 1869; S. B. Dick, 1870; A. S. Dickinson, 1871-72; J. D. Gill, 1873; Hiram L. Richmond, Jr., 1874; Myron Park Davis, 1875-6; G. W. Delamater, 1877; M. H. McNair, 1878; C. W. Miller, 1879-80; G. B. Sennett, 1881; W. S. Harper, 1882-3; Charles Farnicorn, 1884-5; John W. Babcock, 1886; F. H. Bemus, 1887.

At the session of the legislature of 1887 an act was passed entirely changing the plan of our city government. Under it the term of mayor is extended to four years, and the offices of city treasurer and controller are provided. The council is divided into two branches, termed select and common, the former being composed of five members, the latter of eight. Under this charter the mayor has full control of the police department, but does not participate in the deliberations of councils, either by note or voice. A more complete method of assessment is also provided. At the city elections held on February 21, 1888, John Porter, a life-long resident of Meadville, was chosen mayor; James M. Dunbar, controller; George Sidman, treasurer; and J. J. Youngson a member of the select council from the city at large.

### Contributors to the Centennial Celebration Fund.

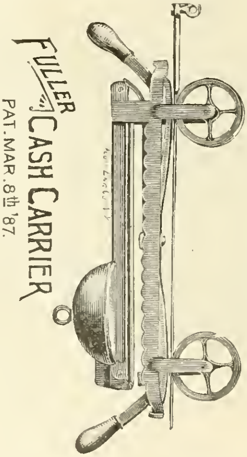
The following are the names of the contributors to the Centennial celebration fund as they were signed on the subscription books:

D. V. Derickson, Samuel P. Bates, A. M. Fuller, A. B. Richmond & Sons, Joshua Douglass, William Reynolds, Cyrus Kitchen, John J. Henderson, A. McL. White, H. L. Richmond, G. B. Delamater, Samuel B. Dick, Sturges T. Dick, G. W. Delamater, T. L. Flood, Pearson Church, A. C. Huidekoper, F. W. Huidekoper, F. C. Waid, Frederic Huidekoper, L. C. Magaw, J. D. Gill, E. A. Hempstead, A. S. Dickson, J. M. Robinson, S. S. Thurston, L. L. Martin, John J. Shryock, James E. McFarland, M. Henkel, John Porter, Mrs. F. S. Huidekoper, E. C. Thompson, E. W. McArthur, T. B. Lashells, Alfred G. Church, Edgar Huidekoper, Farrelly & Humes, L. M. Worden, R. Craighead, William Thomas, John B. Compton, S. W. Kepler, H. A. Irvin, George D. Trawin, Frank A. Striffler, M. McFarland, W. W. Power, Charles Erb, Jacob J. Eiler, W. S. Trowbridge, Athen's Mills Co., Miss E. G. Huidekoper, George H. Cutler, E. L. Irvin, A. L. Dunbar, S. B. Clark, G. A. West, V. M. Delamater, National Granite Co., J.W.Grier, J. P. Hassler, E. W. Shippen, Frank Shippen, James Graham, D. T. Nash, Henry P. Marley, A. B. Edson, George F. Davenport, W. R. Bole, L. D. Dunn, J. G. Lindeman, H. E. Wilson, Yates Brothers, Miss Sallie Stoneroad, M. P. Jenks, A. C. Gilbert, W. A. Boyles, J. V Reynolds, H. T. Delamater, S. S. Grandin, Charles Stolz, Henry Weber, A. D. Gill, M. H. Reefer, W. E. Wygant, C. M. Zinck, Peter Miller, J. H. Culbertson, D. G. Shryock, R. G. Graham, Miles W. Tate, E. J. Bailey, Mrs. M. D. Bearce, J. W. Smith, F. P. Ray, William H. Carman, Harry Peirson, E. S. Brown, Totman & Jacobson, A. Orris, Phillips & Starr, L. L. Lord, A. W. McCoy, C. Farnicorn & Co., F. H. Bemis, F. E. Underwood, Win S. Rose, N. C. McLaughlin, J. B. Cochran, Thomas Roddy, J. L. Williamson, M. P. Davis, Otto Kohler, J. Ford Dorance, F. W. Trumper, J. B. Daniels, James J. Shryock, Lewis Walker, J. C. Smith, F. Schauweker, Lewis Morgan, A. S Cotton, Veith & Limber, C. M. Boush, Charles Fahr, Swickard & Pfeifer, A. A. Livermore, John McClintock, David Compton, Joseph Derickson, J. C. Hays, W. S. McGunnigle, J. H. Lenhart, Jules Delaunay, M. Ohlman & Son, W. A. Logan, Henry Shafer, George Sidman, John C. Cotton, W. R. Lindsey, B. F. Andrews, A. Gaston, J. N. McCloskey, Frank Hanaway, William H. Quay, F. B. Zeiglar, D. H. Hall, F. F. Lippitt, James J. Dunn, W. S. Harper, E. Northam, F. F. Fish, R. E. Wertz, Atticus Lewis, Charles W. Fish, Charles Blystone, Hopkins & Stem, D. W. Lyon, John Reitze, A. R. Fowler, Powell Hood, George S. Shattuck, Jacob Shoemaker, H. A. Gable, David T. McKay, Jr., H. N. Miller, Henry Church, James G. Foster, S. L. Gardner, P. A. Aflantranger, James E. Richmond, A. J. Howe, E. C. Parsons, C. L. Raymond, C. A. Brunn, Frank Hoffman, James Kiernan, H. A. Gable (store), F. G. & J. Prenatt, F. Winter, J. W. Sturdevant, Peter Burkhart, D. S. Richmond, J. V. Maynard, C. E. Gable, Mrs. W. R. Gill, A. S. Beatty, Welton & Co., W. B. Best, H. C. Flood, S. D. Minium, George Elliott, W. W. Dean, Philip Bender, A. Blum & Son, B. A. Whitney, O. R. Terry, Louis Tordella, Henry M. Rupp, J. M. Dunbar, Charles Veith, Alexander Power, George McFadden, W. R. McCoy, A. W. Smith, H. H. Fuller, E. Norris, T. J. Townley, Phillip P. Wenz, H. C. Davis, N. B. Hofford, H. M. Dickson, S. C. McDowell, O. Keese, W. H. Gaskill, George W. Adams, W. P. Porter, H. C. Beeman, Cyrus See, C. M. Cott, Master Frank R Frost, Miss Georgie P. Frost, James H. Davis, C. H. Potter, C. E. Woodring, O. H. Hollister, William Roddick, John McMichael, I. E. Myers, F. Smith, Sr., H. C. Listikow, F. D. Denny, John T. McLean, Joseph Shippen, S. H. Ray, M. W. Sackett, A. J. Walp, Captain A. McMichael, Frank A. Wahl, J. F. White, Claus & Sporr, B. B. Pickett, Jr., H. A. Ellis, A. G. Richmond, E. P. Cullum, W. W. Gelvin, H. V. Hotchkiss, John Davenport, Andrew G. Apple, A. J. Whipple, Ambro Whipple.

### Fuller's Cash Carrier.

For many years after the settlement of our county almost the only medium of exchange was the raw products of the farm. The merchants of that day devoted a larger portion of their store building to the accommodation of the grain, pork, butter, eggs, etc., received in return for their merchandise than to the merchandise itself.

With the development of the country, and the easy means of communication offered by railroads, all this is changed, and to-day money takes the place of the rude and bulky mediums of the earlier times.



We present a cut of one of the little machines used by the modern merchant to carry cash from distant parts of the store to the cashier's desk.

It is possible for this tiny car to transport a larger purchasing value than the ponderous four horse wagons of our ancestors, laden as they were with the crude products of the soil. This cash carrier is the invention of Hiram H. Fuller, a native, and present resident of our city, who is an amateur mechanic of inventive tastes, and who has at various times produced mechanical devices of merit. A company, of which Mr. Fuller is secretary and manager, has been organized to manufacture these carriers, and we are assured that a large number of them will soon be in use.

### Prof. S. P. Bates, LL. D., Author and Historian.

A work devoted to Crawford County would not be complete without a sketch of one who has been so closely identified with its growth and history as Samuel P. Bates. He was born January 29, 1827, in Mendon, Mass., and graduated at Brown University in 1851.

He removed to Meadville in 1853 and was principal of the Meadville Academy. In 1857 was elected County Superintendent of Schools; re-elected in 1860, but resigned to become Deputy State Superintendent of Schools, which position he held for six years. During this time he gave educational lectures and formed Teachers' Institutes throughout various counties of the state. These lectures are published and comprise his first book. In 1864, the title of LL. D. was conferred in recognizition of his valuable literary labors.

He was commissioned in 1866, by Governor Curtin, State Historian of Pennsylvania, under a special act of the Legislature. As a result of his labors in this office, he compiled a complete military record of the volunteer soldiers of the state in the war of the rebellion. This work was published in five volumes of over 1400 pages each and entitled, "History of Pennsylvania Volnnteers." Following this work there was published from his pen, "The Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania;" "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania;" "History of the Battle of Gettysburg;" "History of the Battle of Chancellorsville;" "History of Crawford County," and "History of Greene County." Besides the above, he has prepared many valuable articles of an educational and historical character, among them being contributions to the *Encyclopedia Brittanica*, the *Century Magazine* and various school journals.

Prof. Bates was married in 1856 to Sarah Josephine Bates and has a family of seven children: Edward T., in the music business: Arthur L., a practicing attorney, both of Meadville; Alfred J., Walter I., Gertrude L., Josephine and Florence.

### The Meadville, Pa., Distillery.

The Meadville, Pa., Distilling Co.,(Limited) was organized some three years ago, having purchased what was known as the Peifter Distillery, in Vallonia. From a capacity of twenty five bushels of grain, at the start, the capacity of the works has been increased to 200 bushels per day and is now producing an average of 3,500 barrels of pure rye whisky per year. The rapid growth of the works is an evidence that its production is second to none, a state of affairs which the proprietors claim their intention of maintaining. To the purity of the spring water used in the distilling is largely attributed the fine qualities of the liquor, which enjoy a broad reputation for medicinal purposes.

A visit to the works, which have recently been materially enlarged, shows everything apparently perfect for the manufacture of pure whisky, of which over 4,000 barrels are at present stored in the bonded ware-houses. A branch of the industry is the fattening for market of large quantities of beef cattle, which seem to thrive wonderfully on the distillery slops. The business provides employment for a large number of hands.

### Adams Express Company.

The Adams Express Company, the oldest express company now in existence, having been established about 1854 by a Mr. Alvin Adams, opened its office in this city about October 1st 1881, simultaneously with the commencement of business on the Meadville & Linesville Railway. Its introduction here gave the city the advantage of competing express lines as one of the many good results arising from the building of this line of road.

The Adams controls the business over an extensive mileage of railroad in all states, east of the Pacific slope, among which is the entire Pennsylvania system and negotiations are now pending for extending its lines into Europe.

Mr. Will Clancy, the present efficient and obliging agent of the company in Meadville, was placed in charge of the office June 1st, 1886. The receipts of the office here run from $800 to $1,000 per month.

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